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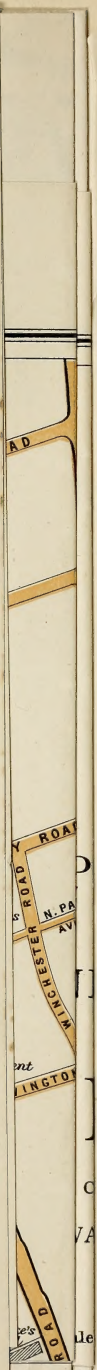
CITY OF OXFORD

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"*Survey of the Antiquities of the City of Oxford*," *composed in* 1661–6, *by Anthony Wood*

EDITED BY

ANDREW CLARK, M.A.

FELLOW OF LINCOLN COLLEGE AND VICAR OF S. MICHAEL'S, OXFORD

Vol. I. THE CITY AND SUBURBS

WITH MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

Oxford

PRINTED FOR THE OXFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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PREFACE.

The present volume gives that part of Wood's treatise on the City of Oxford which deals with the topography and smaller buildings of the City and Suburbs.

By the time this volume comes into the reader's hands I trust that the second volume will be completed for the press. This will contain the chapters on the Churches, on the Religious Orders and their Oxford houses, and on Hospitals, Almshouses, Hermitages, and other minor Religious places. These chapters are certainly more connected reading, and, if I may judge by my own feelings, surpass in interest anything in the present volume. Here, too, the deficiency of Peshall's edition becomes more marked and the injustice it has done to Wood's work more grievous. The second volume will contain also the pre-Reformation institutions of all the churches of the City, suburbs, and neighbourhood, specially extracted for this edition by Mr. Gibbons from the Lincoln Registers. Unless the volume so composed runs to too great length, I propose to add a full statement of the MS. authorities used by Wood in his treatises on Oxford.

The third volume, completing the work, will treat of the constitution of the City, and give historical lists of its various officers. It will also contain full indexes.

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The indexes attached to the present volume are only temporary, and make no claim to thoroughness. Such as they are, however, I think that they will be found of use, not merely as guides to the chief places in this volume, but as indications of points in which Wood's work must be supplemented.

Wherever my own local knowledge has been at fault, I have tried to supplement it by special enquiries; and I have to express my thanks to very numerous authorities, both in the Colleges and in the City, for their patience in receiving my queries and their willingness to search for answers to them.

This encourages me to solicit still further and more systematic help. I shall be glad to have notes and corrections on any matters treated of in the present volume; and I invite information on the following points:—

(i) the dates at which existing streets, lanes, passages, or courts in the older portions of Oxford acquired their present names, and any previous names (with dates, if possible) which they may have borne.

(ii) the dates at which existing inns acquired their present names, and the names they bore previously; as also the sites and names of extinct inns.

(iii) further identifications of existing houses with old halls; as I have found it very difficult to bring Wood's notes down to date.

(iv) the names and exact limits of meadows and streams, both existing and built over.

(v) plans or diagrams, however roughly drawn, of streets, houses, meadows, or streams within the area of my map which are there incorrectly or insufficiently described.

(vi) more exact and definite boundaries for the halls and other buildings noted in this volume.

(vii) lists of halls which give the halls actually existing at a given date, cp. pp. 637, 638.

If much information is forthcoming on these points, I might be able in an appendix in a later volume to put the topography of old Oxford on a more satisfactory basis than is as yet possible.

As regards authorities used in the present volume, I have tried to make ample acknowledgments in individual places where the obligation was incurred. I must, however, make here a more general acknowledgment of my indebtedness to the following works:—the excellent map of Oxford by Mr. E. C. Alden (Oxford, Alden & Co., 1888); the store of facts brought together in Mr. James J. Moore's 'Historical Handbook and Guide to Oxford' (Oxford, T. Shrimpton and Sons, 1878); Mr. J. C. Valters' 'Oxford and District Post-Office Directory' (Oxford, 1887 and 1889); and especially the admirable 'Visitor's Guide to Oxford' which appears under the competent initials of J. P. and C. J. P. (Oxford, Parker & Co., 1885).

The dates throughout the volume have been calculated by means

of Sir Harris Nicholas' 'Chronology of History,' and Augustus de Morgan's 'Book of Almanacs,' or Bell and Daldy's 'A perpetual Calendar,'—works which I mention here because some of my readers may be glad of an introduction to these helps.

I have purposely refrained from making much use of Turner's Records of the City of Oxford and other works, because I have felt that information derived from them would more suitably come into such a topographical appendix as I contemplate and have alluded to above.

I may mention also Mr. E. G. Bruton's papers on 'Oxford in the Sixteenth Century' which have from time to time within these two years appeared in our oldest Oxford newspaper, Jackson's Oxford Journal, and which will no doubt come to the public also in a collected and more permanent form. I have as a rule scrupulously refrained from using them, because a contemporary work going over the same ground as myself; but I have borrowed his novel theory about the chapel at Smith's Gate, which seemed to be supported by the bulk of the evidence (as yet) accessible to me.

As regards the maps and diagrams, a few words of explanation will be expected.

The map of modern Oxford at the beginning of the volume is a clear ground-plan of the city as it was in 1888 and 1889 when this edition was being prepared. It will enable the reader to connect Wood's topographical notes with the modern aspect of our streets and buildings. It is the work of Mr. E. C. Alden of Messrs. Alden & Co.

The two maps of ancient Oxford have been drawn, partly from rude diagrams of mine, by Mr. H. Hurst, B.A., who has however brought to their composition not merely the draughtsman's skill but a wide and accurate knowledge of Oxford topography and antiquities.

The first of them is an attempt to map out the immediate neighbourhood of Oxford in its relation to the old city, and with the old watercourses, lanes, etc., indicated. Where no old names could be derived from Wood, Mr. Hurst has inserted names of meadows and streams from other sources. Names followed by a single square

bracket] are from Alderman Hester's boundary plan ; names followed by two brackets]] come from later authorities, tithe-maps, etc.

The second of these maps is an attempt to exhibit the old halls and lanes in the places assigned to them by Wood in this volume. It is more of a diagram than a map, and includes alike buildings which were by no means contemporaneous, and buildings whose site is open to dispute. Our materials are as yet insufficient for drawing historical maps of Oxford at distinct periods in its early history ; and a diagram of this kind seemed necessary to explain the text.

I hope to give an accurate ground-plan of Oxford as it was in Wood's own time, either in a later volume of this edition or in the volume of Wood's diaries which I am preparing for issue.

The diagram of the Market has no other basis than the text of Wood's chapter and conjecture. It is placed here on the strength of the maxim that truth emerges from error more readily than from confusion, and as a hypothesis which will be capable of rectification by the old leases and transfers which describe properties in the different merchants' quarters of the old city.

I have in conclusion to express my accustomed thanks to the officials of the Bodleian Library, to the Keeper of the Archives, and to the authorities of various Colleges for much trouble taken on my behalf. More definite and personal thanks are due by me to F. Madan, Esq., for instruction at all points of this volume ; and to the Rev. Fraser H. Penny, M.A., of St. John's College, whose help relieving me from the pressure of onerous duties has enabled me to find time in a very busy year to issue the first volume and to prepare for issue the second volume of this treatise.

ANDREW CLARK.

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NOTE.—Maps I. and II. are on the same scale. Maps IIb. and IIc. are one-fifth the scale of the large Map II. Map III. is five times the scale of Map II.

In Map III. the boundaries of S. Mildred's, S. Edward's, S. George's, S. Michael's at South Gate, and S. Benedict's (or Budoc's) parishes are extremely uncertain. Since preparing the maps I have become fairly certain that S. Frideswyde's parish must be confined within the wall of the city, and that the meadows south of Christ Church and Merton must be included in S. Michael's at South Gate (see, e. g., pp. 457, 462). S. Edward's parish seems to come south to the City wall, containing in it the halls which stood on the west side of C. C. C. (see, e. g., p. 538).

ERRATA.

Page 63, note 1 (b), *for* 'Crow' *read* 'Crown.'

P. 87, note 5, *for* meis *read* male, and compare p. 516, note 6. In both places Wood means that in Robert Hare's Collections the words are wrongly given.

P. 123, note 3, *for* 1563 *read* 1463.

P. 172, line 15 and note 3, *for* 1346 *read* 1546.

P. 175, note 5, *for* W. 1. *read* W., i.e.,

P. 182, line 7, *for* scale *read* seale.

P. 255, notes 3 and 4, *for* 1291, 1292, 1293 *read* 1325, 1326, 1327 [21 Edw. II is strange].

P. 270. line 13, *for* Norway *read* Normandy.

P. 355, note 4, *dele* not *and add the reference* see p. 460.

P. 369, line 3, *after* habuit *supply* ⟨jus⟩.

P. 401, note 1, *for* adim. *read* ad imum.

P. 444, line 19, *for* find *read* fine.

P. 490, note 8, *for* 2087 *read* 208.

INTRODUCTION.

The heads of this Introduction are :—

(i) A short account of Anthony à Wood's life and writings, with particular regard to his 'Antiquities of the City of Oxford.'

(ii) A description of the MS. now edited.

(iii) An account of the present edition.

(i) A SHORT ACCOUNT OF ANTHONY À WOOD.

THERE is one satisfactory account of Wood's life, and no other can be written which does not incorporate it. That account comes from Wood's own pen.

The work of recording the history of Oxford men and institutions, to which Wood devoted all his years of maturity, imposed on him the habitual taking of notes. Scattered fragments of information came to him in conversation and reading and looking over booksellers' shops, from inscriptions, newspapers, pamphlets, printed books, letters, manuscripts; and the fulness and accuracy of his work depended very much on the exactness with which he recorded from day to day the information which reached him through these accidental and interrupted channels.

This habit of note-taking Wood extended to himself, his feelings, his work, his ailments; and, for the better part of his life, he kept diaries (called his 'Almanacks') in which he became his own Boswell.

From these, and from his recollections of his earlier years, Wood wrote a gossipy autobiography up to 1672. This was rescued by Hearne from the unfaithful stewardship of Thomas Tanner (of whom, hereafter), and published in 1730 at the end of Vol. II of Hearne's edition of 'Thomae Caii Vindiciae Antiquitatis Academiae Oxoniensis.'

A continuation of these memoirs, from 1673 to the author's death, was drawn up by Dr. Richard Rawlinson from the 'Almanacks[1],' and published in 1772 by Thomas Warton and William Huddesford.

[1] Many of these Almanacks or yearly pocket diaries of Wood, with many volumes of his correspondence, are preserved in the Wood Collection in the Bodleian.

In its best form (in Bliss' edition of Wood's Athenae, Vol. I. pp. i-cxxv) this life of Wood by himself supplies us with a complete picture of the man and his surroundings, his family and acquaintances, his education and course of studies, his pursuits and amusements, his likes and dislikes, his encouragements and disappointments —all depicted with conscious fidelity and often with unconscious humour, and flavoured with lively if somewhat scattered indications of the manners and morals of the age.

In what I wish here to say, I have no desire to provide a substitute for that autobiography; but simply to condense from it[1] into one or two heads enough of its matter to bring out Wood's opportunities for undertaking the present treatise, which he himself regarded as one half of the great purpose of his life; and to sketch the lines along which he proceeded in its composition.

Wood's Parentage and Kindred.

His grandfather, Richard Wood[2], was believed to have been brought to London from Lancashire about 1560 by an uncle, Robert Wood, who was settled in London in comfortable circumstances.

His father, Thomas Wood, was born at Islington, London, in January $158\frac{0}{1}$; entered[3] the University of Oxford as a member of Broadgates Hall on 20 June, 1600; and migrated[4] to Corpus Christi College, where he had obtained a clerk's place. While still an undergraduate, and therefore not much over twenty, he conceived and carried out a project of settling himself in life by taking in wedlock an elderly lady and her portion[5]. After his marriage, he took his B.A. degree[6] from C. C. C. on 15 March, $160\frac{2}{3}$; and seems to have

[1] The authority for all the statements in this sketch of Wood's life, unless otherwise indicated, is the autobiography with the kindred documents printed in Bliss.

[2] There were several families of Wood in Oxford in Elizabeth's reign, some of them in affluent and some of them in straitened circumstances; but Wood notices no affinities in Oxford itself. He acknowledges that he knew very little about his father's extraction.

The name Wood in documents of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries—to neglect all varieties in the spelling of 'Wood' itself—seems to appear indifferently as (i) Wood, (ii) à Wood, (iii) atte Wood, (iv) Atwood. Wood himself favours the spelling 'à Wood,' probably to make his name keep step with the aristocratic files of the à Court's, à Deane's, and others.

[3] Matriculating as 'of Middlesex, plebei filius, aetat. 18.' Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. ii. 240.

[4] Date not known, C.C.C. books being defective at this period.

[5] Wood calls her 'an ancient and rich maid,' and says she was connected with co. Kent. Her name was Margaret Wood; and, in our ignorance of Thomas Wood's family, it is conceivable that she was a kinswoman.

[6] Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. iii. 246; the M.A. degree there given is attached to his name in error, ibid. p. viii.

bought property at Tetsworth [1], where he spent some time in farming [2]. In 1608 he bought the lease of Postmasters Hall, a house belonging to and situated over against Merton College, and took up his abode there. In 1616 he bought the lease [3] of the Fleur-de-lys, a large inn near Carfax. He perhaps conducted the inn-business by deputy [4] (Wood notes that he had three men-servants), though Wood is very silent as to his father's connection with the Fleur-de-lys [5]. On 10 Mar., $161\frac{8}{9}$ he took the degree [6] of B.C.L.; and, according to Wood, afterwards obtained some practice in law. His wife died on 14 July, 1621, without issue, and leaving her whole estate to her husband. He had already contemplated and provided for the vacancy. Shortly after their marriage, at the house of the kinsman with whom she had been living, he had dandled on his knee a little girl, Mary Pettie, belonging to a wealthy family owning property at Wivold in Oxfordshire, and had said that when she grew up she would be his second wife. The saying was probably in jest, but a jest which showed little regard for the feelings of the Mrs. Wood that then was. On 10 October, 1622, the jest became earnest; and Thomas Wood married this Mary Pettie, who was as much his junior as his first wife had been his senior. Like his first wife, Mary Pettie brought him a good dowry; unlike his first wife, she brought him also a family, six sons being born of the marriage: Thomas, born 24 May,

[1] About eleven miles west of Oxford, three miles south of Thame.

[2] He kept on his farm at Tetsworth even after his resuming residence in Oxford, his eldest son Thomas (by his second marriage) being born there in 1624.

[3] Postmasters Hall and the Fleur-de-lys were held under a forty years lease from Merton College, by payment of a small yearly rent. After a lapse of thirteen to fourteen years, the old lease was surrendered and a fresh lease for forty years granted on payment of a fine. This was then the almost universal custom with college estates; it was never dreamt of that the college should refuse to renew the lease; and Wood was very indignant when after the Civil War, and under pressure of great poverty Merton College exacted more for the fine than they had done at former periods of renewing. The lease, of course, carried with it the obligation to keep up the buildings to the satisfaction of the college, the effect of which we shall see in the sequel.

[4] In Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 343, we find a Thomas Woode *alias* Atwoode, apprenticed to him on 28 Jan., $161\frac{8}{7}$, 'to serve him in all his affairs.' This may have been to the inn-business, the date being very soon after his obtaining possession of the inn, and a brother of this Thomas Wood being apprenticed to an inn-holder in 1619, ibid. This Thomas Wood also, sometime servant to Wood's father, was afterwards an inn-holder; see Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. xxxi.

[5] I have searched the books about inns in the City archives, but they are very defective during this period, and I have found no note about the Fleur-de-lys.

[6] Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. iii. 380.

1624; Edward, 3 Sept., 1627; Robert, 13 June, 1630; our Anthony, 17 Dec., 1632; Christopher, 2 July, 1635; John, 9 April, 1638. Of these the youngest died in infancy (8 March, $16\frac{39}{40}$); the five eldest will be noticed in due course.

His family connections, therefore, at once brought à Wood into a favourable position for his works on Oxford history. The family was well settled in Oxford, and had a large circle of acquaintance[1] both in the University, in the City, and in the County. Anthony, therefore, as he grew up, had an ample field for making personal enquiries about the antiquities of the University and the City.

Wood's Birth-place.

The house[2] in which Wood was born, Portionists or Postmasters Hall in S. John Baptist Street over against Merton College, was an ideal birth-place for the historian of Oxford, occupying a site which had shared in all the changes that had taken place in the University.

Wood's father could tell his family, from the statements in his lease, that the house they occupied and in which Anthony was born had been in the thirteenth century a school for the instruction of students in grammar, according to the system in use in the University during the ages anterior to lecturers, tutors and professors. In 1288 it had become the property of Merton College, and thereafter was probably let out by the college as a 'hall' for the abode of students, according to the old system which the colleges were ultimately destined to destroy, at least for some ages. Still later, from 1350 to 1595, that is to say, through all the long troublous years from Edward the Third to Elizabeth, the house had been kept by Merton College in its own hands to lodge nine 'portionists[3],' exhibitioners as we would now call them, on the foundation of John Wylliot. Thereafter, when orders in Council from Elizabeth drew tighter the bonds of discipline and strangled all of the University that was not also of a college or the eight halls[4], Merton College removed its Portionists into the college building and leased out their ancient hall as a private residence.

[1] Thus, for example, in Wood's school-days we find him conversing freely with soldiers from Oxford both at Thame and Boarstall. '1645, other ⟨soldiers⟩ having been or lived in Oxon knew the relations of Anthony Wood, which would make them shew kindness to him and his brother.' '1646, he knew some of their faces and they his... he talked with them about Oxford and his relations and acquaintance there.'

[2] See Wood's account of Postmasters Hall and Knight Hall in Chap. VIII of the present work.

[3] Hence its name 'Portionists Hall'; its other name 'Little Merton Hall' coming from its connection with the college.

[4] Broadgates, Hart, Glocester, New Inn, S. Alban, S. Edmund, S. Mary the Virgin, S. Mary Magdalen; White Hall had just become Jesus College.

And so in 1608 it had been leased by Thomas Wood, Anthony's father.

The garden also, on the east side of the house, opposite to S. Alban Hall, which Thomas Wood leased for twenty-seven years in 1635, was a spot with a history and associations. From 1328 to 1432 it had been a hall for the residence of students, by the name of 'Aula Militis,' 'Knight Hall'; and its falling into decay and conversion into a garden has been one of the many proofs of the gradual triumph of the college-system.

The house, therefore, in which he was born, and the surroundings amidst which he was brought up, had a natural tendency to foster in Wood a love of antiquities and a desire to search them out. His father's leases showed him buried away beneath the herbs of his garden the outlines of a vanished Oxford, as distinctly as the hot summer of 1834 brought out on the turf of Old Sarum the ground-plan of the Cathedral of Bishop Herman whose forgotten foundations lay beneath.

Wood and his Brothers at School.

Thomas Wood, as a wealthy inhabitant of Oxford and well-connected in the University, was in a position to give his sons a good education.

The three eldest (Thomas, Edward, Robert) were sent to the free-school founded in 1575 by Lord Williams at Thame, being boarded during their school-terms with a kinswoman, Elizabeth Pettie, married to Thomas Henant, the Vicar of Thame.

From hence the two eldest passed in due course into the University:—Thomas becoming a Student of Christ Church in 1638 and retaining his Studentship to his death in 1651; and Edward becoming Postmaster of Merton in 1642, Scholar of Trinity in 1643, and Fellow of Merton from 1648 till his death in 1655.

The third son Robert, after his schooling at Thame, was sent in March, 164½, to receive a commercial training at Blois in France—in which we are perhaps to trace his father's connection with the wine-trade[1].

The father perhaps intended to give his younger sons a less expensive education than the three eldest, since it was only the troubles created at Oxford by the Civil War that forced him to think of sending Anthony and Christopher to Thame and boarding them in the same house where the other sons had been.

[1] 'Blois ... on both sides of the Loire ... has trade in wine, timber, and brandy.' Johnston's General Gazetteer.

In 1637 Anthony à Wood, being then in his fifth year, was sent to school to begin his education. His first text books were the Psalter, and (when more advanced) the Bible; in which he learned, according to the old English scheme, reading and spelling. The school was no doubt a small private school, of which Wood gives no particulars.

In 1640, being then in his eighth year, he began Latin at another small private school, situated where now is the west end of Queen Street opposite the south end of New Inn Hall Street. Here he stayed only a short time; and in after years was unable to remember the master's name.

In 1641 he was moved to New College School, then kept in a room between the west end of New College Chapel and the east end of the Cloisters. He had not long been settled here, when Oxford in general, and New College School in particular, became disturbed by the Civil War. Little work was done in school; the boys' minds being more occupied with the drilling of the train-bands in New College Quadrangle than with their books, and the masters frequently absenting themselves from their duty. And in 1642 the school-room and the adjacent cloisters were appropriated for the King's magazine of warlike stores; and the boys were sent to the choristers' chamber, at the east end of New College hall, 'then a dark nasty room and very unfit for' a class-room.

In 1644, a siege of Oxford by the Parliamentary forces appearing imminent, Anthony Wood, to his great joy, together with his younger brother Christopher, was sent to Thame to be boarded there in the Vicarage and to attend Lord Williams' Free-school. He notes that the master, William Burt, an ex-fellow of New College, favoured the Parliament—being influenced by the fact that he drew his pupils mainly from puritanical families in Buckinghamshire, such as 'the Ingoldesbies and Hamdens'; but that the under-master, David Thomas, 'a proper stout Welshman' of Jesus College, was as strong on the King's side. At Thame Wood continued till Michaelmas 1646. Of his school-days at Thame, Wood had always 'a fixed love . . . even so much that he did never afterwards care to hear of New College School having given him scholastical education, but applied all that he had to that of Thame.'

We may note that, in view of the work which he was afterwards to undertake, Wood was fortunate in the time of his education. During the earlier years of his schooling, from his fifth to his twelfth year, he was living in Oxford, becoming familiar with the streets and the buildings as they were before the changes introduced during the siege

and the occupation by the Parliamentary Garrison. This good fortune continued, for in 1647 he again resumed residence in the town, and was able to rescue from oblivion by entries in his note-books the records of many old inscriptions and buildings. Again and again, in later years, we find his indignation at the wanton destruction of ancient memorials soothed in some measure by the reflection that he had already 'transcribed and saved the inscriptions on them.'

Wood's family suffer from the Civil War.

In 1630 Thomas Wood, Anthony's father, had paid the fine[1] imposed for not accepting Knighthood, so becoming contributory to those unconstitutional exactions which were to bring on the Civil War.

In 1636, Anthony, with his father and mother, from a mound[2] in a Canon's garden on the north side of Christ Church had seen the cavalcade which escorted King Charles[3] down Fish Street (now St. Aldate's Street) to Christ Church. Wood frequently in later days spoke of 'the glorious train' he then saw, but (as so often happens) his glowing descriptions of it must have been based on what he afterwards heard said of it in his family and in the town rather than on his own child's recollection of it, for he was then little over three years of age.

In 1642 the great Civil War broke out, Oxford became a chief military centre, and the Wood family suffered in consequence.

(i) The various members of the family were, unwillingly and willingly, called to arms. The father and one servant, personally or by deputy, had to serve in the University train-bands. The eldest son, Thomas, like many other students, was smitten with the war-fever; and in 1642, on the eve of Edgehill, ran away and joined the King's army[4], rising ultimately to a lieutenancy of horse. The second son also (Edward) neglected his books for the University train-bands. And the father had cause to fear the same infection for his younger

[1] See S. R. Gardiner, History of England from 1603 to 1642, vol. vii. p. 167. The fine was imposed on those who had a clear income of more than £40 a year; the value of which we can best estimate by noting that in 1642 the headships of Oxford colleges were worth as follows: Bras., S. Jo., each £80; nine others each £70; Ball., £60. See Gutch's Collect. Curiosa, i. p. 195.

[2] The mound in New College garden remains, though in a ragged condition, as a solitary representative of these once common features of college gardens. Loggan's map (1675) shows a considerable mound in Wadham gardens and a smaller one in Trinity gardens. Merton College 'Mount' has become the terrace on the wall towards the meadow.

[3] See S. R. Gardiner, ut supra, viii. 150.

[4] He retained however his Studentship at Christ Church, and returned at intervals to draw the profits of his place. e.g. in 1648, and again in 1650.

sons, many of the school-boys being 'so besotted with the training and activitie and gaytie therin of some yong scholars, that they could never be brought to their books againe'; and resolved to remove Anthony and Christopher from Oxford.

(ii) The family was turned out of its usual abode. Anthony, as we have seen, was disturbed even at school, the boys at New College School being moved from their old class-room into an unhealthy chamber.

The whole Wood family in Nov. 1642 had to give up their house for a residence for the Master of the Rolls (John Lord Culpepper), the king keeping his court at Merton. The Woods thereupon took up their quarters in a small house at the back of their own. Soon after (on 19 Jan., $164\frac{2}{3}$) Thomas Wood, Anthony's father, died. His death may perhaps have been caused by these disturbances, from the unhealthiness of a small house, or from some chill contracted after the heat of training (he being a heavy corpulent man).

(iii) The family plate went in 1643 to the King's mint at New Inn Hall, the King's empty military chest sparing neither colleges nor private families. Anthony's own share in this was the plate he had received from his godparents (Anthony Clopton, B.D., Fellow of Corpus Christi College; Edward Dawson, M.D., Commoner of Lincoln College; and Catherine, the wife of William Seymour, an attorney) which, with a touch of self-laudation, Wood describes to have been 'considerable.'

(iv) The incidence of the siege brought no pecuniary loss to many of the householders in Oxford. Under date, 1646, Wood notes, on the surrender of the city to the forces of the Parliament, that 'many of the inhabitants had gained great store of wealth from the court and royallists that had for several years continued among them.' It was, however, otherwise with the Wood family, the chief part of whose property lay in that North West Ward which had been almost totally destroyed in the great fire of Sunday, 6 October, 1644. This fire began at two o'clock in the afternoon in a poor house in Thames (the modern George) Street where a soldier was roasting a stolen pig; the inhabitants were at church at afternoon service, and so not on the spot to put out the fire at its beginning. Accordingly the fire obtained a firm hold of the lath and plaster buildings of that street; and, being driven on by a high north wind, spread rapidly southwards, burning almost all the houses and stables between Thames Street and the Great Bayly (i.e. in our modern street-names, between George Street and Queen Street), sparing however the houses on the west

side of North Gate Street and those on the east side of North Bayly Street (i. e. west of Cornmarket Street and east of the portion of New Inn Hall Street which runs parallel to it). Two houses belonging to the Woods, as also the stabling of the Fleur-de-lys, were totally destroyed by the fire, and the Fleur-de-lys itself greatly damaged. The loss was a heavy one, involving not merely the loss of the rent of the houses but the loss of the capital which was needed to rebuild and repair the tenements to the satisfaction of the college in terms of the lease under which they were held.

As soon as the siege was over, Edward Wood was sent to Thame with the news that Anthony and Christopher must return home, because his mother could no longer pay for their schooling (Midsummer 1646); and at the same time and for the same reason Robert, the third son, was recalled from France [1].

Wood and his Patrimony.

Thomas Wood, dying in 164$\frac{2}{3}$, was survived by his wife, Mary, and five sons, then of the respective ages of 18, 15, 12, 10, 7. He had left, as it seems, all his property, except that at Tetsworth, to his widow and his sons jointly and to the survivor or longest liver of them. It is not clear what authority Mary Wood had over the property of her sons during their minority, though it seems to have been considerable [2].

When the family came together again after the siege, their finances, owing to the heavy expenditure entailed by the fire, were at a low ebb. Thomas was Student of Christ Church; and Edward had taken his B.A. degree and was on the outlook for a fellowship: so that to break off their Academical career was a thing not to be thought of. But the mother was very anxious to avoid expense in the education of her remaining sons. Apparently Robert, on his return from France, was docile to her wishes; and probably went into the inn-business, as Anthony is silent about his profession [3]. Mrs. Wood was very urgent that Anthony also should take to business and be apprenticed to some

[1] Robert was abroad from 1642 to 1647, from his twelfth to his seventeenth year: he had forgotten his English: and Anthony notes the astonishment of his brothers when he returned and they found that they neither understood him nor could make themselves understood.

[2] In 1651 the fine imposed by Merton for the renewal of the lease of the Oxford house property is assessed in the name of 'Mris. Wood'; in 165$\frac{8}{7}$ a subscription is in the joint names of Mrs. Wood and her sons; and in 1660 and again in 1664 the fine and the leases appear to be in their joint names.

[3] The son of this Robert, John Wood, was a distiller in Oxford, and died in the winter of 1723.

trade in which his mechanical ingenuity might be turned to account. But Anthony had been deeply tinged, thus early, with the so-called 'gentleman's' aversion to any useful occupation; and he was probably both conscious and proud of the fact that he had inherited a part of his father's estate[1]. Her first efforts failing, Mrs. Wood next tried to persuade Anthony to become an attorney or solicitor, but this also he refused, apparently because he would thus be earning his living[2].

Anthony was at last, in spite of the low ebb in the family purse, allowed to have his own way. He was not indeed suffered to return to school, but he was placed under the tuition of his brother Edward (who was still residing in Trinity as a B.A. scholar) and so prepared without cost for the University. His mother meanwhile practised economy in every direction; and shortly after Anthony had gone into residence at Merton, she gave up housekeeping in Oxford, probably letting the house, and retired with her youngest son Christopher[3] to live meanly in an obscure country lodging.

Wood as an Undergraduate.

On 26 May, 1647, Wood was matriculated as 'filius generosi.' His matriculation supplies us with a characteristic touch about the way in which the business of the University was conducted at the time; the esquire bedell of law, Matthew Crosse, giving Wood a certificate of his matriculation but never entering it in the Matriculation Register[4]. On 18 Oct., at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, he went into residence in Merton College, having obtained a Portionist's or Postmaster's place on the nomination of one of the fellows.

At first he had no tutor in college but continued to go for instruction to his brother Edward at Trinity. Edward found him no apt

[1] We certainly have this later on. In 1673, when Wood and Dr. John Fell quarrelled over the changes made by Dr. Fell's orders, in the text of the Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon, Dr. Fell threatened 'to turn him out of town.' On which Wood flamed up—'I told them they should not, I was a native and *born there to an estate*,' etc.

[2] Wood's language about his mother at this time is not very dutiful. 'She was so silly that she would several times forsooth propose to me the trade,' etc. When she died, 28 Feb., 166$\frac{9}{7}$, 'aged 65 or more,' Wood's autobiography contains no expression of kindness or affection. Later on Wood describes his inclinations as bearing 'a hatred to all that was servile, sneaking, or advantagious for lucre sake.' Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. xxii.

[3] Christopher afterwards became an attorney, and married in 1658 Elizabeth, daughter of William Seymour, an attorney of Oxford. The families were old friends, Elizabeth's mother having been Anthony Wood's godmother; and probably Christopher hoped by this marriage to get some help in his profession.

[4] See Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. iii. 447.

pupil; and Anthony found Edward no kind or patient master[1]. The lessons seem generally to have ended in Anthony's being beaten and turned out of the room.

This continued even after Edward's migration in 1648 from Trinity to a fellowship at Merton. But at last in $16\frac{4}{5}\frac{9}{0}$ Edward grew tired of his pupil, and handed him over to the tuition of Clinton Maund, an Anglo-Irishman, fellow of Merton, of whom Wood records that he was 'well growne in yeares, but a grand Presbyterian, alwaies praying in his chamber.'

A few months later, about April 1650, Sir Nathaniel Brent, the Warden, transferred Anthony Wood from his Postmastership to the more lucrative post[2] of Bible-Clerk.

In due course he performed the various exercises which led up to graduation in Arts, being admitted B.A. on 6 July, 1652, and licensed M.A. on 17 Dec., 1655.

Wood and the Parliamentary Visitation.

Wood's undergraduate course was coincident with the government of the University by the successive bodies of Visitors deputed by the Parliament and the London Committee appointed by the same authority. We must briefly notice Wood's relation to this Visitation.

In Nov. 1647, the Visitors and the Committee, having been baffled for some weeks by the passive resistance offered to their authority, had begun to remove their principal opponents from their offices in colleges and in the University. Shortly afterwards they resolved on still more effective stringency and determined to expel every one, whether graduate or undergraduate, master or servant, who refused to acknowledge their authority.

Edward Wood was one of those who were ready to submit. It was true that he was a 'King's man' in word and tongue; and, just about this time, with other Trinity men, probably on the provocation of the arrival of the Parliamentary Visitors, he had drunk the King's health enthusiastically at Medley[3]. But he was not minded to give up his

[1] 'A. Wood's brother was pevish, and would be ever and anon angry, if he could not take or understand Logical notions as well as he.'

[2] The Clerkship, Wood notes, was at this time practically a sinecure; the Order of Common Prayer being in abeyance and the Bible-Clerks accordingly set free from their duty in chapel.

[3] Medley was to that age what Godstow, Kennington, and Sandford are to the present age—the inn where water-parties regaled themselves. The health-drinking would seem to show that the beverages consumed at these parties were not always limited to the bill of fare specified by George Wither, writing a little before this time,

'In summer-time to Medley
My love and I would go,
The boatmen there stood ready
My love and I to rowe:
For creame there would we call,
For cakes, for pruines too.'

Scholar's place and his prospects of a fellowship; and so when the Visitors took Trinity College in hand on 5 May, 1648, and asked its members 'Do you submit to the authority of the Parliament in this Visitation?' Edward Wood replied[1], 'I submit to this Visitation.' And in due course he was rewarded for his submission by an order appointing him to a fellowship at Merton.

This conduct Edward commended for his younger brother's imitation; and his mother added her entreaties that he would submit 'in plain terms'; that is, without equivocation or reservation, because the Visitors, irritated by previous failures, treated every answer which was not a plain 'yes' as a distinct 'no,' and forthwith ordered the expulsion of the recusant. Anthony was however characteristically obstinate; and when on 12 May, 1648, he was called before the Visitors and asked 'Will you submit to the authority of Parliament in this Visitation?' he wrote down for his answer:—'I do not understand the business, and therefore I am not able to give a direct answer.'

He was at once, we are left to assume, expelled[2] from his Postmaster's place; and had to face his mother's tears and lamentations 'that he had ruined himself and must therefore go a begging.' Anthony was unable to persevere in his resistance; and his mother, having conquered her son, had probably little difficulty in making his peace with the authorities. Sir Nathaniel Brent, Warden of Merton College, and the moving spirit[3] in the Parliamentary Visitation, being an old friend of Mrs. Wood, kept Anthony in his place. Further (about April 1650), the Warden promoted him to a Bible-Clerkship as has been said (p. 11), foreseeing that the Postmasters were about to be subjected to a fresh inquisition which might again have developed Anthony's obstinacy[4]. In this Clerkship[5] Anthony remained undisturbed.

From what has been said, it is plain that Anthony à Wood had unusual facilities for understanding all the shifting currents of University politics during those troublous years. He was resident in the

[1] Prof. Burrows' Register of the Visitors of the University of Oxford, p. 40.

[2] All this comes from Wood's own narrative. There is no notice of Anthony Wood's answer to the Visitors or of his expulsion or retention in the Register of the Visitors edited by Prof. Burrows.

[3] Wood calls him 'the arch-Visitor.'

[4] In January 165$\frac{1}{2}$ twelve Postmasters of Merton (including some of Wood's chief undergraduate friends) were expelled. At the same time Edward Wood was suspended for a time from his fellowship and tutorship for giving a wine in his rooms, and on report of the Medley toast, supra, p. 11.

[5] This was the only Academical or Collegiate benefaction which the Historian of Oxford ever enjoyed. The date of his cession of it is not found.

University during the whole period from 1647 onwards; and while his sympathies connected him with the Royalists, his relatives' sympathies kept him on friendly terms with the Parliamentary party.

Wood at last finds his Vocation.

Wood had shown no aptitude or liking for the ordinary studies[1] of the University. Accordingly, when his B.A. degree opened to him the doors of 'the Arts library'[2] of 'the publick (i.e. Bodleian) library' 'for noe farther could bachelaurs of arts then goe,' he did not follow the stream of his contemporaries to the shelves where stood the philosophical treatises then in vogue. But after drifting about aimlessly for a little, he came to know the places where stood the books of English history and antiquities. It was in vain that his mother and his brother Edward expostulated with him, and entreated him to apply himself to more lucrative studies; he had found the books congenial to the bent of his mind, and this time his natural obstinacy was not to be overcome by browbeating or tears.

Two books, in particular, took his fancy captive:—William Burton's Description of Leycestershire[3] and John Guillim's Display of Heraldry[4]. This was in 1653. In the summer of 1656 the impression these had produced was rendered ineffaceable by William Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire[5] which then reached the library. These three books must always be venerable to all lovers of Oxford; from them came the impulse which gave us the Annals, the Fasti, the Athenae, the Colleges and Halls, and the Antiquities of the City, and those great manuscript collections in which Wood has preserved so many precious memorials of old Oxford from irrevocable oblivion.

Wood's intentions were at first very simple and limited. He proposed to copy in the colleges and churches of Oxford those inscriptions on tombstones, memorial tablets, and windows, which he had seen to suffer so much during the late troubles, and to publish these as an independent volume. The scope of his first intentions is therefore represented by the collection of monumental inscriptions in Oxford Churches given in a later volume of the present work, and by

[1] See note 1, p. 11.

[2] That is, apparently, the portion of the Bodleian over the proscholium; 'Duke Humphrey's Library' over the Divinity School being open only to superior graduates.

[3] London, 1622, fol.

[4] First edition, London, 1610, small fol.; second edition, London, 1632, fol.; third edition, London, 1638, fol.

[5] London, 1656, fol.

the similar college collections printed in Wood's Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls of Oxford[1].

But the perusal of the MS. collections of John Leland, which he came across in August 1657 in the Archives of the Bodleian, spurred Wood to a higher purpose; and he began to map out a great treatise on the history and antiquities of the city which had given him birth and of the University which had given him education.

With this object in view he made large collections from the books and MSS. in the Bodleian; and asked and obtained (in October 1659) access to the registers of S. Frideswyde's Priory and Osney and Einsham Abbies, preserved in the treasury of Christ Church. He also built a fire-place and put out an additional window in his rooms in his paternal house, to provide a study in which to carry out his projected work.

In April 1660 he asked Dr. John Conant, Rector of Exeter College and then Vice-chancellor, for permission to search the registers of the University for materials for his work. The request was contemptuously refused, apparently[2] with some reflections on the youth and audacity of the applicant. Wood consoled himself by the conviction that Dr. Conant understood neither the nature of his request nor the study he was pursuing. He found a better consolation the next month when the Master of Balliol, Dr. Henry Savage, accepted Wood's collections to help him in the book he was writing about Balliol College[3], and when he obtained permission to search the Archives of Corpus Christi College, and the MSS. in Balliol College Library and in other College Libraries. In June 1660 a still greater revenge was obtained; for, at the instance of Dr. Ralph Bathurst, of Trinity College, Wood obtained privately the favour which the Vice-chancellor[4] had officially refused him. Dr. John Wallis, the Keeper

[1] 'The History and Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls in the University of Oxford,' by Antony Wood, M.A., now first published in English, from the original MS. in the Bodleian Library... by ... John Gutch, M.A. .... Oxford ... 1786.

[2] Wood says: 'he looked upon him as a yong man and not able to doe such a matter.'

[3] 'Balliofergus: or a commentarie upon the foundation, founders, and affairs of Balliol College' published by Dr. Savage in 1668.

[4] A new Vice-chancellor, Dr. Paul Hood, Rector of Lincoln College, had succeeded Conant; but it was probably thought unwise to prefer the request again and court another refusal—Dr. Hood and Wood being mutually unacceptable. Official permission to use the Archives which Wood was all along privately consulting was not asked again till February 166$\frac{4}{5}$. The Keeper of the Archives then began to be uneasy, and urged Wood to obtain formal permission to use the Archives. The then Vice-chancellor, Dr. Robert Say, Provost of Oriel, at once granted Wood's request.

of the Archives, with the excessive liberality which was too often shown at that time by the custodians of University and College property, and which has left dreadful gaps in many of our collections, not only gave Wood free access to the Archives, but allowed him to take home and peruse at leisure whatever books and writings he wished[1].

We have now (about 1661, in Wood's 29th year) brought à Wood into a fair way of accomplishing his purpose.

(i) He had obtained access to the Archives of the Colleges and of the University and (soon afterwards) to the Archives of the City, in which alone are preserved the materials out of which it is possible to construct a treatise on the history and antiquities of Oxford.

(ii) He had built him his study to preserve and arrange his collections.

(iii) And he had obtained leisure and means for the work. His eldest brother Thomas had died in 1651 at Drogheda in Ireland, whither he had fled on the discovery of the 1648 Cavalier plot in Oxford, in which he had been deeply concerned. His second brother Edward had died of consumption, 22 May, 1655, four weeks after his election to the Junior Proctorship. The income of the father's property was now divided among four persons only, viz. Mrs. Wood (who died 28 Feb., $166\frac{6}{7}$) and the three surviving sons, Robert, Anthony, Christopher. Even though curtailed by imprudent generosity[2] in smoothing the way for his brothers' marriage-contracts, the share which fell to Anthony was probably enough to keep him in comfort and in the enjoyment of the small luxuries of lettered leisure.

[1] 'Dr. John Wallis . . . did put into the hands of A. Wood the keys of the School Tower and the keys of the room where the registers muniments and writings of the University are reposed.' 'Afterwards he told him that he might carry home with him such books and writings that he wanted.'

[2] Afterwards bitterly regretted by Anthony, as generosity to relatives usually is. He outlived both brothers, Christopher dying on 24 Sept., 1684, Robert on 16 July, 1686. By his father's will Anthony, as the longest liver, would then have succeeded to the whole estate. But on his brother Robert's marriage in 1659, Anthony 'without any consideration given to him' waived his contingent interest in the estate and allowed Robert to settle his third share in his marriage-contract. He afterwards extended the same generosity to Christopher who had married in 1658. On his brothers' deaths, Anthony's nephews made him deeply sensible of his folly, for he had the greatest difficulty in getting from them his own third share of the estate. A trace of this quarrel is found in Anthony Wood's will, dated 24 Nov., 1695, in which he passes over his nephews then living and bequeaths his property to his two youngest nieces, sarcastically including bonds for £100 (along with the unpaid interest on them) which he had lent to their father.

Wood composes the Antiquities of the City of Oxford.

The years which immediately followed the Restoration were years of great literary activity with Wood. His autobiography tells us very little of the progress of his writings; but we are able from the manuscripts themselves (whose several sections he has generally dated) to trace the progress of the present part of his projected treatise.

The following sections bear the accompanying dates. The amount of writing involved may readily be estimated by looking at the amount of printed matter in the text of this edition, some allowance being made for notes subsequently added. The date given represents the day on which Wood began the sheet so dated.

1661, 4 Apr.; Antiquarum aularum . . . catalogus (given as the *second* draft[1] in Chap. XXIX).
20 May; The City Wall (Chaps. XI. and XII).
3 June; S. Bartholomew's Hospital (in Chap. XXXII).
10 June; Rewley Abbey (in Chap. XXXI).
18 June; S. Mary's College (*now* Frewen Hall, in Chap. XXXI).
22 June; S. Bernard's College (in Chap. XXXI).
28 June; Durham College (in Chap. XXXI).
15 July; Canterbury College (in Chap. XXXI).
22 July; Gloucester College (in Chap. XXXI).
5 Aug.; S. George's College (in Chap. XXXI).
28 Aug.; S. John's Hospitall (in Chap. XXXII).
2 Sept.; Chapels of the Trinity (in Chap. XXXI).
24 Sept.; The Austin Friars[2] (in Chap. XXXI).
8 Oct.; The Carmelite Friars (in Chap. XXXI).
22 Oct.; The Preaching Friars (in Chap. XXXI).
8 Nov.; The Franciscan Friars (in Chap. XXXI).
26 Nov.; Osney Abbey (in Chap. XXXI).
6 Dec.; S. Frideswyde's Priory (in Chap. XXXI).
28 Dec.; S. Frideswyde's Nunnery (in Chap. XXXI).
166½, 13 Jan.; Minor religious houses (in Chap. XXXII).
25 Feb.; Corpus Christi College[3] (in Chap. XXIX).

[1] Only a page of it is left, the rest having been destroyed. To judge by the third draft it must have been a treatise of considerable extent.

[2] Short abstracts of these treatises on the Friars were hastily prepared by Wood about 1669 for the Latin Version of his History and Antiquities of the University. See Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. lxvi.

[3] This chapter on Corpus Christi College is a mere fragment of a larger treatise showing that about this time Wood was working also at the University half of his projected book. It is interesting as showing that Wood had

1662, 28 Apr.; The Cathedral (in Chap. XXX).
7 May; S. Aldate's and other churches (in Chap. XXX).
12 May; S. Clement's and other churches (in Chap. XXX).
16 May; S. George's and other churches (in Chap. XXX).
21 May; S. Mary Magdalen and other churches (in Chap. XXX).
26 May; S. Michael's at South Gate and other churches (in Chap. XXX).
2 June; All Saints and other churches (in Chap. XXX).
26 June; The Castle (Chap. XIV): and about the same time, the Moat (Chap. XIII).
2 July; The Bridges (Chap. XXII).
3 Sept.[1]; Broadgates Hall (in Chap. XXIX).
27 Oct.; First draft for the Suburbs (in Chaps. XV–XIX).
20 Nov.; North-East Ward (Chap. VII).
22 Dec.; South-East Ward (Chap. VIII).
166⅔, 12 Jan.[2]; North-West Ward (Chap. IX).
21 Jan.; The Market (Chap. XXVI).
28 Jan.; South-West Ward (Chap. X).
23 Mar.; The Fairs (Chap. XXVII).
1663, 26 Mar.; Second draft for the Suburbs (in Chaps. XV–XIX).
21 June; Appendix of Halls (given as the *third* draft in Chap. XXIX).
16 July; S. Mary's Church (in Chap. XXX).

During the above period other undated portions of the work were possibly written. During the rest of 1663, in 1664, in 1665, and in 1666, I suppose Wood was engaged on the History and Antiquities of the University and of the Colleges, the treatise on University College (given in Chap. XXIX) bearing date 17 Nov., 1666.

But about the middle of 1666 he resumed work on the Antiquities of the City, and beginning on 7 July, 1666, wrote Chaps. I–VI and XX–XXI.

Wood's debt to Twyne.

As will be seen from the notes to almost every page of the present volume, Wood acknowledges perpetual obligations to the twenty-four volumes of collections by Brian Twyne, which are preserved in the

even thus early that idea about mentioning the writers of the college which Dr. Fell afterwards asked him to expand for the 'Historia et Antiquitates' and which ultimately developed into the 'Athenae.'

[1] See what is said in Chap. XXIX. The year of this treatise is doubtful.

[2] Wood in this case also tells us when this section was finished, viz. on '20 Feb.,' the two succeeding sections having been begun in the mean time.

University Archives and to which therefore he obtained access in the summer of 1660.

It is necessary here to mention three suspicious points in connection with the amount of this obligation.

(i) In the present volume where Wood quotes documents in the City Archives, or in the Record Offices in London, or in College muniment rooms, or obscure authors, he generally adds also a reference to Twyne.

(ii) In some cases, he is unable to give the page of the document he quotes:—e. g. we have often 'in libro Statutorum Collegii Universitatis p. . . .' but the page is not given. In these cases the page of Twyne *is* given.

(iii) Wood is very enthusiastic in his account of the interest he took in Dugdale's Warwickshire and the delight he found in Leland's MS. Collections when he began to read in the Bodleian (see *supra* pp. 13, 14). It is singular that he has not a word to say about a similar delight in the Twyne Collections when he came to read in the Archives.

This raises the suspicion that Wood's debt to Twyne was greater than he cared fully to admit, amply as he has acknowledged it in his references; and that the long array of documentary authorities quoted in Wood's notes gives a deceptive appearance of original research, being drawn entirely from Twyne's notes [1].

There seems, therefore, some ground for inferring that the real merit of Wood's work in the Antiquities of the City of Oxford is that he put Twyne's rough materials into shape, and added to them from his own reading (which was certainly genuine and extensive) in the University Archives and the Bodleian and College Libraries.

I may be doing Wood a great injustice; but the transcription of his own MS. has impressed me with a belief in his indebtedness to Twyne (at least in the present part of his work), which can be dispelled only if Twyne's MSS. are searched [2] and found to yield no warrant for it.

Wood composes the History and Antiquities of the University and Colleges of Oxford.

In all probability portions of Wood's treatise on the Antiquities

[1] As regards the records in London we know that Wood must have quoted them from Twyne, since his own researches in London began in 1667. In his visits then he may have looked up the references and studied the passages in the original authorities.

[2] See Doble's Hearne's Collections, Vol. I. p. 37, line 44.

of the University had been composed about the same time[1] that he was writing his treatise on the Antiquities of the City; but I imagine that the greater part of it was written rather later, in the years 1664--1669, when Wood's autobiography is very much occupied with notices of his researches among the muniments of different colleges in Oxford, and of his journeys to London and his visits to the Cottonian Library and the Record Offices. By October 1669 he had finished his History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford and offered it for publication to the University Press.

Wood's troubles in the publication of his History and Antiquities of the University.

On 22 Oct., 1669, 'the delegacy for printing of books' sent for Wood and told him that they had agreed to offer[2] him £100 for his 'History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford,' subject to certain conditions, which Wood at once accepted. These conditions were none of them unreasonable and some of them even added greatly to the value of the book. They were as follows.

(i) '*that he would suffer the book to be translated into Latin.*' Much as we may regret that the delegates did not worship the rising sun of English speech, and still clung to the old tradition of Latin as the language of literature; we cannot but acknowledge that there was great force in their contention that in its Latin dress the book had a more immediate prospect of adding to 'the honour of the University in foreign countries.' This granted, the delegates (or rather, Dr. John Fell for them) must be allowed to have acted generously by Wood; they provided a translator and they seem to have paid for the translation; at any rate there is no hint that Wood was put to expense on this score. Of course, the new arrangement added very much to Wood's labour, as he had to supervise the translator's work, and add the marginal notes and insert the quotations with his own hand.

(ii) '*that he would take more pains in recovering transcripts of the original charters which he cited in his book as also of the words themselves of old MS. authors, etc.*' These were to be printed in italic character, to show that they were the 'ipsissima verba' of the documents and authors quoted. It cannot be denied that this was in

[1] See note 3, p. 16.

[2] Wood received this £100 for his copy on 29 May, 1670; and soon afterwards lent it to his brother Christopher. It is mentioned as an asset in Wood's will in 1695, the principal having never been repaid, though Wood had received part of the interest accruing on it.

many respects a wise condition, and that, when carried out, it achieved its purpose and added to the authority of the book.

It did however put Wood to a great deal of trouble and a considerable expense. He had at first contented himself with taking the general sense of many of his authorities; and where he had made transcripts had in many cases destroyed these transcripts when he had worked up their substance into his narrative. All this had to be gone over again; and for the next three years Wood had to take frequent journeys to London and elsewhere, to get the exact words of the bulls, charters, and other documents cited by him.

(iii) *he was also to write, while the translation was in doing, the lives of all the writers that he could obtain to be put in the respective Colleges and Halls wherein they had been bred.* In itself this also was a wise suggestion, and so far as we can judge from the one specimen [1] of Wood's early copy which we have, was only asking Wood to do thoroughly what he had done very sketchily. (See the treatise on Corpus Christi College, dated 25th Feb., 166½, and containing notices of the Presidents, of the Bishops, and of the Learned Men connected with that College, in Chap. XXIX of the present work.) It was also a suggestion which proved very fortunate for Wood's reputation. For in compliance with this condition, Wood wrote the sketches which he afterwards developed into the Athenae, the work by which his character for immense research and patient compilation of facts is placed on a secure and unassailable foundation.

So far was Wood from being dissatisfied with these conditions that he voluntarily imposed on himself a fourth; and condensed from his other MSS.[2] 'the history of the Black, Grey, Austin, White, Trinitarian, Crouched, and Penitentiarian friars, amounting to about 10 sheets when printed, which were not in the English copy when it was sold to the University. And this he did because he knew full well that the enumeration and characters of those many learned friars, mentioned in the history of those orders, would make very much for the honour of the University of Oxford in foreign parts.'

On 11 August 1670 the translation was begun. The translator of the first part was Richard Peers, B.A. and student of Christ Church; the translator of the second part, beginning at the year 1426, was Richard Reeves, M.A., who in December 1673 was ejected from his mastership of Magdalen College School on suspicion of Romanist leanings. Peers apparently worked from 11 Aug. 1670 to 1 Nov.

[1] See note 3, p. 16. [2] See note 2, p. 16.

1673; Reeves from 1 Nov. 1673 till the work was completed for the press. The whole was under the supervision of Dr. John Fell, Dean of Christ Church.

Wood's troubles began here. It was painful for Wood to have his phrases and sentiments cropped and altered that the translation might please Dr. Fell's ideas of Latinity [1]. It was still more painful to have his own opinions of men and things struck out and Dr. Fell's inserted [2].

Wood remonstrated about the changes and insisted on adding a preface in which to disclaim them:—'I wrote the book that it might be a way to facilitate preferment for me; but now foreseeing that it might be a ruin, ⟨I desired that⟩ I might have liberty to write a preface.'

Fell persisted. He was printing the book at his own charge [3], and therefore thought that it should express his sentiments. Besides, he was by nature and upbringing one of those blustering tyrants who when they attain a position of authority will have everything their own way [4], right reason be or none.

Hoc volo, sic jubeo; sit pro ratione voluntas.

In 1674, the 'Historia et Antiquitates Universitatis Oxoniensis' appeared; and although Wood still brooded over its mutilation [5] by Dr. Fell, thenceforward he noted with an author's vanity the favourable reception accorded to the work. No author, indeed, publishing for the first time, could have viewed without complacency the handsome folio volume in which his work appeared.

Later years of Wood's life.

There was a good deal of unhappiness in Wood's later years.

(i) There were family troubles, having their root in money-matters [6], as could scarcely be avoided where a property was left to three brothers jointly and two of the brothers were married.

[1] 'All the proofs that came from the press went through the doctor's hands, which he would correct alter or dash out or put in what he pleased, which created a great trouble to the composer and author.'

[2] 'Dr. Fell took so much liberty of putting in and out what he pleased, that the author was so far from dedicating or presenting the book to any one that he would scarce owne it.'

[3] About October, 1670, the delegates had invited a subscription to defray the printing of Wood's book. 'But this project coming to nothing, . . . Dr. Fell undertook to print it at his own charge.'

[4] Wood says of him:—'he was a great man and carried all things at his pleasure'; and remarks, under date 23 Oct., 1673, 'Dr. Fell put in Piers, Smith, and Godwin into Christ Church among the bishops; I was much against it; he said "he would beat me out in it," *as he hath done all along*.'

[5] In this however he had an unfailing defence against criticisms of the work; that the merits of the book were all his own, its defects all due to that wicked Dr. Fell and his imps Peers and Reeve.

[6] See note 2, p. 15.

For some time after Wood's mother's death, these quarrels caused him great suffering. She died in Feb. 166$\frac{9}{7}$; and on 26 June, 1669, Wood writes 'A. W. was dismist from his usual and constant diet, which for many years he had taken in the house where he was born and then lived, by the rudeness and barbarity of a brutish woman, of which she afterwards repented, when too late.' The meaning of which I take to be that the wife of Robert Wood, who was occupying Portionist's Hall, on some quarrel[1], insisted on Anthony Wood taking his meals elsewhere than with the family, though he retained his rooms in the house. Anthony was ashamed, being a Master of Arts of some standing, to take his meals at a tavern; and he did not care to dine in Merton College hall, where the society[2] was not to his taste. So for some time he lived on bread and beer which he took in the buttery at Merton; and this unwholesome diet brought him into a bad state of health[3].

(ii) His society was a good deal shunned even by University people.

Many of these looked upon him as a prying fellow who was taking notes of their conversation and manners to make spiteful remarks upon them in his book. For example, in 167$\frac{2}{3}$ he writes:—'My society feared at Trinity College. Note that every Monday night I commonly go there; but Dr. Allestree, Millington, Ironside, etc., being minded to be *private*, Mrs. Bathurst ⟨wife of the President⟩ sent her boy and desired me to refrain that night ⟨3 Feb.⟩.' A week later he notes: '10 Feb., Dr. Bathurst ⟨President of Trinity⟩

[1] The quarrel seems to have been both sudden and sharp. Wood says 'his dismiss was sudden, whereas there should have been a month's warning at least.' See the quarrel between him and his brother Christopher's wife in June, 1673, Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. lxxii.

[2] See the reason in Doble's Hearne's Collections, Vol. I. p. 32, line 4; the same passage is in Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. cxxxiii. 'I am told by one of the fellows of Merton College that Mr. Anthony à Wood formerly used to frequent their Common Room; but that a quarrel arising one night between some of the fellows, one of them, who thought himself very much abused, put some of the rest into the Court; but when the day for deciding the matter came, there wanted sufficient evidence. At last Mr Wood, having been in company all the time the quarrel lasted and put down the whole in writing, gave a full relation, which appeared so clear for the plaintiff that immediate satisfaction was commanded to be given. This was so much resented that Mr. Wood was afterwards expelled the Common Room and his company avoided as an observing person and not fit to be present where matters of moment were discussed.'

[3] The quarrel continued till Wood was on his death-bed. Tanner, writing on 24 Nov., 1695, says:—'He is very charitable, forgiving everybody and desiring all to forgive him: he talkt a great while this evening with his sister ⟨i. e. sister-in-law⟩ with whom he had been so long at variance.'

told me that he was told that I was used to listen at the common-chamber [1] and elsewhere, and that I never spake well of any man.'

Others again suspected Wood, because of their real or simulated zeal for the Protestant religion. If Wood was not free from prejudice in one direction, he was in another. He hated the Presbyterians, and, being without charity towards them, was always ready to speak evil of them [2]; but he was tolerant [3] towards the Romanists and counted among his dearest friends Ralph Sheldon, of Beoly, co. Worcester, a Catholic gentleman and scholar. As a result, Wood was accused of being a Romanist at heart. 21 July, 1671, he writes;—'Mr. Sheldon being a zealous Papist, and A. Wood being afterwards often in his company, must be esteemed a Papist also, as he was by many snivelling saints, who make it a most horrible thing to be seen in the company of any one of them.' 22 Dec., 1673, he writes, 'my brother Kit came and told me the report that I was generally taken for a Papist.' 29 Nov., 1678, he writes that even Dr. Wallis, the Keeper of the Archives, 'took away all writings and registers, *that I have had in my keeping eighteen years* [4], for fear that they should be seized on, he supposing I might have been in the plot because Mr. Sheldon was lately clapt up in prison: the man that is studious and reserved is Popishly affected.'

(iii) His health was giving way under the severity of his studies. His diary is full of notices of his many ailments, aches, and agues. And besides these, there are several indirect evidences of the same thing. For example, writing about 1666, he devotes a whole paragraph (in Chap. III of the present work) to the praises of the 'sweet, wholsome, and well-tempered aire' of Oxford; but on 20 Dec., 1677, he laments [5] that Oxford is 'low and subject to vapours' and in the January following notes [6] that 'certainly Oxford's no good air.' We know that there had been no great climatic change, but that in 1677 Wood at 45 had already lost the cheerfulness and disposition to take a bright view of surroundings which make a paean of his treatise

[1] I. e. to listen to the conversation in the Common Room. The reader will remember that as far back as the Greek Anthology intense dislike was expressed for 'The water-drinking fellow who remembers and repeats the things we said when we were mellow.' See also the quotation in note 2, p. 22.

[2] 'Damned Presbytery!' is his comment on the fast ordered for 11 Apr., 1679, in the frenzy of the 'Titus Oates' days.

[3] 'The tyrannical act of parliament lately made' is his criticism on the Test Act of 1673, imposing communion with the Church of England 'on any one that hath an office of trust, military or civil.'

[4] I have put these words in italics as a 'plain commentary' on Dr. Wallis' custodianship of the Archives.

[5] Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. lxxix.

[6] Ibid., lxxx.

on Oxford written in 1666 when he was 34. Hearne[1] also, writing within thirty years of Wood's death, says he was told by several persons that Wood 'though he was but 64 years of age had the looks of one of fourscore.'

Wood's later writings.

These years, however, full as they were of bodily ailments and heart aches, knew no diminution in Wood's literary activity.

Dissatisfied with the form in which his History had been cast under the dictatorial editorship of Fell, he re-wrote the whole book in English. His MS. in two great folio volumes is preserved in the Bodleian and has been edited by Gutch[2].

He expanded the account of the writers which had been added to the 'Colleges and Halls' into an independent work, the 'Athenae Oxonienses,' which appeared[3] in 1691.

Thereafter he collected materials for additional lives, which he intended to have printed in Holland to escape the trammels of the censorship of the Press in England and of the advice of judicious friends[4].

Wood's death.

On the 19th Oct., 1695, Wood was still engaged on the continuation of the Athenae. His diary extends to 14 Nov. On the 11th of that month, he had had a severe attack of an old and painful malady[5], and on the 22nd his relatives sent for Dr. Arthur Charlett, Master of University College. Dr. Charlett was asked to tell Wood that his illness was a very grave one; and, having done so, he urged him to arrange his affairs and dispose of his papers. In compliance with this advice, Wood made his will on 24 Nov., bequeathing his property

[1] Quoted in Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. cxxxiii. Charlett, however, writing in the year of Wood's death, says:—'He was a very strong, lusty man'; ibid., cxxiv.

[2] Oxford, 1792–1796, 4°., 2 vols. in three parts.

[3] London, 1691, 2 vols., fol.

[4] The 'Athenae Oxonienses' as it appeared from the press in 1691, was undoubtedly substantially Wood's own work. But some few passages had been rejected by the licenser and some had been altered by Wood's own friends; and Wood's outcry against the mutilation of his book was almost as loud as it had been against the high-handed proceedings of Dr. Fell in the matter of the History.

As it was, Henry, Earl of Clarendon, instituted proceedings in the Vice-chancellor's Court against Wood for his reflections on his father, Edward Hyde, Lord Chancellor 1660–1667. On 1 July, 1693, the second volume of the Athenae was publicly burnt by order of the Court, and Wood himself 'tanquam pacis parturbator bannitus et privilegiis Universitatis exutus erat.'

[5] A suppression of urine, caused by his sedentary habits and long hours in cold rooms.

to his two nieces as above noted[1], and his MS. collections[2] and his books to the Ashmolean Museum. To Dr. Charlett he entrusted the duty of burning any of his loose papers, which might contain unkind reflections on people, having already prepared 'two bushels' of them for burning. To Thomas Tanner, Fellow of All Souls' College, and afterwards Bishop of S. Asaph, he entrusted, on Dr. Charlett's recommendation, his private papers[3] and his continuation of the Athenae[4].

On 23 or 24 November he received the Sacrament from Mr. Martin of Hart Hall. He died on 28 Nov., and was buried in the ante-chapel of Merton College (S. John Baptist Church).

Fortunes of Wood's MSS.

An evil fate seemed to attend Wood's MSS. in whatever way he had disposed of them.

Tanner, to whom the material for the new volume of the Athenae had been entrusted, was in no hurry to fulfil his engagement to Wood. He was at this time making collections for a similar work of his own, the 'Bibliotheca Britanico-Hibernica[5],' and he is roundly accused of transferring to his own pages everything in these Wood MSS. which came within the scope of his work. But about 1720 Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, while planning a new edition of the

[1] See note 2, p. 15.

[2] Except 'some few of Dr. Langbain's Miscellanea,' which he had specially destined for the Bodleian.

[3] These were ordered not to be opened for seven years. Mr. Bisse of Wadham College was joined with Tanner in this part of the trust.

[4] There is some doubt about the terms on which Wood entrusted this to Tanner. Charlett says 'The continuation of his Athenae Oxon. in two fol. which he had carried on to the 19th of October last (Dr. Merret and Dudley Loftus being the two last) he gave the day before he died with great ceremony to Mr. Tanner, for his sole use, without any restrictions' (Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. ccxxiv). At first sight this would seem to give Tanner the absolute control of these papers. An examination of what Charlett says before, however, puts a different complexion on the sentence and seems to throw stress on the words 'with great ceremony.' 'For his sole use' may mean only that Mr. Bisse was not conjoined with him; 'without any restrictions' may refer only to the seven years' restriction laid on his 'more private papers.' Charlett had already declared that he 'could be responsible for Tanner's fidelity,' and other accounts represent the 'great ceremony' to have been the dying antiquary's entreaty to publish his papers faithfully as they were written. This view has some probability to recommend it, which the other view wholly lacks. It is absolutely incredible that the jealous old antiquary should have made a present of his cherished papers to a mere stranger to dispose of them as he thought fit.

[5] Bibliotheca Britanico-Hibernica, sive de scriptoribus qui in Anglia Scotia et Hibernia ad saeculi XVII initium floruerunt ... commentarius ... London, 1748, fol.

Athenae, learnt that Tanner had additional lives by Wood in his possession, and his guineas were able to charm the MSS. out of Tanner's custody. They were published, but not in their entirety [1], in the new edition [2] of the Athenae, which appeared in 1721.

The MSS. deposited in the Ashmolean Museum were grossly neglected, and suffered greatly from damp, ill-usage, rash lending, and the process which the wise call 'conveyance.' It is much to be regretted that Wood should ever have sent them to so unsuitable a place. Since 1858 they have found a fitting resting-place and the care they merit in the Bodleian, to which they ought to have gone at the very first.

Considerable portions of the 'Antiquities of the City of Oxford' were published by Sir John Peshall [3] in 1773. Of all misfortunes which have happened to Wood's MSS. it may be questioned whether any approaches in magnitude to the evil of that edition. Large omissions have been made without sense or method; slight additions have been inserted without any indication of their presence except the impossibility of their date [4] or the foolishness of their matter; and the text and notes teem with bad errors [5] of misreading and

[1] Tanner, writing at this time, says he has suppressed only personalities which no judicious friend of the author would have suffered to be printed. The publishers in their notice to the reader invite the public to visit Mr. R. Knaplock's shop to see Wood's own MSS. and satisfy themselves 'how faithfully and with what due regard to the memory of the author and other persons therein mentioned' the documents had been edited. Some such retrenchments were undoubtedly necessary; even the faithful Gutch, who rails at Tanner for these omissions, editing the concluding part of the Annals in 1796, suppresses without a hint of its presence a virulent attack on Nathaniel Crewe, Bishop of Durham. But the MSS. were never placed in any public library and seem now to have been lost; so that we have no opportunity of judging for ourselves, now that the heat of the seventeenth century controversies is extinct, whether the excisions were judicious or unjustifiable.

[2] 'Athenae Oxonienses, very much corrected and enlarged; with the addition of above 500 new lives from the author's original MS.,' London, 1721, 2 vols. fol.

[3] 'The Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford containing an account of its foundation, antiquity, situation, suburbs, division by wards, walls, castle, fairs, religious houses, abbeys, St. Frideswede's, churches as well those destroyed as the present with their monumental inscriptions; mayors, members of parliament, etc., the whole chiefly collected by Mr. Anthony à Wood, with additions by the Rev. Sir J. Peshall, Bart.' ... London ... 1773.

[4] See for one instance Parker's Early History of Oxford, p. 369.

[5] Wood in one place says 'the prioresse and nuns of Littlemore'; Peshall, 'the priests and nuns of Littlemore.' Again for Wood's 'called there ⟨i. e. in a document cited⟩ *Stoke Hall*' Peshall has 'called *Therestoke Hall*.' A certain widow, according to Wood, pays the king 'two hundred marcs' for permission to marry again; according to Peshall 'two hundred mares.' 'Muleward's Lane' in Wood is confused in Peshall with 'Burewald's Lane.'

confusion. It has been no slight obstacle to Wood's reputation that this part of his work has hitherto been accessible only in Peshall's worthless edition.

Better days, however, were in store for the Wood MSS. John Gutch published very capable editions[1] of the Annals, the Fasti, and the Antiquities of the Colleges and Halls; and the edition[2] of the Athenae and the Fasti by Philip Bliss was in every way a noble acknowledgement of Wood's labours.

In the present edition of the 'Antiquities of the City of Oxford' the editor has made it his endeavour to emulate their good example and render a similar, if more tardy, act of justice to still another section of the work of our greatest Oxford Antiquary.

Connection of the Antiquities of the City with the rest of Wood's work.

It is abundantly evident that Wood's work has no strict unity of plan. As he worked on and on, fresh branches of his general subject claimed his attention and he developed them for a time without thinking of the proportion these digressions ought to bear to his main theme.

Perhaps we can best represent to ourselves the general aim and result of his studies by some such considerations as the following.

He proposed to write twin treatises on (i) the History and Antiquities of the University, (ii) the History and Antiquities of the City of Oxford.

Had this scheme been rigidly carried out on the lines along which he has actually worked, we would have had in strict parallelism :—

(*a*) *Annals* :—(i) of the University—a narrative in chronological order of the events affecting the University; (ii) a similar narrative for the City.

(*b*) *Fasti* :—(i) of the University—lists of the chief magistrates, chancellors, vice-chancellors, proctors, etc., of the University; (ii) similar lists for the City—mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, etc.

(*c*) *Accounts of Institutions* :—(i) in the University—of professorships, lectures, examinations, and the like; (ii) in the City —of markets, fairs, taxes, and the like.

(*d*) *Accounts of Public Buildings* :—(i) in the University—of

Millham Bridge, says Wood, was built to convey 'stone and timber' from the country east of Oxford; to convey 'stone flints,' says Peshall.

[1] See note 2, p. 24; note 1, p. 14; the Fasti appeared in 1 vol. 4°, in 1790.

[2] 'Athenae Oxonienses . . . to which are added the Fasti . . . a new edition . . . by Philip Bliss' . . . London, 1813–1820, 5 vol., 4°.

the Schools, the Libraries, the Convocation House, etc.; (ii) in the City—of the Town-Hall, the Castle, the Walls, the Churches, the Bridges, the Prisons, etc.

(*e*) *Accounts of Private Residences*:—(i) in the University—of the Colleges and Halls; (ii) in the City—of the domestic architecture of Oxford in the Stuart times.

(*f*) *Accounts of Vanished Buildings*:—(i) in the University—of extinct halls, schools, and colleges; (ii) in the City—of early Oxford domestic architecture, extinct churches, monasteries, etc.

(*g*) *Accounts of famous men*:—(i) in the University—of all persons distinguished in Church or State or the Republic of Letters who had received their education in Oxford; (ii) in the City—of eminent men born in Oxford.

With such a scheme before us, we can see with tolerable precision both what Wood has attempted[1] and what he has left undone.

The University treatise is fairly complete in all its sections. We have (*a*) the Annals; (*b*) the Fasti; (*c*) and (*d*) The Second Part of the Annals which gives an account of the Institutions and Public Buildings of the University; (*e*) the Colleges and Halls; (*f*) the accounts of the old Halls and Colleges in the treatise which is now being edited; and (*g*) the Athenae with the biographical portions of the Fasti.

The City treatise is very imperfect. The present volume shows no Annals; its Fasti are either unwritten or else written in other manuscripts; the account of public buildings and institutions is very unequal,—the Castle, the Walls, the Market and Fairs, for example, being dealt with at some length, but the descriptions of the Town-Hall, the Prisons, the Courts of Law and the Privileges of the City, being either very meagre or altogether missing; there is no account of the domestic architecture of Oxford either of Wood's own day or of the preceding centuries, though the churches (both existing and extinct) and religious houses are treated of at some length; and the promised account of famous men born in Oxford is accompanied by the note 'not done.'

These imperfections in the City treatise are partly to be accounted for by the fact that although it was begun as soon as or even before the University treatise, the latter occupied so much of Wood's time and labour that he was never able to resume the former. They are in part also due to the fact that Wood found the two inseparable,

[1] Taking the later and more developed English treatises, afterwards edited by Gutch, as the standard rather than the 'Historia et Antiquitates.'

and was compelled, for example, to give in the Annals most of the events which affected the City and in the Athenae most of the lives which might have come into his proposed chapter on distinguished natives of the City. A further cause of imperfection in the Antiquities of the City is that Wood's interest is mainly with the University, so that a very large part of the City treatise is occupied with investigations about old Academical places of residence and study which in strict justice should form part of the University treatise.

How far Wood's Work satisfies the Modern Standard.

Taking the City treatise as it stands, without attempting to re-adjust the balance between the University and the City, and making allowance for the many incoherencies in a work never completed for the press, we may ask how far Wood's Antiquities of the City of Oxford is of permanent value.

While we freely acknowledge its great defects, we may also claim for it great merits.

(i) The survey of the streets, buildings, bridges, etc., seems founded on minute personal examination of the localities and edifices and on careful personal enquiry of what Wood thought competent authority. As we read through the treatise we cannot escape the conviction that it is the work of a man familiar with the ground, and who never grudged making a personal visit to a site or instituting further enquiries, if he found any confusion in the documents he was using or any vagueness in his recollection of a place.

(ii) The work is also founded on an ample basis of documentary evidence. The muniments and registers of the old religious houses preserved in the Treasuries of Christ Church, Corpus Christi, and Magdalen Colleges and in the Cottonian library have been ransacked for information about the site and history of tenements formerly owned by S. Frideswyde's, Osney, Rewley, Abingdon, Einsham, Studley, Godstow, Littlemore, S. John's Hospitall. The records of the hustings court, of the Mayor's court of probate of wills, of presentments of juries and other records in the City Archives have been compelled into the same service for the situation and history of tenements formerly in lay possession. The College muniment rooms have furnished their information about halls and lands purchased to make room for their buildings. Every Church and Chapel has yielded its inscriptions; every parish chest has opened its records. And other subsidiary and supplementary information has been drawn

from the registers of the University, from the public records in London, from MSS. in the Bodleian and College libraries and libraries elsewhere, from old books and maps. Documents in private possession,—leases, title-deeds, indentures,—have also supplied their quota to the sum total of facts.

For the present purpose it is unnecessary to enquire how much of these facts are due to the researches of Twyne[1] and how much to the independent investigations of Wood; it is enough to note that the substance of the work is based on a solid substratum of carefully collected and methodised documentary evidence. Further research may reveal new facts and modify details; or better interpretation of the material here provided may alter minor features of the survey of the City; but in its broad outlines and in its main facts the work here done will not require to be done afresh.

(iii) We may note also the habitual candour and fairness with which premises are stated, conclusions drawn, objections raised, probabilities suggested. Cumbrous as the argument must often appear to us, we can hardly fail to feel at every point that it is honestly directed to the discovery of truth.

In the same connection we may notice that the mists of legend which distorted Wood's vision in the Annals, as they blinded all his contemporaries (all the more so as the deceived wished to be deceived), exert very slight influence here. They spread, it is true, like a haze round the horizon of Wood's survey of the Antiquities of the City; but wherever a solid fact is to be found Wood attains to the knowledge of it, as the eye detects the place of a great building or a tall tree in the misty distance.

(iv) Not the least of its merits is the greatness of what it seeks to do. Wood is not content to take a single college site and explain what buildings the college displaced, or to trace the history of a single church or a single religious house. He seeks to make a complete survey of the Antiquities of Oxford, to traverse every street and call up the form and nature of all the public buildings which had stood on its either side since the first masters lectured and the first scholars disputed in the schools of Oxford.

With these merits, Wood's work has some conspicuous defects.

(i) Every now and again his descriptions lack precision. Cambridge has given us, in the 'Architectural History' of R. Willis and J. W. Clark (1886), a challenge which Oxford cannot leave unanswered. The descriptions of property in wills and leases and transfers are

[1] See p. 17.

minute enough to permit of similar exactness in the topography of old Oxford, at least on all our great sites; and other records supply materials for similar fulness in the history of architectural changes. In these respects Wood's work requires to be gone over again in view of the greater thoroughness[1] and detail required in modern antiquarian research.

(ii) The style and arrangement of the book is cumbrous and confusing. The main features of the survey are lost in a multiplicity of details; similar subjects are treated with very different degrees of fulness; the topographical account is in places hopelessly dislocated by historical disquisitions; the new and the old jostle each other in perplexing contiguity. A modern author would no doubt recast the whole book; writing a clear and brief topography of Oxford; giving in separate chapters his descriptions of the principal buildings and places, with such historical accounts of them as he desired to add; banishing to the notes matters of merely antiquarian interest; and saving constant and wearisome repetitions by printing in full (with sufficient commentaries) in appendices the inquisitions and rent-rolls which require to be quoted on half the pages of the book.

This, however, must be said in conclusion that Wood's work still remains in undisputed possession of the field. There is no subsequent treatise on the topographical antiquities of the City of Oxford.

(ii) WOOD'S MS. 'ANTIQUITIES OF THE CITY OF OXFORD.'

The treatise now edited, for the first time in its completeness, is contained in a MS. volume in the Bodleian Library, now catalogued[2] as 'Wood MS. F. 29 a.'

The volume is of folio size, and contains about 360 leaves, mostly of folio size, but some few in quarto. A few stray sheets, containing a Latin treatise on certain Oxford parish churches in the handwriting of Brian Twyne and belonging probably to 'Twyne 18' of the Archives, together with a few transcripts of documents probably

[1] In Wood's behalf it must be said that at the time the bulk of the survey of Oxford was written he was almost certainly without the exact situations and measurements of the old halls, which he afterwards obtained from the College muniment rooms. The greater part of the survey was written in the latter half of 1662 and the early months of 1663; Wood's researches in the muniment rooms began about 1664.

[2] It was formerly in the Ashmolean. In the old catalogue of 1697 (Catalogi codd. MSS. Angl. et Hib.) it is numbered 8491.

executed for Wood, have been bound up with Wood's work. The rest of the volume is in Wood's own close and neat handwriting, averaging from 60 to 70 lines to the folio page, and from 40 to 45 lines to the quarto page. As a rule the writing is on both sides of the leaf. Generally a slight margin has been left to the page, in which at the time of writing the text references to the authorities cited were added and attached to the text by letters (a) (b) (c), etc., or by marks as asterisks and daggers.

The volume was made up as follows. Wood wrote out on separate sheets of paper[1] what he intended to say on a given head of his treatise. Afterwards he had these separate sheets bound together, and paged[2] the volume uniformly throughout.

Thereafter from time to time Wood added notes and corrections as they occurred to him, in what remained of the margin, or between the lines, or at the top or bottom of the page; and when the scanty limits of these failed him, on slips of paper pasted between the leaves, or to the edges of or on blank spaces of the pages, or merely laid between two leaves. These inserted slips are of all sizes, some being scraps of an inch square torn from the end of a letter or the back of a seventeenth century envelope[3], and containing only a single reference, others being quarto or half-quarto leaves closely covered with minute writing. Wood seems to have continued making these additions till the very end of his life, many of the notes being in the shaky and sprawling writing of his later years of palsied hands and dim eyes, very unlike the crisp and regular letters of his handwriting in 1662 and 1663 when he wrote[4] the bulk of the volume.

Subsequently, the volume suffered a good deal in the Ashmolean. The edges of many of the leaves were frayed and broken, and letters and lines almost (and in some cases, altogether) lost. Some of the slips were lost, many of them misplaced. Some leaves, and two whole sections which are known to have been in the volume[5], were suffered to fall out or were abstracted.

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[1] See the separate dates of some of these sheets, *supra* p. 16.

[2] The pagination is by folios, not by pages. As indicated in the notes of the present edition this original pagination was wrong in places, some leaves having got displaced in the binding.

[3] Some of them bear post-marks, addresses, or seals.

[4] See pp. 16, 17. Some of the notes which are dated are as late as 1691 (Wood died in 1695); see e.g. the footnotes in George Lane in Chap. XIX.

[5] Fol. 358–359 ('Collections concerning the Jews in Oxford'), and fol. 368–371 ('The incorporation of the company of shoemakers') are missing. See the contents of the MS. in the Catalogue of

Since its removal to the Bodleian, the volume has been most carefully rebound, all the remaining loose papers being secured and inserted (often, unfortunately though unavoidably, out of place), and all the frayed edges repaired and strengthened. At this re-binding some pages of a late transcript (perhaps by Peshall) have been attached at the beginning and end of the volume.

Transcripts of the MS.

There are several transcripts of the whole or part of this volume, showing the estimation in which the volume has been held. Two of these, both in the Bodleian, deserve special mention.

The MSS. now catalogued as 'Wood MS. F. 29 b' and 'Wood MS. F. 29 c' are[1] a transcript of almost the whole of Wood's work.

This transcript is in many respects an admirable piece of work. The transcriber[2] has read the original most faithfully, and (in the parts he has done) copied practically every word in the text and every note, and has afterwards gone through his work with red ink to make corrections and to draw attention to doubtful points.

This transcript has occasionally a primary value, having been made before the fraying of Wood's pages had gone so far as it now has or the inserted slips had been so badly misplaced.

I have called this MS. 'Transcript A,' and have quoted it by that name wherever necessary[3].

The three MSS., catalogued as 'Rawl. B. 400 a,' 'Rawl. B. 407 a, b,' form a transcript of considerable portions of Wood's work. It

Wood's MS. by William Huddesford, 1761 (reprinted 1824), or the Catalogi librorum MSS. Angliae et Hiberniae, 1697.

[1] F. 29 b contains 64 pages representing fol. 1–38 a of Wood; F. 29 c contains 530 pages representing fol. 38 b–357, with the omission of the chapters on Bridges and Meadows. The separation into two volumes is purely accidental, being occasioned apparently by the first part of the transcript being written on larger folios than the second.

[2] I am sorry that I do not know his name to record it here with all honour as that of a man who has deserved well of Wood. By the handwriting the transcript may be late eighteenth century. It has been supposed that this transcript was made for Peshall; but that seems to me incredible. I would not willingly believe that with so faithful a transcript, Peshall could have accomplished his blunders.

[3] These quotations do not represent a tenth of my obligations to this transcript. It was constantly in my hands, and constantly of service, when I was copying Wood's MS. for this edition. It has two minor faults, (1) the transcriber is rather careless about following Wood's spelling; (2) to economise paper as I suppose, the writing is sometimes so cramped and the marginal notes so confused with the text that the transcript is sometimes harder to make out than the original.

was made for Dr. Richard Rawlinson[1], and is a careful piece of work. I have not had occasion to use it much, thanks to the excellence of Transcript A; but it contains some collections by Rawlinson for Wood's absent chapters, which will be given in their place.

Another MS. in the Bodleian ('MS. Gough Oxon. 5') contains a beautifully written transcript of a large portion of Wood's MS., omitting the notes. At the end are three pages of an attempt to construct a map of Oxford with the old halls in their places.

Other transcripts and portions of transcripts are probably in existence in various libraries, public and private.

(iii) AIM OF THE PRESENT EDITION.

The present edition seeks to present the reader with a faithful copy of Wood's treatise, with such aids to clearness as the art of the printer can render to the MS. of the author.

The text is therefore given in full, and all peculiarities of the writer's language, his spelling, and his style have been faithfully preserved. Every note, also, which Wood has added to his text, whether marginal, interlinear, or on inserted slips (so far as these are recoverable), has been added in the place designed for it by the author.

I have not, however, preserved in the printed text, any more than Wood himself would have done, those abbreviations with which every author tries to alleviate his manual labour in writing. All ordinary contractions, whether for letters or words[2], have therefore been printed in full.

The punctuation of the MS. is very unequal, and frequently very scanty, or rather non-existent. I have therefore arbitrarily pointed the text for myself, in such a way, as with the MS. before me, I judged best to mark off the divisions of the sentences and paragraphs.

The text also is broken up into sections, and the sections are supplied with headings, in the manner which seemed to bring out its sense most clearly and to permit of easiest reference from place to place. Additional references, dates, etc., have also been supplied.

[1] M.A. 1713, D.C.L. 1719, died 1755.

[2] E.g. 'K.' for 'King'; 'S.' for 'South'; 'H.' for 'Henry'; 'R.' for 'Richard'; 'chap.' for 'chapel'; 'sd' for 'said'; 'Xt' for 'Christ'; 'yt' for 'that'; 'wch' for 'which'; and the like.

All additions made by the Editor, whether in the text or notes, have been enclosed in angular brackets ⟨ ⟩; and I hope I have left it in no case doubtful whether a reference, a date, or a heading, comes from the MS. or has been inserted by me.

In the notes, I have put a limited amount of new matter, chiefly additional references, corrections of the text, descriptions of the state of the MS., notes to connect the text with the present time, interpretations of confused passages, and such other helps as seemed necessary to put a reader of this edition in the position of a person who had carefully read through the original MS. These additional notes have been carefully distinguished from Wood's.

Some additional matter has also been collected to supply gaps in Wood's treatise. Wherever it is inserted, the insertion is prominently intimated. See e.g. Chapters XXIII and XXIV.

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THE ANTIQUITIES OF THE CITY OF OXFORD.

⟨The Author's Plan.⟩

⟨On fol. 1 a of his MS. Anthony à Wood has written down the heads into which he intended to divide his treatise on the antiquities of the city of Oxford, adding a note as to the completion or non-completion of each projected chapter, and giving in some cases the 'page' (i. e. the folio) of the MS. on which these chapters begin. These references are in a later ink and hand, showing that the sketch was written before, and the references added after, the volume was made up (see p. 32).

These heads, with certain additions, are given below. The additions are placed within angular brackets, and give the chapters of this edition which correspond to the several heads, and references to the pages of the MS. where Wood has omitted them. The titles of a few chapters which are actually found in the body of the MS. but are not noticed by Wood in his sketch of the heads of his treatise are here added, also in angular brackets.

⟨Incipit **fol. 1a**⟩ The Survey of the Antiquityes of Oxford shall be as followeth:—

⟨Chap. I⟩ 1. The foundation of the city . . . *done*, ⟨fol. 2a⟩.

⟨Chap. II⟩ 2. The severall names by which it hath bin knowne . . . . . *done*, ⟨fol. 2b⟩.

⟨Chap. III⟩ 3. The scituation therof, with its commodities from thence arising . . . . *done*, ⟨fol. 3a⟩.

⟨Chap. IV⟩ 4. The altitude or elevation of Oxon. *done*, ⟨fol. 7b⟩.

⟨Chap. V⟩ 5. The state of Oxon at the Conquest time *done*, ⟨fol. 8a⟩.

⟨Chap. VI⟩ 6. The division of the city by Wards . . . *done*, ⟨fol. 8b, line 33⟩.

⟨Chap. VII⟩ 7. North-East Ward; with all churches, religious places, halls, entries, streets, lanes, etc., therin . . . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 10.

⟨Chap. VIII⟩ 8. South-East Ward; with all places therin as in North-East Ward, etc. *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 23.

⟨Chap. IX⟩ 9. South-West Ward; etc. . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 43.
⟨Chap. X⟩ 10. North-West Ward; etc. . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 52.
⟨Chap. XI⟩ 11. The wall, that encompasses the said wards; with the antiquity and reparations therof . . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 57.
⟨Chap. XII[1]⟩ ... ⟨Gates, posterns, and towers in the wall⟩ . . . . . ⟨*done*, fol. 60a. med.⟩
⟨Chap. XIII[1]⟩ ... ⟨The city moat⟩ . . ⟨*done*, fol. 64b. med.⟩
⟨Chap. XIV⟩ 12. The Castle, that partly stands within and partly without the said wall . *done*, ⟨fol. 65a⟩.
⟨Chap. XV⟩ 13. The Suburbs[2], and how I shall divide them . *done*[3], ⟨fol. 70⟩, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 83.
⟨Chap. XVI⟩ 14. East Suburbs; with the religious places, churches, bridges, etc., in them . . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 71 ⟨and fol. 83a. line 12⟩.
⟨Chap. XVII⟩ 15. South Suburbs; etc. . . . . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 72b ⟨and fol. 84b. line 47⟩.
⟨Chap. XVIII⟩ 16. West Suburbs; etc. . . . . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 75b ⟨and fol. 86a. line 9⟩.
⟨Chap. XIX⟩ 17. North Suburbs; etc. . . . . *done*, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 78 ⟨and fol. 86b. line 29⟩.
⟨Chap. XX⟩ 18. The rivers that run through the said Suburbs . . . . *done*, within this paper[4].
⟨Chap. XXI⟩ 19. Mills upon the said rivers . . . . *done*, within this paper[5].
⟨Chap. XXII[6]⟩ ... Bridges . . . . ⟨*done*⟩, p. ⟨i. e. fol.⟩ 108.
⟨Chap. XXIII[6]⟩ ... Wells . . . . . ⟨*not done*⟩.
⟨Chap. XXIV[6]⟩ ... Crosses . . . . . ⟨*not done*⟩.

[1] ⟨In actually writing out his treatise, A. Wood has given the eleventh head in three chapters and not in one.⟩

[2] ⟨As is noted in its proper place, the MS. is very complicated in the treatment of the Suburbs. Folios 83–94 are a first draft of this part of the treatise, and are dated '27 Oct. 1662'; while folios 70–82 contain additional matter for insertion into that draft, and are dated '26 March, 1663.' References are given above to the beginning of each chapter in both drafts. In the text the second draft will be found to be incorporated into the first, A. Wood having written copious instructions about the insertion of the additional matter.⟩

[3] ⟨Written '*not done*'; then '*not*' scored out and the reference 'p. 83' added. The marginal note at the top of fol. 83 a shows that A. Wood did not regard the matter of Chap. XV as satisfying his plan for that head. A third sketch for it is found on fol. 9 b.⟩

[4] ⟨I.e. the sheet on which he was writing this statement of his plan. The reference is to fol. 4 b.⟩

[5] ⟨The reference is to fol. 5 b.⟩

[6] ⟨The head 'Bridges, Wells, Crosses, p. ⟨i.e. fol.⟩ 108' is added in the margin. For convenience it has been divided into three chapters.⟩

⟨Chap. XXV[1]⟩ ... ⟨Meadows and watercourses⟩ . . ⟨*done*, foll. 119–129⟩.

⟨Chap. XXXIII⟩ 20. Of the temporall government of the city, with a catalogue of the maiors, provosts, and baylives . . . . for the most part *done*[2].

⟨Chap. XXXIV⟩ 21. The divers liberties granted to the towne or city . . . . . *not done.*
V⟨ide⟩ Twyne X i. e. liber[3] B⟨riani⟩ T⟨wyne⟩[4] in parchment cover, fol. 55, 56, 57, 113, 169; liber Merc⟨atus, i. e. Twyne XVI⟩ 65.

⟨Chap. XXXV⟩ 22. The franchises[5], liberties, or limits . *not done.*

⟨Chap. XXVI⟩ 22b. ⟨The⟩ Market . . . . . *not done*[6].

⟨Chap. XXVII[7]⟩ ... ⟨The Fairs⟩ . . . . . ⟨*done*, fol. 104⟩.

⟨Chap. XXXVI⟩ 23. The spirituall government, first, by Archdeacons, then, by Bishops, with a catalogue of each . . . *not done.*

⟨Chap. XXXVII⟩ 24. The names and lives of those writers and famous persons that have bin borne in Oxon . . . . . *not done.*

⟨Chap. XXVIII⟩ ... Appendix[8] ⟨Halls of uncertain site⟩ ⟨*done*, foll. 49, 130–136⟩.

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[1] ⟨In the MS. a rough outline of a chapter 'de pratis' is given, and, appended to it, a similar sketch 'de aquis,' which are not noticed in the statement of the projected contents.⟩

[2] ⟨But in another MS. of Wood's and not contained in this MS., F. 29 a.⟩

[3] ⟨Throughout A Wood quotes the Twyne MSS. in the University Archives by symbols, theta with two strokes through it, R with the contraction for 'um,' the symbol for 'Pisces,' 'Sol,' and the like. I have changed all these to references in Roman numerals corresponding to the modern notation of the volumes by Arabic numerals in the Archives. A full list of these and other MSS. quoted by Wood will be given afterwards.⟩

[4] ⟨'B. T.,' as very frequently, is given in a monogram.⟩

[5] ⟨I.e. the municipal boundary.⟩

[6] ⟨This requires to be corrected; the Chapter on the Market is found in the MS. at fol. 96.⟩

[7] ⟨In the MS. at fol. 104 there is a chapter on the fairs held at Oxford, which is not noticed in this statement of projected chapters, being perhaps regarded as only an appendage to the Chapter on the Market.⟩

[8] ⟨Into this appendix A Wood intended to bring, and has brought, his notes about halls whose site he had been unable to define, and which consequently had not been indicated in his progress through the city and suburbs.⟩

⟨To this scheme there are added in the present edition the following chapters, for the reason stated below.⟩

⟨Chap. XXIX⟩ ... ⟨Some Colleges, Halls, and Schools foll. 32, 46, 137⟩.
⟨Chap. XXX⟩ ... ⟨The parish churches . . . foll. 291–320⟩.
⟨Chap. XXXI⟩ ... ⟨Religious orders and houses . foll. 138–276⟩.
⟨Chap. XXXII⟩ ... ⟨Hospitals, Hermitages, etc. . foll. 277–290⟩.

⟨The reason for these additional chapters is easily stated. The method which A Wood pursued in the composition of his book was clearly as follows :—(1) he jotted down a list, say, of the parish churches; (2) he wrote out from his notes a rough (or as he calls it a 'foul') copy of what he intended to say about each of them; (3) he then wrote on a sheet or two of paper a fair copy of these treatises on the churches. The same was done for the religious houses; and for the bridges. He had, meanwhile, or subsequently, written out his survey of the several wards and suburbs, referring when he came to a church or a bridge to these treatises—e. g. 'vide cetera inter ecclesias parochiales,' 'see the rest among the bridges' etc.

That A Wood intended to bring in the treatises of the separate churches etc. into their places in the wards and suburbs is plain both from what he says above in the heads 7 and 14 (see pp. 36, 37), and from the elaborate system of marks which he has employed in the MS. to indicate the exact place and extent of the insertion.

There seemed however good reasons why it was undesirable to follow this intention in an edition of the work.

The treatises on the parish churches are out of all proportion longer than the notices of other places in the wards and suburbs; and their insertion in the text would have introduced fatal impediments to a synoptical view of the wards, as is readily seen from Peshall where the experiment has been tried.

The same is true of the treatises about the religious houses; and to a still greater extent, as the account of these is so much longer than the account of any church. Further, in their case it was impossible to introduce the treatises into the wards and suburbs without breaking up their natural cohesion; for example, the Benedictines had one house (Canterbury College) in the South-East Ward and another (Glocester College) in the North Suburbs; and so also the Dominicans had a house in the South-East Ward as well as their principal house which stood in the South Suburbs; and so also with the others.

As regards the chapter on bridges (supra p. 37), the case is somewhat different, since the difficulties in the way of incorporating its matter into the chapters treating of the suburbs are slighter. But even here it seemed better to leave the chapter undisturbed and to place it along with the kindred chapters on rivers, on mills, on meadows.

For similar reasons, it seemed advisable to keep the other treatises on some Colleges and Halls, and on chapels, hermitages, and hospitals, apart in their own chapters as they stand in Wood's MS. and not to incorporate them into the chapters about the wards and suburbs at the points indicated by Wood's marks.

On these grounds the actual arrangement of the MS. has been followed in preference to that given by A Wood as his intended arrangement. The parish churches, religious houses, etc., have been kept in their own chapters; but the place of each of them in its ward or suburb has been carefully indicated in the text of the Chaps. VII–X and XVI–XIX.

The MS. contains other matter besides these Chapters (e. g. a great collection of monumental inscriptions in Oxford Churches, foll. 321–357) which will find an appropriate place among the appendices.〉

〈At the margin of fol. 1 a alongside of the summary of contents given *supra*, are a number of miscellaneous jottings. Those which belong elsewhere have been transferred to their places; those which have no particular connection are given below in a note[1]. They are chiefly memoranda about authorities[2].〉

[1] (*a*) 'Remember to see the books of the "judices universales" for the order and writers of them in libr〈aria〉 artium (?) neare Dugdal's books.' 〈See p. 13.〉

(*b*) 'Remember to see the writings which Mr. Willis hath disgested (Ch. Ch. things under the table, etc.).'

(*c*) 'Vide B〈rian〉 T〈wyne's〉 notes, viz. A, A (inverted), B, C, etc., in papers.' 〈? In C.C.C. library.〉

(*d*) 'See also New College lease books, viz., liber albus.'

(*e*) 'Vide B〈rian〉 T〈wyne〉 all his books bound in parchment.' 〈In the University Archives.〉

(*f*) 'Oxford, a towne of cloathing; the weavers decayed tempore Edwardi III; Twyne IV 333. de telariis, Twyne IV 322, 333 *ter*. Vide Apol〈ogiam〉 B〈riani〉 T〈wyne〉. Vide whether in Tw〈yne〉 hath put all things of weavers by themselves in tur〈ri〉 Schol〈arum〉 〈i. e. the great tower of the 1618 Schools opposite Hertford College, where the University Archives, including the principal Twyne MSS., are kept.〉

(*g*) 'The length and breadth of the city of Oxon; Twyne XXI 802 b.'

(*h*) 'Harrison, Description of England, cap. 3; 24 parish churches in Oxon., 1200 burgesses (400 of which dwelt in the suburbs).'

[2] Fol. 1 b is blank.

⟨CHAPTER I[1].⟩

The Foundation of the City of Oxon[2].

⟨Incipit **fol. 2 a**⟩ Being now about to give you[3] an account[4] concerning the toune or city of Oxon, I shall (with what brevity and method I can) speake therof according as authours and privat scripts direct me, and not according to fancy and conjecture, least I should as one of yesterday be accused and condemned of conceitedness.

⟨Legend of Mempric.⟩

The first foundation and building of it (for of that I must first speak) is by some attributed to Mempric[5], who was King of the Britannes in the year of the world 2954 and befor Christ 1009, as particularly John Rous[6] (who is the first that I have yet seene that delivereth it) in these words following:—'de quo (meaning the said Memprik) nihil boni commemoratur nisi quod probum filium et haeredem generavit nomine Ebrancum et unam nobilem urbem condidit quam a nomine suo Caer Mempric nominavit, etc.':—'of whome noe other good is remembred then that he was father to a vertuous son and heir called Ebranc and that he builded a noble city which after his owne name he called Caer Mempric, etc.' Thus John Rous; who lived and wrot in the raigne of Ed⟨ward⟩ IV[7]; but from whence he had it he tells us not, though (wee may safely conclude) from good authority, forasmuch that liberty was given to him by royall command to peruse the monuments of England and Wales.

[1] ⟨For a full statement and examination of the points discussed by A Wood in Chaps. I, II, V, and in many other places, reference may be made to Mr. James Parker's 'Early History of Oxford,' published by the Oxford Historical Society in 1885.⟩

[2] ⟨A Wood has written at the side this date⟩ 'July 7, 1666.'

[3] 'The reader' scored out and 'you' written above in a contraction.

[4] ⟨A Wood gives this marginal note⟩ 'the foundation uncertain as many antient cities.'

[5] Marginal note:—'John Rous saith that Oxon was founded 2960 by Mempric. See in margin of our discours of Leechl⟨ade⟩ and Greeklade.'

[6] Marginal note:—'Johannes Rous in libro de regibus MS. ut in Twyne lib. 2. p. 118. Sub effigie Vespasiani A. 12. p. 20.

[7] Marginal note:—'he wrot his history 1483; V. 406.'

⟨Legend of Ebranc.⟩

John Stowe[1] doth ascribe this honour not to King Mempric himselfe but to Ebranc his son, who began to raigne over Britanny 989 years before Christ or therabouts; but therin, without doubt, mistaken, seing that he pretends to follow the autority of the said John Rous, who (as is before said) ascribeth it to the father.

⟨Legend of a Roman foundation.⟩

Some there have bin[2] that have attributed the foundation therof to Olenus Calenus, a Romane, about 70 years after Christ, and therfore called Calena[3]; but that being exploded by divers judicious authours, I shall not now endeavour to averre it.

⟨Legend of a Greek foundation.⟩

[The[4] profund Walter Burley seems to intimate (?) to us (as I shall anon shew) that certaine philosophers that came out of Graece had the ordering of its scituation; which not unlikely may be by Mempric's command.

⟨Legend of Cassibulan.⟩

A certaine antient writer of an epitome of Geff⟨ry⟩ of Monmouth tells us that Cassibulan, King of the Britaines about 58 years before Christ, built it; as he did Exeter Colchester and Noruich. But because he putteth divers things in the said epitome which are not in Monmouth, supposed by Leland to be untruths, I shall not insist it as a verity[5].

⟨Legend of Vortiger.⟩

Leland in his Cygnea Cantio in *Isidis vado* 4° fol. 36 a. saith, from John Rous, that the citizens of Oxon report that Vortiger (who began

[1] Marginal note:—'John Stow in his annalls or cronicles, sub anno . . .'

[2] Marginal note:—'vide Pits p. 27; Twine XXI 626.'

[3] ⟨'Calena,' a pseudo-classical name for Oxford, current in the 16th century; probably originating in the belief that Oxford was the Roman Calleva, with the customary hesitancy between 'u' (i.e. 'v') and 'n' in reading MSS. See p. 46.⟩

[4] ⟨The paragraphs in square brackets are found at the side of the page, with a mark indicating that they are to be inserted here. Some words are uncertain, as the paper is frayed.⟩

[5] See collectanea ex Lelando sub fenestra seld. ⟨i.e. of the Selden end of the Bodleian?⟩ 3 p. 6. ⟨The passage is in Vol. II. p. 43 of Hearne's edition of Leland's Collectanea 'Post hunc (scilicet Lud) successit in regnum Cassibelanus, frater suus, qui fecit civitates, scilicet Excestriam, Colcestriam, Oxenfordiam, et Norvicum.' Leland says he takes it 'ex quodam chronico incerti autoris, sed qui videtur scripsisse Galfredi epitomen, ita tamen ut frequenta multa interserat (nescio an vera) quae nusquam in Galfredo leguntur.'⟩

to raigne over the Britanes 448) built or at least restored Oxon and therfor sumtimes called Caer Vort⟨iger⟩[1].

⟨Legend of Arvizagus.⟩

Mr. Prynne in his animadversions on the 4 part of Cook's Institutes cap. 44. p. 167 saith that the University (?) was originally founded by a British King called Arvizagus[2] about 70 years after our Saviour's nativity, etc.]

⟨The Mempric legend doubtfully accepted by Wood.⟩

But, however it is, severall authours are not wanting that maintaine Mempric the founder of our city and have with as much credit beleived it as the comming in of Brute into this land which some doe from undeniable grounds defend. As for mine owne part, I shall not insist much upon it, forasmuch (as I have elswhere said) the actions and occurrences that were done in those obscure ignorant and disturbed times are chiefly delivered upon aime and conjecture.

[1] See History before in the beginning ⟨i. e. Wood's Historia et Antiquitates Univ. Oxon. (1674), vol. i. p. 6⟩.

[2] Note at foot of page :—'Arvizagus, quaere.'

⟨CHAPTER II.⟩

ITS SEVERALL NAMES BY WHICH IT HATH BIN KNOWNE[1].

⟨Caer-Mempric.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 2 b.**⟩ IT being built by Mempric (as is before mentioned), the fift king of the Britanes after Brute, it was then from him called 'Cair Mempric' or 'Memriz,' that is, 'the city of Mempric'; 'Cair' signifying with the Britanes 'a city.'

⟨Bellositum.⟩

But in processe of time it came to be knowne by the name of 'Bellesitum[2],' i.e. 'a place fairly or pleasantly seated'; and soe (as authours say) it was stiled by that name when it became a scoole of learning derived from Greeklade in Wiltshire.

'Bellositum te rite vocant, Oxonia, patres:
Namque situs bellum quid magis orbe tui est?'

as one[3] (whome I have in the beginning of my first booke mentioned) hath it.

⟨Rhedychen.⟩

Afterwards, or about the same time, it was called 'Rydychen' or 'Rhedychen'; signifying with the Britanes the same with 'Vadum Boum,' i.e. 'Oxenford.' For 'Ryd' as Syl. Giraldus[4] saith is the British word for 'vadum.' And I am perswaded that the word 'Rhe' (derived from the Graec word ῥεω) might be the same (if not corrupted). For with the Britannes it signifyed 'Rivus' or 'flumen,' as William Herrison in his discription of England hath; though Leland otherwise, who saith[5] that it is a Saxon word and gave name partly to Rheding.

[1] At the sides are these notes:—'Isis commonly called Ouse; Camden, Britan. 367. a.'; and 'Ker Oxon, Twine XXI 649. qu. an Kaer Exon?'

[2] Rous, ut supra; et liber Vice-cancellarii A. fol. 8 etc. ⟨See Anstey, Munim. Acad. p. 368.⟩

[3] À Wood had at first written 'wrot by one in Q⟨ueen⟩ Eliz⟨abeth⟩her time.' The marginal note is 'Rogersius in epigrammate in Typo. Oxon per R. Agas. 1578.'

[4] Syl. Giraldus in Itinerario Cambriae lib. 1. cap. 6; Twine XXI. 585.

[5] Commentarii in Cygneam Cantionem in voce '*pontes*'; Twyne XXI 585. ⟨Leland's words are, 'Saxones rivum Rhe communi appellatione vocant et subinde scribunt Hrie.'⟩

⟨Caer-Vortiger.⟩

Not long after, it came to be stiled Cair Vortiger[1]; because Vortiger (King of the Britanes A.D. 448 and severall years after) is said by some[2] to have repaired it [as also the scooles therin[3]] after [they[3]] had bin sorely shaken by warre. But that being denied by severall and particularly Humfrey Lhuyd[4] from Gildas, who saith that that city was in the westerne part of Britanny; I shall insist noe farther on it, [because I have made mention of it elswhere[3].]

⟨Caer-Boso.⟩

The next name that I find Oxford stiled by is 'Cair Boso'; that is, 'the city of Boso,' who was consul of it in King Arthur's[5] time who began to raigne over Britanny A.D. 517 or therabouts. He (the said Boso), as authours report, was one for his valour and loyalty much beloved by that King, and, being 'Consul' or governor therof against the Saxons[6], was often stiled 'Boso Rydocensis.'

'Invidit ergo Boso de Vado Boum, quoniam tantam probitatem fecisset Carnotensis, etc.,' as an antient authour[7] (speaking of the fight betweene the Romans and Britans on the confines of France in which this Boso and Guerinus Carnotensis were engaged), hath it.

⟨Oxenford.⟩

At length, when the Saxons had made a complete conquest of this nation, they styled it after their owne language 'Oxen-' or 'Oxanford' (ut in Camden), 'the ford of oxen'; after the same signification as the Graecians did their Bosphoros and the Germanes Ochenfurt on the river Oder[8]. Which name and derivation being received by the generality of authours, I shall say noe more; but make bold to correct John Leland who saith[9] that the right name is 'Ise-' or 'Isisford' ('rivi Isidis vadum'), corruptly called 'Ouseford' and 'Oxford':

[1] A. Wood wrote 'Vortigern' and then struck the 'n' out.

[2] Twynus in Apologia liber 2. § 47 ex Simon. Lambith in Typo. Oxon.

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out in the MS.⟩

[4] In Fragmentis Britanniae discriptionis, edit. Coloniae Agrippae 1572 fol. 20, 2; Twyne II. 153.

[5] 'Alfred's' corr. to 'Arthur's.'

[6] Marginal note:—'from whence wee may collect that Oxon was knowne to the Romans, by the designation of a "consul"—which office the Britans received from the Romans, as 'tis likely; Twyne XXI 585.'

[7] Galfredus Monumetensis lib. 10. cap. 4. ⟨See the context in the extract in Parker, Early Hist. of Oxf., p. 310.⟩

[8] Marginal note:—'Ousenford, i.⟨e.⟩ Oxford, Ousen signifying Oxen. Ask Dr. Barton.'

[9] in Commentariis in Cigneam Cantionem ut supra in voce 'Isis flu.' ⟨Leland's words are 'quorum ⟨fluviorum⟩ qui primus, Isidis vadum, vulgo Oxforde, sed corrupte pro Ouseforde.'⟩

when as it plainly appears not only from publick authors but from privat scripts that it tooke its name from a ford [1] where oxen used to be watered [2] which is on the west side of Oxon and Ousney Abbey and more particularly neare [3] Hengsey ferry [4], as in antient dimissions [5] of lands neare it doth testifie [6].

[1] ⟨As regards the ford from which Oxford took its name, it must be remembered that there are three spots which claim that honour.

(i) A ford near Folly Bridge;

(ii) A ford on the modern Botley Road, over one of the streams which runs between Botley and Oxford Castle: in Chapter XXV this ford is frequently alluded to as 'vadum Oxenford';

(iii) A ford crossing from the south-east corner of Binsey Green to Port Meadow.

As regards these, bridges and the artificial deepening of the channel of the river have long since effaced any sign of the existence or use of the two first; the third has been used as a ford within the memory of man, supplying a firm gravel bed and no great depth of water. Some years ago it was customary to turn horses out to grass on Port Meadow; there they became so wild that it was generally impossible to catch them on that extensive space; and they were therefore driven by beaters across the ford on to Binsey Green, in whose confined corners they were more easily captured. Recent dredging operations have, however, so deepened the channel, that it is now dangerous to attempt this ford. The position of this ford is shown very clearly on Benjamin Cole's 18th century map of Port Meadow.

It is a mere guess to assign to any one of the three the origin of the name Oxford; and accordingly different writers speak now of one, now of another. Nor is there any overt reason why the passage over the Cherwell at Magdalen Bridge should be excluded from the competition of fords claiming to have originated the name of the city.⟩

[2] At first it stood 'watered [and was neare that place] which'—but the words in brackets are scored out.

[3] 'neare [the bridge that leadeth to North] Hengsey':—but the words in brackets are scored out.

[4] Above 'Hengsey ⟨i. e. Hincksey⟩ ferry' is written 'nearer Osney.'

[5] inter munimenta Oseney in Thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII 86; V. 529.

[6] ⟨The following notes are added at the end of the page:—⟩

(*a*) 'and hence also Bulstake bridge not far from it';

(*b*) 'this is all the ford remaining of it when it reached from that place to the holybush which many ages before the river running to Osney mill was cut.'

(*c*) 'Concerning this vadum Oxenford, ask Dr. Lamphire.'

(*d*) 'Olenus Calenus contemporary with Arvizagus. See Cressye's Church Hist⟨ory⟩ p. 22, 23.—builder of Oxon. but fals.'

⟨The name 'Calleva,' which is supposed to be the Latinized form of a British name meaning 'wood-place,' is now generally understood to be Silchester (this being a translation of the name 'silvae castrum'). Some early writers applied the name to Oxford, and, following the form 'Calena,' invented an eponymous founder 'Calenus.' See p. 42.⟩

(*e*) 'Bosperge, Oxonforth, Twyne XXII 239.'

(*f*) 'Roman way through part of Oxford, vide Dr. Plot's book p. 318.'

⟨CHAPTER III.⟩

Its Scituation.

⟨Incipit **fol. 3 a.**⟩ In the building and planting of the city of Oxon our ancestours and praedicessours have behaved themselves verie wisely and politickly; especially for these respects following. As:—

⟨A gravelly soil.⟩

1°. That they have selected a gravelly soile for its station, which by the generality is thought meet and fit(?)[1]; for in such places the air is most commonly cleer sharp and tenuous and not subject to foggs and mists as fat and clayish ground is. If any dislike[2] might be discovered[3] in their choice, ⟨it[4]⟩ is that at first it was too low, especially the southerne part therof, having bin equall with the lowest ground by it; but since, (by the advantage it hath got by the often raising of the streets by paving and pitching and the houses therby built up to them) the said part is come to a faire ascent (as wee may see from Grandpont to Quatervois), and doth not participate now and for divers generations since of any disadvantage that might happen by inundations. But this (you'l say) was no imprudence in them; because the place[5] that they chose was more northward then the present city which now stands; as indeed it was if ancient authours might be beleived. For, for the sake of the river or rivers running to the south side of it (necessary both in times of peace and war); as also for that venerable and sacred structure of S. Frideswide (a place in the days of old[6] famed for religion); it moved and drew it selfe[7] southward, and was at length included by the wall[8].

[1] ⟨The word is blotted, a word having been written above and scored out.⟩

[2] 'dislike' scored out; 'fault' written above and scored out.

[3] 'discovered' scored out; 'found' written above and scored out.

[4] ⟨A peculiarity of A Wood's style in this MS. is the perpetual omission of pronouns, e.g. 'it,' 'he,' 'they,' when we might expect them as nominatives in the sentence. This is probably a Latinism.⟩

[5] Wood alludes to the tradition that the site of the old University and city lay outside the north wall of Oxford in what was afterwards the suburban parish of S. Giles'.

[6] In pencil above 'old' is written 'yore.'

[7] 'itselfe' is scored out.

[8] Marginal note:—'However in the meane while wee may doe well to ob-

⟨Proximity to rivers.⟩

2°. That they have selected a place neare rivers, and yet at a convenient distance from them; each side being encompassed by them except the north. The which, how necessary and convenient they are upon divers occasions, I need not here demonstrate; only soe far;—that, since Christian religion was planted amongst us and strictness therin observed[1], the professors therof found soe great advantage by them through the supply of food thence (especially at times most seasonable for it), that it hath bin thought very necessary by the builders and founders of religious places to erect their aedifices neare rivers for that purpose; as the generality of them (if you'l tak notice) have bin soe built.

⟨Abundance of springs.⟩

3°. That they have selected a place among springs and pleasant rivulets. And what place is more pleasant and convenient then that which rejoyceth in such blessings, let the theologists, philosophers, and poets be heard for me.

⟨Plenty of wood.⟩

4°. That they have selected a place neare woods and forests and among trees. 'But how could it be otherwise,' you'l say, 'forasmuch that in those antient times most, if not all, Britanny was wooddy and perhaps noe better then a wilderness.' To which ⟨it⟩ may be answred:—that those places upon a levell and neare rivers cannot be supposed to be so woddy as hills and higher places most proper for trees are. Yet, however it was, the scituation for wood sake was very well performed. And our ancestors since that time hath soe preserved those forests and woods about this place that for the aboundance and plenty of timber and fuell it might have lately compared[2] with any city within this realme. The cheifest of such woods and forests were those of Shotover and Stow on the east and north-east sides of Oxon, disforested and in a manner quite layd wast in the late unhappy warre [to the great disadvantage of the trade of tanning within this city[3].] Then, those of Bagley, Comnore, Witham, and others. All which are within 3 miles of this city, and have bin soe serviceable for building and fire (especially to the poorer sort of

serve the strange and dismall effects, etc., vide Burton's Commentary on Antoninus, p. 26.'

[1] 'professed' corr. to 'observed.'

[2] 'boasted' corr. to 'compared.'

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in the margin. They have been mutilated in the binding, but are found in full in Transcript A.⟩

people) that noe place, more. But in this age, wee have bin soe improvident in planting and replanting and careless in praeserving that which in few years might be very serviceable, that I doubt the next age will be forced to be altogeather beholding to remote parts to supply their necessityes, especially for fuell; when as many (soe deare is that commodity), are already necessitated to use pit cole, sea cole, turfe, cow-dung, etc. What shall I say of the abundance of trees as oke, elme, willow, etc., that have bin formerly standing about Oxon both in highwayes, pasture-grounds, and meeds—when then each place would have afforded an arbour for refreshment [and a secret recesse wherein our students might have courted the muses[1]].

⟨fol. 3 b.⟩ And what shall I say of those pleasant groves and arboreous meanders wherin have bin exercised those accustomed harmonies and pleasant warblings by our antient adorers of Minerva in severall ages; even like to the Druids, the offspryng of Apollo, who did[2] eccho out their devotions in such places. What shall I say of those close and confining shadowes wherin those of an Hermeticall profession and solitary life might have had their swing of retirement without the least disturbance; for such, in former ages, who were both clericall and saecular students, have to their ravishing content solaced themselves in such obscure delights. But, alas! with reluctancy let it be spoken, the envy of men and wicked and distracted times have deprived poore Boetia soe farr of here defence and garments that she is in a manner left naked and forlorne and nothing now left almost about her but a few sprouts which for the quick profits doth please the planter though it be but an inconsiderable nothing.

⟨Plenty of building-stone.⟩

5°. They have selected a place, as it hath since fallen out[3] (though probably knowne to the founders), that hath bin famous for stone mines or quarryes; wherby the city in divers, if not many, ages hath bin adorned and beautified, and out of which our religious places within and without the city, as also the Castle, Colledges, and Halls, have bin erected. Which quarries are severall (some quite dug up, others yet remaining):—as that neare Hedington; that at Bladen; and another at Wheatley; then that that hath bin on the hill above Witham in Berks, from whence (as 'tis supposed) the invincible King Offa built that terrible fortress or castle on the said hill not farre from

[1] ⟨The foot of the page is now frayed and this line almost illegible. It is found in the transcript A—as is also the side note now defaced:—'Walcote's bower, V. 532.' This 'bower' was in Bradmore fields.⟩

[2] 'would' corr. to 'did.'

[3] 'bin discovered' is written above.

the place where the great ashe[1] (which is a land mark) now standeth. Others also that are more remote (for those before mentioned are within 4 or 5 miles of Oxon) are Friday's quarrie, Cotteswold, Barrington, Burford, Stow-on-the-Wold, Sherburne, Brokinton, Lambert's quarry, Leper's quarry at Taynton, and others; of all which Cardinall Wolsey made use when he proceeded in his prodigious aedifices at this place[2].

⟨Wholesomeness of Climate.⟩

6°. That they have selected a place where is a sweet wholsome and well-tempered aire, such an air that hath bin publickly admired and applauded by persons far and neare, and soe inticing that it caused the Graeekladians (as 'tis reported) to change their seat and to settle here that they might plant a scoole of learning. Three things are to be observed, saith the approved Dr. Burley[3], concerning a city; (i) that it be healthfull in the north part, (ii) that in the east it be plaine and open, and (iii) that on the south and west it be hilly. The reason is 'propter puritatem boreae et orientis et putredinem austri et occidentis,' as by the said Dr. is delivered. Even as Oxford, saith he, was by the industrie of the philosophers from Grece ordained and appointed. And indeed, for such a scite, Oxon may compare with any of her sister cityes within this land. The hills which are on the south and west part and partly on the north-east side; what greater ornaments can there be for her scituation! Forasmuch as they have bin and are partly still loyned with woods. The plaines which are on the east and south-east and north part; what more commendable! When at the welcome season of the year they are gloriously mantelled with a delightfull verdure, and the winding rivulets which are therin seem from the hills above to the prying spectatour as soe many snakes sporting themselves therin[4]. These are the incomparable conveniences of nature and art that have inticed kings, queens, and princes to retire here for refreshment and diversion, and to have built them pallaces both in and neare it. These (with the University) are those inducements that have drawne the representatives of the nation here in severall ages. And such also are the delights that invite forreigners from a farr to receive the benefit of them[5]. Certainly, if by

[1] 'oke' scored out and 'ashe' written above.

[2] 'Vide in Xt Church.' ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 425.⟩

[3] Burlaeus super problemata Aristotelis in bibliothecae Digbeianae codice 77, particula 2 fol. 60 b.; vide in historia ⟨i. e. A Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon.⟩.

[4] Marginal note:—'Dr. Heylin's description of Rome.'

[5] Marginal note:—'here is that "amoenissimum coelum" which Eras-

our ancestors, who were lesse curious in matters of health and pleasure then wee, did stile this place 'Bellositum'; what name then (after all its advantagious alterations) should those of this and the foregoing ages, too curious in such matters, impose theron? Doubtless, if the poets may be allowed their verdict, they would stile it another Elizium, fit to be inhabited by the gods; as an old peice of poetry which comes neare hath it thus.

'Qui videt Oxonium, peregrinas visere terras
Desinat; est nil quod praeposuisse potes.
Si Deus in terris aliquando habitaret, opinor
Sedibus Oxonii se voluisse frui.'

⟨fol. 4 a.⟩ in Engl⟨ish⟩ Char⟨acter⟩

He that hath Oxford seen, for beauty grace
And healthinesse, ne'ere saw a better place.
If God himselfe on earth abode would make,
He Oxford sure would for his dwelling take[1].

But, as there is, and hath bin, no convenience but hath its inconvenience somtimes; soe wee may say of this place in respect of its healthy air[2]. For I know not by what carelessness it was that, in the raigne of Henry VIII, the waters being stopt by locks and severall nusances and therby the rivulets turned into standing waters which caused a putrefaction of the air, severall sicknesses followed. Of which the University being much sensible, sent divers condoling epistles to the Bishop of Lyncoln (John Longland, as I think, then Chancellor) for remedy therof. Of which, part of one runs thus[3]:— 'Tanta est stagnantium aquarum copia quod turbosa[4] et faecunda prata in steriles et lutulentas paludes sint conversa; et ea jam loca, quae virentes herbas dulces flosculas aliaque id genus mellita educare solebant, squalentibus et inquinatis aquis madent teterrimasque sordium congeries pariunt et coacervant. Ex quibus exhalatis spiritibus aer spurcior fit et penitus inficitur; inspiratoque aere hominum interiora putrescere necesse est. Ad haec, ubi campestri pecori aquarum copia omnem virentem suffocat herbam et domestico pecori nullam relinquit desiccatam, finitimos omnes reddit indigentiores. Cujus mali, quod non solum intolerabilem penuriam in tam numerosa fecit et et communem et diutinam pestem adauxit, aquarum obices in causa fuisse non dubitamus; quae si dirutae aut penitus demolitae fuissent (quod tuo ope cito futurum speramus)

mus mentions "sub quo habitabant Platones"; vide Twyne Apol. p. 369 § 325; vide Notitia Oxon p. 3.'

[1] Marginal note:—'locorum situs etc ut Oxon, vide Twyne XXI. 368.'

[2] Marginal note partly illegible:— 'Scholars crowded (?) too much togeather (?), now every one is . . .'

[3] FF. Epistola 79; Twyne XXI. 475; 'tis better to give the sense in English.

[4] ⟨A misreading for 'herbosa'.⟩

nusquam gentium ullus locus creditur esse salubrior aut hominum usui opulentior, etc.' Thus the University. And doubtless, forasmuch that they made complaints to other persons also (as it shall be shewn elswhere), they found them answered according to their desire. About the same time it was also, that Ludovicus Vives complained of the bad air at Oxon in an epistle of his to Gilbert (kinsman of Nozerenus) amanuensis to Erasmus, written from Oxon 1533 or therabouts[1]. Wherin, among other things which he acquaints him with, saith thus, 'me hic coelum istud ventosum, densum, humidum inclementer accepit, etc.' Soe hee. But, since that time, Oxon hath found soe great remedyes against those neusances by the strict courts of the water baylives and commissioners of sewers, that little or noe occasion hath bin given to make such complaynts againe. And such remedy also it seems they found afterwards that a learned authour[2] gave this character of its good temper and sweetness of its aire. 'Oxonii' saith he 'modica induti togula hyemes non solum ferre sed etiam frangere dedicimus sine odoribus, unguentis, aromatibus etc.'; a character which Oxon might then well deserve, as in divers[3] ages before the raigne of Henry VIII it did. For by most of the writings of Oxford astronomers, who for the most part kept diaryes of the weather and temper there (as particularly did one William Merl[4] in the raigne of Edward III), it may be collected that Oxon enjoyed the best and most wholesomest temper then any place throughout this region. One thing observable is that, anno 1284, was neither snow or frost seen at and about Oxon from Michaelmas till Our Lady day[5]. Which, considering that other places neare it had them, may make much in some respects for its good temper, such as is before commended by Scaliger.

⟨Abundance of supplies.⟩

7°. That they have selected a place which, since, hath bin, and is, accomodated with those great conveniences of pasture and tillage both within its owne bordures and in the neighbouring parts. As (excepting their owne) the lordships[6] of Merston (lately inclosed),

[1] Marginal note:—'Even as a Cantabrigian, som yeares after, did of ⟨the⟩ bad temper of Cambridg to Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury; Roger Ascham in Epistolis lib. 2; Twyne XXIV. 611.'

[2] 'Julius Caesar Scaliger in libro de subtilitate exercitiorum 99; Twyne XXI. 185.'

[3] 'most' corr. to 'divers'.

[4] 'in regulis suis ad futuram aeris temperiem prognosticandum MS. in bibliotheca quondam Mri Allen; Twyne XXII. 105.'

[5] Twyne XXII. 85.

[6] Marginal note:—'enclosed 1657' ⟨but with no indication to which name it is to be attached⟩.

Garsingdon, Church- and Temple-Cowley, North- and South-Hinxsey, Comnore and Cassington, for firtill tillage. Then the lordships of Water-eaton, [Erdington[1]], Yarnton, Wolvercote, Binsey, Seckworth, and Witham, [and Botley[2]], for good pasture. From which and other remoter places our markets are very plentifully supplied with all sorts of graine and butter and cheese, which are sold at reasonable rates. And what can a city more glory in then these commodities, I know not. As for the University, they (by the liberties and priviledges granted to them by divers kings) can force all the country within five[3] miles of Oxon to bring in provisions for their supply; which were often used in former times especially in the raignes of Henry III and Edward I when it was crowded with scolars[4].

[1] ⟨Scored through, 'Erdington' is the old name of 'Yarnton.'⟩

[2] ⟨Scored out, 'Cudestan' is written above at a later date; probably 'Cuddesdon.'⟩

[3] 'Formerly in the raigne of Henry III, twenty' ⟨miles⟩.

[4] ⟨Here fol. 4 a ends. Fol. 4 b—7 a give Chapters XX and XXI out of place; they are therefore placed later on in the position À Wood has marked for them. Chapter IV begins on fol. 7 b.⟩

⟨CHAPTER IV.⟩

The Altitude[1] of Oxon[2].

⟨Incipit **fol. 7 b.**⟩ Although all Britanny hath bin omitted by antient astronomers[3] as having bin without the climats in their times, because that all climes are terminated to the fiftieth degree of the elevation of the pole; yet they did it not as if it were scarce in being but because at the time of the division of the climes they noted it to be divided from the whole world. And this since hath bin the opinion of divers English astronomers; and particularly of Robertus Anglicus, who lived and wrot about the year of our Lord 1272 (though Balaeus and Pitsaeus who stile him 'Robertus Ketenensis' allot him a higher time[4]) learned commentaries on the sphaere of John de Sacro Bosco. Wherin among other matters; saith that Appian, in his second part of Cosmography in the description of famous places, reciteth but three famous cityes in the isle of Albion that have bin noted to geographers:—viz. Canterbury, Oxford (alias Ochenfurt), and London. As for Cambridge he omitts it as being unknowne and not numbred among the notable cityes of the said place[5].

Cyprian Leouitius[6], the writer of the Ephemerides, doth omitt Cambridge in his index of principle cityes; and doth take speciall notice of Oxon, whose altitude of the pole as he saith is 52 degrees and 44 minutes, otherwise it seems then the Atlantick Oxonians have pronounced or appointed and particularly William Rede. In the seven calenders also printed by L. Straubius, 1581, all those cityes are by him numbred which are under the elevation of the pole 53, 52,

[1] ⟨By this A Wood seems to mean the latitude of Oxford; but he mixes this point strangely with the question of the celebrity of the city as evinced by the writings of old geographers—with a view to scoring a point off Cambridge.⟩

[2] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ 'Elevatio Oxon, Twyne XXI. 52, 370'; 'longitude et latitude, Twyne XXI 370.'

[3] 'See my English Bede, caput 8 p. 19.'

[4] 'A. 96. vide catalogum novum scriptorum in Roberto Anglico.'

[5] 'of the said place' corr. from 'of Albion.'

[6] 'See in libro notarum F p. 204, 202; in initio libri, vide Collectanea ex M⟨ilone⟩ W⟨indsore⟩, p. 41.'

or 51 degrees. Of which but two in England are by him remembred, viz. Oxon and London. And yet Cambridg (as John Holbroke in his Cantabrigian tables saith) hath 52 or 51 degrees and 19 minutes in the elevation of the pole, but in length 15 degrees and 45 minutes; wheras Oxon hath 15 degrees and some minutes in length and 51 degrees and 50 minutes in breadth as William Rede, a Mertonian mathematician; Walter Odyngton, a monk of Evesham; and another ancient[1] 'anonymus' hath observed.

Neither doth Jeoffry Chaucer, the laureat poet, somtimes of Oxon, dissent from what is before delivered in his Astrolab to Lewys his Son, which by the mathematicians of Oxon was wont for its great perspicuity to be called 'lac puerorum.'

Rabbi Abraham Zacutus, a haebrew, who flourished 1413, remembreth (in his work called 'the perpetuall Almanack') Oxon as a famous place.

So doth John Angelus in his 'plaine Astrolab' where he puts Oxon (Cambridge being omitted by him) among cities of the eighth clime, as divers ancient authours of credit doe; and the reason is, as may be observed, becaus it hath bin an ancient and famous university. For, for such a reason it was, why soe many townes in Germany were not noted to geographers till they were made generall studies and priviledged[2], as it may be elswhere more fully seene.

[1] 'vide Twynum in Apologia libro 2. § 73.' 'You may leave the sect⟨ion⟩ out;' ⟨i.e. of the Twyne reference which Wood has bracketed for omission.⟩

[2] p. Gregorium Tholozanum lib. 18. capite 6; vide Twynum lib. 2. § 75.

⟨CHAPTER V.⟩

The state of the city at the conquest time.

⟨State of Oxford before the Conquest.⟩

⟨1°.⟩ ⟨Incipit fol. 8 a.⟩ That Oxon was a famous city divers ages before the time of the Norman conquest, authours are not wanting that mention it to have bin; as first, among the rest is one[1] that lived in the raigne of King Stev⟨en⟩, who telleth us that it was a noble city in King Arthur's time and that Boso was Consul therof, as is partly before mentioned: noting therby (I meane by the word 'consul') that it was knowne to the Romanes long before, noe cityes else using that name for their cheife governour or magistrate but those where the Romans had bin, as I can yit find.

2°. That it had a wall about it in S. Frideswide's time and not unlikely long before, the legend of her life[2] which stiles Oxon severall times 'urbs' intimates as much to us; and that no place also except a city or castle were in those times walled or defended, the Saxon laws doth tell us.

3°. That it is also frequently stiled 'civitas' and 'urbs' by divers antient[3] writers and the inhabitants 'citizens,' may appeare from what I have delivered in severall places in this work, as also from the leiger book of Oseney.

But as to the state and condition of it in the times of the Britans, Romanes, Saxons, or Danes; noe authour mentioning it noe farther then that severall accidents happned there and that various actions were done there, I shall descend to the survey[4] therof taken in the 20 and last year of the Conqueror's time viz. A.D. ⟨1086, 1087⟩, as it thus runneth.

⟨Domesday Book description of Oxford [5].⟩

'In the time of King Edward[6] (meaning the Confessor) Oxeneford

[1] Galfredus Monumetensis libro 9 capite 12 et alibi illic; Twyne XXI. 585.

[2] MS. antiq. in bibliotheca Collegii Jesu; Twyne XXII. 89.

[3] Ibidem ut supra, et in MS. antiquo de origine et rebus gestis Britonum in bibliotheca Collegii Magd. et in multis aliis MSS.; vide Twyne XXII. 92.

[4] In libro Domesday in officio receptuum scaccarii regis, vide librum notarum F. p. 322.

[5] ⟨For a facsimile, text, translation, and full discussion of this description, see Parker's Early History of Oxford.⟩

[6] Twyne XXII. 280, 287.

did pay to the King for toll and gable and all other customes £20 and 6 measures[1] of honey per annum; but to Algar the earle £10, with the mill adjoyning which is within the city.

'When the King setteth forth towards a warre 20 burgesses shall goe with him for all the rest, or else they shall give £20 to the King that they might be all free.

'Oxeneford payeth now £60 'ad num.' and £20 'in ora.'

'In the same towne are 243 houses as well within as without the wall that pay or yeild geld, and besides the said houses are 522 more at least that are soe wasted and destroyed that they cannot pay geld[2].

'The King hath 20 murall mansions which were Algar's the earl in the time of King Edward, paying then and now 14*s* 2*d* at least.

'And[3] one mansion he hath paying 6*d*, belonging to Scipton; and another of 4*d*, belonging to Blochesham; and a third paying 30*d*, belonging to Riseberge; and two others of 4*d*, belonging to Tuiforde in Bucchinegam scire. One of these is wasted.

'Those mansions therfore that are called mural, are, if the King commandeth, to repaire the wall if need be.

'To the lands which Awbrey the earl (i. e. Aubrey de Vere, earl of Oxon) holdeth belongeth one Church and three mansions or dwelling houses; two of which layeth neare to the Church of S. Marie, yeilding 28*d*; the third layeth at Burford and yeildeth 5*s*.

'All mansions which are called murall were free in the time of King Edward from all custome except from setting forth towards a warre and reparation of the wall.

'All the burgesses of Oxeneford hath without the wall pasture in common, yeilding or paying 6*s* 8*d*.

'Jernio hath one mansion paying 6*d*, belonging to Hamptone.

'The son of Manassa hath one mansion yeilding 4*d* at Blecesdon.

'The abbat of Abendon hath 14 mansions yeilding 7*s* 3*d*; of these 8 are wasted.'

⟨Observations on Doomsday Book account of Oxford.⟩

⟨fol. 8 b.⟩ Thus far Domesday book concerning Oxford. From whence you may observe:—

1°. The rent for the fee farme of that place. As in King Edward's time who began to raigne 1042, it was £30 and 6 measures or sextaries of honey; of which £20 and the honey, to the King; and

[1] 6 quarts of honey; vide Twyne III p. 130. See in Twyne X (i. e. liber de bonis felonum) p. 387.

[2] Marginal note:—'765 houses at the Conq⟨uest⟩ time.'

[3] See other matters in another Domesday book not here set downe, Twyne XXI 319, XXII 287.

£10, to Algar who was then earl of Oxon. But in the Conqueror's time in the 20th year of his raigne, i. e. A.D. 1086, it paid £60 'ad nu.' and £20 'in ora'; that is, £60 to be paid in the common money then current, and £20 in 'ores' that is in certaine peices of money soe called; for 12 was commonly 20*s*, 20*d* making an 'ore.' And somtimes according to the variation of the standard 16*d* made an 'ore'; but here in Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire 20*d* goe to an ore. A good round sum for the feefarme, considering how Oxon then layd wast[1].

2°. You may observe that how many houses paid geld, that is, a certaine tribute; and how many could not because they wer ruinous and wasted, viz. 522; arguing therby that Oxon was before a place populous and much resorted too and not unlikely by clerks, because they were left void and become ruinous.

3°. That divers mansions were belonging to the reparation of wall, which for divers ages since are lost and forgotten. See my discourse of the wall; ⟨i. e. Chap. XI.⟩

4°. That the burgesses then had pasture in common without the wall, which pasture (I suppose) is Portmede, having been given and confirmed to them by severall kings before the conquest as ⟨I⟩ shall elswhere shew, and rather up even to the city w⟨all.⟩[2]

5°. that Oxon is here called 'civitas' and 'villa'; a 'city,' becaus it lately flourished with people and buildings; a 'village' becaus ruinous and in a manner diserted. As for the stile of it afterwards I find it in writings and publick authours promiscuously written 'civitas,' 'urbs,' 'villa,' and 'burgus.'[3]

6°. that Oxon had in it 765 houses as 'tis here mentioned (though elsewhere I find, 774); of which 24 were without the walls, as I elswhere find[4].

And thus much may be said of its state about the conquest time, the next matter of that I shall intreat is the division of the towne or city by wards. **⟨fol. 8 b. line 29[5].⟩**

[1] 'Henricus I tradidit burgum Oxon pro 63£ 5*d*'; vide Twyne IV. 625.

[2] 'Whether Medley or the Wyke was part of the pasture, see Twyne XXIV 233; see certain depositions which I writ from Dr. Barton's writings under my window; see Dr. Langb⟨aine's⟩ little printed book.'

[3] Burgus Oxon tempore Johannis, V. 522.

[4] Twyne XXII 280 in margine et in Camden. et vide F (broken) 59, 130. In Mr. M⟨iles⟩ W⟨indsore's⟩ Collections p. 47 (vel Collectiones inde quas habeo), 'tis said 200 houses within the walls and 400 without.

[5] ⟨Here follow three lines of notes (fol. 8 b, ll. 30–32) scored through:—viz.⟩

(*a*) 'the old colleges pay for their scite to the mace bearer, vide registrum Mer⟨tonense?⟩

(*b*) 'most of the houses in these wards belonged to one person and therefore they kept court. quaere in V.'

⟨CHAPTER VI.⟩

The division of the city by Wards.

⟨**fol. 8 b. line 33.**⟩ The wards of the city within the walls are and ever were nor more nor lesse then four in number; viz. North-East Ward, South-East Ward, South-West Ward, and North-West Ward.

⟨The four Wards.⟩

North-East Ward, which is the senior ward and greatest quarter of the city, begins at North Gate or Bocardo; and soe streching it self up to Quatervoys on the left hand, runneth downe on the same hand even to East Gate; containing all the houses behind that are included by the city wall from North to East Gate.

South-East Ward, which is the second, is all that cantle and portion of the city from East Gate to Quatervois on the left hand; and from thence on the same hand to the place where South Gate stood; with all those houses that are behind, included by the wall from East to South Gate.

South-West Ward, which is the third, is that division or portion from the said South Gate on the left hand to the corner hous which is the Meermaid Tavern at Quatervois; and from thence on the same hand to West Gate; with all houses behind, included by the wall from South Gate to West Gate. This aldermanrie or ward was in the raigne of Edward I accounted the fourth ward[1] (John Culverd, then alderman of it); and the tenements of the burgesses within it were then esteemed to be worth, if dimised at ordinary rates, 47£ per annum, and the tenements of the Jews therin 11£ 6*s* 8*d* per annum.

North-West Ward is that cantle or division from West Gate on left hand even to St. Martin's Church at Carfox; and soe from thence on the same hand to North Gate; with all tenements behind from the Castle trench reaching from West Gate to Mount Pellam and the towne wall that runneth thence to North Gate. This division at the time of the Norman Conquest was larger; but within few years after,

[1] Twyne XXIII 111, sed vide 308.

when the Castle was built, much of ⟨it⟩ was taken into its limits, as some of the suburbs was at the same time. ⟨explicit **fol. 8 b.**⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 9 a** [1].⟩ Every [2] one of which divisions (or wards or hundreds if you please) were committed and trusted for reiglement to an alderman (and therfore the said wards are in records stiled 'aldermanniae' 'aldermanries'; whose office and authority is the same, as I suppose, with 'praepositus hundredi,' i. e., provost or ealdor for a hundred or centurie. As for the antiquity of the government of these wards by aldermen, was ever since the institution of them . . . .; and how long before when Oxon [3] was governed by a maior and provosts I know not, unless they were from the first appointment of them which can be produced by noe record.

Every of them had and kept within their wards or aldermanries a court (within the gates of the city, as I thinke); which by our praedicessors was sometimes called a 'hundred court,' but most commonly a 'wardmote court'; that is, the gathering togeather or assembly of a ward. But whether the said aldermen had these wards soe long as they continued in their offices or for a certaine terme of years I know not, having as ⟨yet?⟩ seene little of it.

⟨*The principal streets.*⟩

The said four wards are divided by four larg streets: as

1°. **The High Street**, the fairest and largest wee have, partly divides North-East and South-East Wards and therfore pertaineth to them. It reacheth from Quatervois to East Gate through the parishes of S. Martin's, All Saints', S. Marie's [4], and S. Peter's in the East.

2°. **Fish Street** [5], besides, soe called because of a fishmarket that hath bin [as now [6]] allwaies kept there, divides [partly the other part of [6]] South-East from South-West Ward. Which reaching from

[1] ⟨The edges of this folio are much frayed and torn, and parts of it, and especially the marginal notes, can now be made out only by the help of Transcript A; the transcriber of which notes that he found the edges 'very much worn and torn.' Some words which cannot be made out are marked . . .⟩

[2] ⟨About this paragraph are a number of marginal notes:—⟩

(*a*) '. . . that the cheif part of each ward did belong somtime to one person and he held his court, ut curia Childwick, D'oilly V 516, 523; curia Galfredi de Clinton V 514.' ⟨See note 5, p. 58.⟩

(*b*) 'Childwick idem cum aurifabro.'

(*c*) 'vide in nomina Childwick, Doylly, Basse⟨t⟩.'

(*d*) 'see in Somnor's antiquities of Canterbury in the division of wards.'

[3] 'See concerning this in historia nostra, anno 1328.'

[4] S Marie's street V. 581.; vide in latin copy for S. Marie's street.

[5] ⟨Now called S. Aldate's Street.⟩

[6] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

Quatervois to South Gate (and therfore sometimes called South-Gate Street) is included within the parishes of S. Martin and St. Aldate, cheifly in the last, and perteineth to South-East and South-West Ward.

3°. **The Great Baylly**[1] **and Castle Street** (of which elswhere) which partly divides South-West from North-West Ward; contained in the parishes of S. Martin, S. Peter in the baillive; and belongeth to South-West and North-West Ward.

4°. **North-Gate**[2] **Street**, or the great street[3], leading from Quatervois to North-Gate, and therfore soe called; partly divides North-East from North-West Ward. It is a faire and larg street within the parishes of S. Martin's and S. Michael's at North-gate; and hath therin the cheifest part of the market constantly kept[4].

⟨Carfax.⟩

As for the beginning and rise of the said streets, are from[5] Quatervoys before mentioned or the place which tendeth or looketh four wayes ('quatuor in ventos ibi se via fundit eunti'); viz., into the four streets before rehearsed. It is accounted the 'meditullium' of the city and the heart ⟨head?⟩ of the market and the cheifest place wher most sorts of marchantdise are exposed to sale. The vulgar name of it is Carfox[6]; which, though corrupted from Quatervois as most cannot to the contrary but judge soe, yet some there have bin that have thought it to come or be derived from 'Caerbos' (i. e., the city of Boso who was consul of Oxon in King Arthur's time, as is before delivered.)

⟨Conduit[7] at Carfax.⟩

In the middle of this Quadrivium or four-wayes wee have a very faire and beautifull conduit[8] presented to us; such for its images

[1] ⟨Now called Queen Street.⟩ ⟨Castle Street is still so called.⟩

[2] ⟨Now called Cornmarket Street.⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'It is called "magnus vicus Oxon" in Oseney book.' ⟨The following interlined references probably belong to here:—⟩ 'V. 539, vide stretas, vicos, etc.; callus, vicus, Drapere V. 540; vide Draperia.'

[4] Marginal note: —'Which streets with others both within and without the wards are by the charters of Kings to be supervised by certaine regent masters of Oxon, least any nusances be therin, and ⟨that⟩ they be duly paved and kept cleane. See in my lat⟨in⟩ coppy in the beginning of streets, lanes, etc. See Mr. Twyne's Collectanea in archivis, sub titulo viae vici etc. See my paper extracted thence under the window after Lel⟨and⟩ Collections. Vide Twyne I. 57; vide historiam anno 1379.'

[5] 'Of the four cross wayes at Chester; Twyne XXI. 30.'

[6] ⟨For the derivation of 'Carfax' from Latin 'quadrifurcus' through French, and for examples of its use, see Murray's New Engl. Dict. *sub voce.*⟩

[7] ⟨Now in the grounds at Nuneham, having been removed there in 1787; see in Chap. XXIV.⟩

[8] ⟨On fol. 10b (but crossed out) is a

of ancient kings about it, gilding, and exquisit carving, the like (except probably in London) not to be found in England.

Of the foundation of which, hear what follows. Otho Nicholson[1], esquire, one of the examiners of the chancery, (having a purpose to bring the water from the hill above North Hinxsey to the severall colleges and halls in Oxon, as also to other private places for the benefit of the Universitie), purchased of the mayor[2] and baylives and commonalty of the towne (May 7, 1616) a plot of ground in the middle of Quatervois containing 12 foot square to erect and build the said conduit[3]. The year following it was finished to the great content of the inhabitants of Oxon and the 15 of May (being S. Sophia's day) was solemnly dedicated with a speech spoken neare it by Mr. John Wall[4] a student of Xt Church, there being then praesent the cheif magistrates of the Universitie. After which the pipes were layd and directed to severall colledges, as they now are.

The head of this conduit[5] is built of stonework, standing on the side of the hill above North or Laurence Hinxsey on the west side therof. From thence it is derived in a great leaden pipe, under the ground, rivers, and meadows, betwixt [the said village[6]] of Hinxey and Oxon; and soe arriving first at the bridge [and water[6]] called Preacher's Bridge without Little South Gate cumeth up [Lumbard Lane[6]] on the south side of Pembroke College, then turning up at [the east end of that[6]] lane commeth up Fish Street to Carfox where it mounteth [into a[6]] great cisterne within the conduit there; and thence it [is conveyed[6]] againe into another high cisterne over almost All Saints' ⟨fol. 9 b⟩ Church porch next to the High Street. From whence by divers other great pipes derived thence it is conveyed to severall colleges and halls and sundry privat houses. All which being by Mr. Nicholson performed in his life time (for he dyed not till 1622[7]) which cost him neare £2200, besides the £100 he left in

different beginning for the account of the conduit:⟩ viz. 'Before wee proceed to speak of the wards wee must first begin to speak of Quatervois and the conduit there; then the four streets that devide the wards, viz. East Gate Street or High Street, the Great and Lower Bayly, North Gate Street, and Fish Street. Then to the wards and what the word signifies, "ward" or "aldermanrie."

[1] Twyne VI. 185.

[2] Twyne IV. 335.

[3] Vide in quadrivium.

[4] Twyne VI. 202.

[5] Twyne VI. 196; see Twyne VI. 184, where 'tis said it comes 100 perches higher then the house. ⟨The house still stands in the field on Hinksey Hill.⟩

[6] ⟨The words in square brackets are now only in Transcript A.⟩

[7] ⟨On the north wall of the cloisters of Christ Church is a stone tablet with the inscription:

'Perpetuo esto intra hos parietes memoria Othonis Nicolson, arm., qui urbem hanc Hinxeianis aquis irrigavit et pristinam hujus Aedis bibliothecam

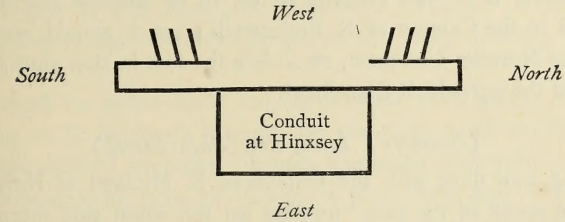
his will to purchase £7 per annum for the maintenance of the conduit though never setled but jugled away I know not how. That great labour imposed upon the 'aquae bajuli' (i. e. waterbearers) which belonged to every parish (nay, sometimes, as anciently, to a church for the carrying water therto to serve for holy uses) was quite taken away by the benefit therof and the pipes running thence to severall houses [1]. ⟨explicit fol. 9b., line 10⟩ [2].

vetustate collapsam instauravit instruxit benefactor A.D. MDCXIII.'⟩

[1] ⟨In an insertion now marked fol. 8* are several notes about this conduit.⟩

(*a*) 'Note that one each side of the house on the side of Hinxsey hill from whence the water comes to Carfax are two vaulted gutters or trenches (each a furlong in length) to receive the water that springs out of the side of that hill, and pouring or easing themselves into that house are conveyed thence to Oxon.' 'Ask Mr. Willis.' 'The pipe comes under the river by Ballow ham and up through Little Gate and turnes up through Beef Hall Lane and from thence through a narrow passage into Penyfarthing Street and thence up to Carfax.' 'Enquire at Hinxxsey for the conduit close for Osney.'

⟨These notes A. Wood illustrates with this diagram⟩



(*b*) 'The conduit (built on the place where the bull ring was) presented for a neusance by the towne; but I wonder at it, seing they have suffered so many encroachments, more towards Quartervois than any part of the city; viz. from the twofac'd pumpe to Carfax; from the "Crow" to Carfax Church; and suffering an house to be built on the churchyard; the houses also from the "Flour-delize" to the Taverne; Penniless Bench also. Most of the lanes and streets that lead into the cheifest four are encroched upon and straitned at that end next to the said four streets, viz. Grope Lane, Cheyney Lane, Shidiard more then at the other end, Cat Street.'

[2] ⟨Among the jottings on fol. 1 a of the MS. are the two notes following written at a later date which belong here.—⟩

(*a*) 'The streets quite spoiled by suffering langables to be put out; and, after that, ⟨they⟩ build the forefront of their houses on them; and, after that, put out langables again. So that in time, if not prevented, the street will ⟨be⟩ stopt up.—And this because of the greedy officers of the towne court for the writing of a lease, etc.' ⟨'langable' is an encroachment on a street.⟩

(*b*) 'They present the conduit as a newsance, but not these houses by ⟨i.e. beside⟩ it, that are bolted in the high way.'

⟨CHAPTER VII.⟩

North-East Ward[1].

⟨Incipit **fol. 11 a.**[2]⟩. This ward, therfore, as is said before, being limited from the North Gate to Quatervois on the left hand; and soe from thence to the East Gate; and then under part of the East and North wall till wee come to North Gate againe; wee must begin to speak therof at S. Michaell's Church joyning to the said gate.

⟨S. Michael's Church at North Gate.⟩

A Church, it is well knowne to us, of an ancient erection; and belonged to the Canons of S. Frideswyde's (as it should seem) long before the Norman Conquest, etc.—See the rest in that church in my treatise of the parochiall Churches[3].

⟨*Somnore's Lane, now Ship Street.*⟩

Having now done with the Church of S. Michael at North Gate, wee must speak of the lane[4] joyning on the south side therof which leadeth thence and from North Gate to Turl Gate and Exeter College and other Colleges therabouts.

The first mention I find of it (equalling the beginning of Henry I[5]) is by the name of 'venella sub muro boreali' being all one and the

[1] ⟨À Wood has added the date at the side, viz.⟩ 'Nov. 20, 1662.'

[2] ⟨Fol. 10 a is blank, except for the heading 'North-East ward,' and this note :—'quotations out of S. Frideswyde's little register are corrected. You may see again.' Fol. 10 b has a number of notes given elsewhere in their separate places. They refer mainly to the text of fol. 11 a.⟩

[3] ⟨À Wood intended bringing in his account of the churches into their several wards, and has always indicated the place in the text where the account of each church should come. The actual arrangement of the MS. (in which the churches are given in a separate chapter by themselves) has, however, a great deal to commend it; and has therefore been retained.⟩

[4] ⟨On fol. 10 b are some notes referring to the text in fol. 11 a. The first of them is :—⟩ 'Note that on the north side of this lane no houses stood; that part of land next to the Church let to Ralf Flaxney (vide Twyne XXIII. 458.) He had also somthing of land over against Laurence Hall (ut in Twyne XXIII vel ? . . .).

[5] ⟨This clause at first stood⟩ '(which was not long after the Norman Conquest).'

same with Bedford[1] and Exeter Lane, as I shall shew anon when I speak of the last of those two.

In the raigne of King John and the beginning of Henry III, 'twas called D'eweys Lane[2]; because the name of such a family who were burgesses of Oxon had their residence therin. Viz., among the rest was Robert D'ewy[3]; of whome mention is made as living here when Peter Torald was Mayor, Walter Orfeour and Simon the son of Bendict were Provosts of Oxon (which was about the 17 Henry III or circa 1227). Then Nicholas D'ewy; who wrot himselfe 'civis Oxon' in an obligation[4] of his to the Canons of Oseney (1273) about the priviledges granted to the Crossed Fryers. To him succeded Stephen his son, lord of several tenements herabouts, and particularly of Stapill Hall[5] (in St. Michael's parish at North Gate and in this lane) which he conveyed to one John de Sandey; and he to Philip de Wormenhale burgesse of this place and Amice his wife, 30 Edward I ⟨1302⟩. Then one Richard D'ewy (brother probably to Stephen D'ewy), who by a jury was presented[6] for breaking downe the common gate of this lane[7], 28 Edward I ⟨1300⟩. With severall others of that family, sufficient people in that time, which I shall now omitt.

Afterwards or rather about the times of the D'eweys (as a rentall[8] belonging to S. Michael's Church for the year 1420 shews), it was called Burewald's Lane[9] and 'venella Dionysiae Burewald'; because such a woman with some of that name lived here also and enjoyed the cheif tenements therof; which shee (as I have said before ⟨see Chap. XXX⟩ in S. Michael's Church) gave for the most part towards the maintenance of Chapples and Chantries therin.

In Edward I's raigne it was called Somnore's Lane from a name

[1] 'Pennard's' corr. to 'Bedford.'

[2] ⟨Notes on fol. 10 b.⟩ 'Venella quae se extendit versus terram Roberti Dewy (V. 368, 553). This is Bedford Lane or Wood Street; q. in Wood Street. Venella quae ducit versus molendinum Philippi Mol⟨endinarii⟩(V. 560).' ⟨This note will serve to show how unfinished the MS. is. The notes are often suggestions as here, with indications that later A Wood rejected them.⟩

[3] Collectanea Nicolai Bishop in Archivis civit⟨atis Oxon.⟩ f. $\frac{xx}{iii.}$ xiiii. i. e. 77. Twyne XXIII. 418.

[4] Inter autographa Osney in Thesaurario Aedis Christi. Twyne XXIII. 83.

[5] Twyne XXIII 378, 509. Vide.

[6] Rotuli Civitatis Oxon (30 Edw. I) in Archivis Civitatis Oxon; vide Twyne XXIII 257.

[7] ⟨Note on fol. 10 b.⟩ 'From hence (I suppose) was a common-gate at the end of this lane to keep out the enimy, as there was a chain at the next; vide infra.' ⟨p. 71.⟩

[8] E diversis rentalibus in Archivis Ecclesiae S. Michaelis apud portam borealem, Twyne XXIII 507; et vide V 40.

[9] ⟨Note on fol. 10 b.⟩ 'Burewald's Lane (V. 35), where it seems to be a lane leading from Somnore's to Cheyney Lane.'

also their inhabiting[1]; of whome one Stephen Somnore[2] (perhaps Stephen D'ewy) was in his time a man of great wealth and possessions.

In King Henry VIII's raigne and some time before, it was written Laurence Hall Lane, from such a hall standing at the east end therof, as shall be in due time specified (as[3] also S. Michael's Lane); but, that hall decaying in Queen Elizabeth's time at the foundation of Jesus College, returned to the name of Somnore's Lane againe; and 'tis to this day stiled and written corruptly Summer Lane[4], as Agas also hath it in his old map of Oxon, Anno[5] . . . .

Thus far of this lane[6] with its severall names which I thought not unworthy here to insert, considering that in some later evidences they are made different and that for the future it might prevent mistakes that occurr in the discribing the situation of tenements hereabouts[7].

Now as for the ancient halls[8] that have bin herein, I shall in order recite as they have occasionally ben presented to my sight.

⟨White Hall (i); White Hall (ii).⟩

The first were the two halls under the towne wall, termed by the names of 'White' (Aulae Albae) as I have in my discourse of the city wall shewed. ⟨See below, Chap. XI.⟩

[1] ⟨Fol. 10 b.⟩ Johannes Wytewong, filius et haeres Stephani Wytewong alias Somenor, Twyne IV 164 (14 Henry IV ⟨1412⟩); and Simon Wyting, vide Collectanea ex libro S. Fridesydae p. 98, V 88.

[2] Ibidem.

[3] Twyne IV, p. 312. ⟨It is so called in Hutten, see Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 98, line 5.⟩

[4] 'See in Latin coppy whether it might not be called Bedford Lane, vide ibidem.'

[5] ⟨Blank in MS. The date of Agas is 1578.⟩

[6] ⟨Note on fol. 10 b.⟩ 'This lane ran under and close to the wall. The town afterwards made advantage of the ground under the wall to build tenements in aid of their fee-farme.'

[7] ⟨In Wood's days the lane was called 'Jesus Lane,' (I suppose, Jesus College Lane); see Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. lxxxiii, 'the Ship Inn, in Jesus Lane.'⟩

[8] ⟨Opposite this on fol. 10 b are a number of jottings about the halls here, viz.⟩

(*a*) 'Vine Hall or Dorchester Hall must come in here. See references in an interleaved paper in Bedford Lane in North-West Ward; vide V. 554.'

(*b*) 'Begin with the Halls on the north side of this street, viz. Nisea. W. 69; Little Whitt Hall.'

(*c*) 'White Hall here vide V 319, 321, 395. Staple Hall V. 318, 558. Leaden (?)-porch, a garden, V. 319, 321.'

(*d*) 'A. W. 63, Ledyn-porch or Willougby Hall must come in here V. 86 but see whether not the same ⟨as⟩ Staple-ledyn Hall; see in an interleaved paper following.'

(*e*) Laurence Hall vel Staple Hall vel Staple-ledyn Hall V. 36, 37, 38, 39, 52 severall times. V 39. ⟨The Transcript A gives '395;' the page is here frayed⟩; belonging to Einsham and given by that place to Lyncoln College V. 59.

(*f*) 'Bruns hall (?), V. 86.'

⟨Laurence Hall.⟩

Then was there another ancient hall called Stapled and Stapul-Ledyn Hall; afterwards Lawrence Hall. By the first of which names it was soe called in King Henry III's raigne [1], when 10*s.* yearly rent was ⟨fol. 11 b⟩ given thence towards the maintenance of lights in S. Marie's Chapple in S. Michael's Church by one of the Burewaldes. At length, comming through severall hands which I shall now forbeare to acquaint you with, was possessed by one Richard Bulkley, sometimes a regent in the faculty of grammer; who (by the name of Lawrence Hall [2] situated between a tenement of the Abbat of Osney on the west and another which was standing in the corner belonging to Einsham Abbey on the east) gave [3] it (16 Edward IV ⟨1476⟩) to Thomas ⟨Scot or Rotheram⟩, bishop of Lyncoln and John Tristrop, rector of Lyncoln College, for the use of that College, who are the present lords therof and receive an annual rent from Jesus College for it, bein now a void plot of ground joyning to their Chaple on the north side and wheron the said chaple was not long since by Sir Eubule Thelwell built [4]. Severall principalls [5] of this hall might now be produced, but (forasmuch as the catalogue of them are imperfect as of most of our ancient halls) I shall therfore omitt them [6].

⟨Great White Hall; Little White Hall; Pery Hall.⟩

The tenement before mentioned belonging to Oseney Abbey, which was situated on the west side of Lawrence Hall, was called White Hall, as appears from their leiger book [7]. In other places it is called 'Aula Alba Magna,' of which (togeather with 'Aula Alba Parva' before mentioned under the wall) Mr. Thomas Netleton appeares to be Principall, Anno [8] 1499, in which year he resigning, succeded Mr. Robert Osely. For it must be knowne, when our halls decayed in their number of schollers, then two of them were (though contrary to the old statutes [9]) united togeather under one Principall, as these

[1] Ibidem; Twyne XXIII 507, 508, 509.

[2] Marginal note :—'Laurence Hall was for artists; sic Tabula Rous.'

[3] 'ex Archivis Collegii Lyncoln vide Twyne XXIV 251.'

[4] ⟨i.e., the site of Laurence Hall is represented by the site of Jesus College Chapel and the east end of the Principal's garden. It was demised by Lincoln College to Jesus College in 1812.⟩

[5] ⟨In an appendix will be given the lists of principals of the halls collected by A Wood, to which reference is made here and in what follows. They show (where found) that the halls were then used by students.⟩

[6] Marginal note :—'sure Plummer Hall must follow Laurence Hall, vide V. 59.'

[7] Registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton. fol. 270; Twyne XXII 289.

[8] Registrum 'D (reversed)' fol. 27. 2. ⟨i.e. Reg. Curiae Cancellarii, 1498–1505.⟩

[9] Vide Twyne XXI. 717.

two here mentioned were. To which afterwards a third, called Pery Hall was added, as is seene in our registers [1] where 'tis said that Mr. John Gresley resigned his principalityes of Great White Hall, Little White Hall, and Pery Hall, Anno 1507, and Mr. Thomas Orton by the consent of all the schollers therin was chosen in his place.

⟨Plummer Hall.⟩

To the aforesaid hall also of Stapled or Lawrence was Plummer Hall annexed [2], as 'tis expressed in the donation charter beforesaid of Richard Bulkely to Lyncoln College. Of its situation is more direct and more satisfactory mention in one of our registers [3] in these words :— 'Nicholas Gosse, sanctae theologiae baccalaureus, exposuit cautionem pro jure principalitatis Aulae nuncupatae vulgariter Plummerys Place jacentis inter Aulam Sancti Lawrentii ex parte occidentali et gardinum Abbatissae de Godstowe ex parte australi cum gardino annexo, 1447, etc.[4]' Soe far out of one of our registers. But in later records called 'Aula Plumbea [5].'

⟨Stoke Hall.⟩

Neare it was another hall called Stoke Hall; soe called from a family of that name that owned it. Of whome (if I am not mistaken) William de Stoke [6] was one, who held lands herabouts also in this parish from Osney Abbey; as appears from one of theire dimission charters [7] to him, when Adam Feteplace was Maior of Oxon which was about the year 1259. It was (as it should seem) inhabited by Welsh clerks; for soe it plainly appears in an inquisition [8] concerning some perturbers of the peace, 34 Edward I ⟨1306⟩, wherin

[1] Reg. F (reversed), fol. 2 et 46.

[2] Plummer Hall V. 59.

[3] Reg. Aaa fol. 56, 2.

[4] 'Aaa fol. 55, 1. Thomas Raulyns, jur. civ. bac., lays downe caution for "Plomer Hall juxta Aulam Laurentii."' ⟨This note and some others hereabout come from an interleaved slip, now inserted out of place between fol. 20 b and 21 a.⟩

[5] ⟨Between 11 b and 12 a there formerly was an inserted slip now inserted out of place between fol. 20 b and 21 a, from which come several notes. Those which can be referred to their proper places are there given. Those which seem to belong here but cannot be referred to any definite clause are as follows :—⟩

(*a*) 'Note that in the middle of this lane, about Jesus College ball-court, Exeter College hath a tenement. (Soe Mr. French.) Einsham also had, vide Twyne XXIII 509. Exeter College held it of S. John's Hospital and was called Willougby Hall; vide in Latin copy of Willoughby Hall.'

(*b*) 'I saw it also in a moderne rentall of Magdalen College.'

(*c*) 'Called Ledenporch Hall V. 318, 86 divers times.'

(*d*) 'Whether not the same as Plummer's Place.'

[6] ⟨The words 'and Matild his wife' followed but are scored out.⟩

[7] In thesaurario Aedis Christi ut antea. Twyne XXIII. 90.

[8] In archivis civitatis Oxon; vide Twyne IV. 18.

be the names of severall clerks of this hall (called there Stoke Hall) surnamed 'de Wallia,' who were engaged in the same disturbance. Nothing else I find mentioned therof; only its name in the will[1] of Richard Gay, barber, (Anno 1356) where 'tis said that his three cotages which he leaves to his executor are situated neare Stoke Hall in S. Michael's parish at North Gate.

⟨Elme Hall.⟩

Then was there Elme Hall[2], standing (as I guesse) at the east end of S. Michael's churchyard[3], of which I find noe great matter worth our recitall.

The next place of notice in this lane is the great house built of freestone[4], opposite to the south side of S. Michael's Church; which[5] in the raignes of Richard I and King John I find for its owner one Willelmus de magno ponte (Grandpont). From him it came to John Ailnoth[6]; but he keeping it not long, gave it about the beginning of Henry III togeather with four seldes belonging therunto and the rent of a solar to the Priory of S. Frideswyde's[7]. Within few years and immediatly after the gift therof, William the Prior and Covent of St. Frideswyde's demised it to Nicholas de Gloucester and his heirs, conditionally that he and they should pay 26*s* per annum to them for it; which rent continued noe more or lesse till the dessolution of that priory. This house[8] (it seems) which in the charters therof is said to be situated 'contra ecclesiam S. Michaelis ad portam borealem' ⟨fol. 12 a⟩ is there, in a later hand in the margin, stiled 'Novum Hospitium[9] infra portam borealem,' from whence wee may gather, that is, 'twas possessed by clerks, (as indeed wee cannot otherwise

[1] In libro magno Testamentorum Burgensium Oxon. fol. 22; Twyne XXIII. 515.

[2] Marginal note:—'Twyne XXIII 175; but this certainly is the same with that in S. Peter the Bayly; vide illic in Elm Hall et Twyne XXIII 507.'

[3] 'belonging to Richard de Noreys 19 Edward II ⟨1325⟩. Twyne XXIII. 174; Twyne XXI. 736.'

[4] ⟨Now called S. Michael's Chambers; lately demised to Jesus College by the Trustees of the S. Michael's Charities.

[5] Here was written:—'though of no great credit yet,' and then scored out.

[6] 'John the son of Eilnode circ. 1270, vide Twyne XXIV vide p. 1 the 1 Charter there; for its antiquity referred to, Twyne XXIV 660. Sed vide de Ailnoth 406 qui fuit pater Johannis Ailnoth.'

[7] liber parvus vel antiquus S. Frideswydae, p. 82, cartae 127, 128; F. 95; Twyne XXII 333; et A. W. p. 92; vide Twyne I 102 in margine.

[8] Marginal note:—'It was but part of the tenement called now the Anchor and 20⟨*s*⟩ per annum given thence to S. Michael's Church. Inclusa intra coronam; vide collectanea ex archivis ecclesiae borealis.'

[9] 'New Yn, V. 37, 41, 478; vide in Latin copy aularum per me. Hospitium Coronae V. 37, 38, 39, 41.'

imagine if wee veiu the fabrick both within and withoutside, having the shape of a little college at this present); but being deserted with diverse other inns and halls, upon the falling out of some conflict (as I suppose) betweene the schollers and townsmen, it came to be a habitation of lay persons who made it a brewhouse and afterwards a common inne, as I have before ⟨see Chap. XXX⟩ in St. Michael's Church shewed. [As concerning the praesent fabrick therof, and ⟨for⟩ what purpose soe built, which was according to the shape of the fabrick built in Henry VI's time, I cannot tell whether it was intended for a college by . . .[1] who began one and had license from the king but it failed.]

Opposite to this house is another tenement[2] in the churchyard of S. Michael, standing betweene the Church doore and North Gate. The ground on which it stands was sometimes part of the churchyard; but the Mayor and comminalty, claiming it to be a parcell of their fee-farme, took care to have a house to be built theron by one John Plomer to whome they had demised it. Wherupon Robert Aston, rector of that church, interposed himselfe in the businesse; and by his indeavours for the liberties of his church put a stop to it. Upon which the Mayor that then was, Stephen de Adynton, procuring by unjust[3] meanes the king's breife, caused the said Robert Aston to be cast in the prison at the Castle. Where he abiding for his honest intentions and they proceeding in their robbery of the church, it soe fell out that the said Mayor who a little before had violated the graves and exhumed the bones of the dead died suddenly not long after in a miserable manner with great anguish and horror of spirit. This was done 13 Edward III ⟨1339⟩[4] as by an inquisition[5] taken 13 Richard II ⟨1389⟩ appears. Which passage being of noe small remarke, I demed it not unworthy (?) the insertion therof in this place; because, as 'tis generally observed by historians, that those that committ such actions have a heavy judgment follow them or their posterityes[6].

[1] ⟨A space left in the MS. Is the reference to the project (in 1424) of Sir Peter Bessils? See Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 651. The passage in square brackets is added in the margin.⟩

[2] ⟨Seen in Malchair's view of Bocardo from Cornmarket, 1771; since removed.⟩

[3] 'unjust' corr. to 'dishonest.'

[4] 'but that Stephen de Adynton did not dye till 18 Edward III ⟨1344⟩ appears from Twyne XXIII. 624. His will was proved "in festo decollationis S. Johannis Baptistae" 16 Edward III ⟨1342⟩ ut in libro S. Frideswydae, p. 397, wherby he left a shop in S. Martin's parish to St. Frideswyde's.'

[5] in libro collectaneorum Nicolai c Bishop in archivis civitatis fol. iii. xxiii. 323; Twyne XXIII. 429.

[6] Marginal note:—'but that the

⟨*Cheney Lane*[1], *now Market Street.*⟩

From hence, going up the street called North Gate Street[2] (as the limitts of this ward are measured), we passe by several houses where the surye sometimes hath bin, and come to another lane leading from the Cornmarkett to Lyncoln College and soe towards the Schooles[3]. Which lane (being totally now in St. Michael's at North Gate but partly formerly in S. Mildred's parish) is in most charters called Cheyney[4] Lane and in some 'venella[5] (et vicus) ducens a sutoria[6] versus ecclesiam Sanctae Mildridae[7].' Godstowe booke, in a certaine dimission there[8], as I remember, tells us that Maud de Upton who was Abbesse of that place in the raigne of Edward II demised to an inhabitant of Oxon two seldes 'at the corner' in the parish of St. Michael at North Gate and 'juxta catenam ferream' ('neare to the iron chaine'). In an ancient rentall also, sometimes belonging to Osney[9], for tenements in this parish, and many years before the said dimission, is mention made of the tenement of Godwyn[10] Edwacher 'infra catenam ex parte australi,' yeilding 2*s*. From whence[11] it appears that this lane took its name from having a chaine crossing one end therof; being without doubt soe fortified in the raigne of King Stephen and the Barons' Warrs to keep the inner parts of the city safe from danger. Much like unto the streets of London that were soe

Maior did let the land between the Church and towne wall, see Twyne XXIII. 333.'

[1] ⟨In Hutten (see Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 98, line 14) this lane is called 'Jesus College Lane.'⟩

[2] ⟨Now Cornmarket Street.⟩

[3] Corrected from 'and straight into Mildred Lane.'

[4] ⟨In an interleaved page now between fol. 20 b and 21 a is this note:—⟩ 'Note that before you speake of Cheyney Lane you must speak ⟨of⟩ New Hall now the Three G⟨o⟩ates ⟨"globe" written above⟩ and Colesburn Lane. Vide in New Hall in appendice. Vide in Iormerio in the market ⟨chap. XXVI⟩ and quotations there and Twyne XXIII. 428.' At the side of this note is written: 'the tenement which Willelmus filius Nigelli de gardino gave to Ensham abbey; vide Notas Einsham p. 26.'

[5] ⟨In the interleaf as above:—⟩ 'perhaps this "venella a sutoria versus ecclesiam S. Mildredae" might be Coleburne Lane because 'tis soe much said to belong to Osney. Twyne XXIII. 83, 253. Colesburne Lane; Twyne XXIII. 429.'

[6] Twyne XXIII 83, 253.

[7] Marginal note:—'Cheyney Lane whether not from William de Cheneto, alderman, tempore Henr. II.'

⟨Note in the interleaf as above:—⟩ 'Cheney Lane V 18, 458, 556; whether not from William de Cheneto. Without doubt called Bedford Lane and Adynton's Lane. See my quotations for those places; vide V 557.'

[8] Registrum coenobii Godstow, fol. 124; vide Twyne XXIV 238.

[9] 'in Thesaurario Aedis Xti. written but 1463, which I have under my window. V. 477.'

[10] 'which Godwyn lived in the time of Robert Deoilly the second, and when Osney Abbey was founded; vide Twyne XXIII 109.' 'He lived before that time.'

[11] Corr. from 'by which.'

fortified (according to Stow [1]) in the raigne of Henry III. This lane by reason the east end therof is opposite to S. Mildred's by the twarting of another (Sylver Street [2]), and in that parish, is sometimes written S. Mildred's Lane and 'superior vicus Sanctae Mildridae [3]' in the parish of S. Michael's at North Gate, which hath formerly given some occasion of mistake of the situation of the halls therin. It was for the most part inhabited by luminours, exemplors, and transcribers, and samplarers [4]; that is to say, by those that made (before printing was invented) great letters in the beginning of books and chapters, and those that did flourish or adorne them with pictures, and transcribe them into severall coppyes, being in those times a profession of great employment.

Most if not all of the tenements herin did belong to Godstow and Stodley Nunneries, S. Frideswide's Priory, and Osney Abbey [5]. Amongst which I find to have bin these halls following.

⟨White Hall.⟩

White Hall [6], different from the other before mentioned ⟨p. 66⟩, and in the parish of S. Mildred. It was a larg tenement, and did of old belong to the Burewalds of Oxon. Of whome one Lambert Burewald [7] was owner of it in the raigne of Henry III, but in the year 1262 conveyed [8] it to one Reginald de Hulmo, rector of All Saints' Church; situated, as is in the charter expressed, between the land of William de Ho on the west and the land sometimes of Thomas le Prude on the east. Which he not long after also gave to the covent [9] of S. Frideswyde's, in whose great leiger book a rubrick standing before the concession [10] of the said tenement to them hath it thus:—'carta

[1] Stow's Survey of London in Catalogo Maiorum in anno 1263.

[2] ⟨i.e. The east end of Cheyney Lane (now Market Street) is opposite to the west end of S. Mildred's Lane (now Brasenose Lane), and is separated from it by Turl Street (which Wood calls Silver Street).⟩

[3] 'Vide Twyne XXIII 100.' ⟨For S. Mildred's Lane proper see *infra*; it would be distinguished from this one by being called 'inferior vicus S. Mildredae.'⟩

[4] 'Martin le samplarer, vide Twyne IV. 8.'

[5] ⟨In an interleaved page now between fol. 20 b and 21 a is this note:—⟩ 'Those houses from Jesus College library (for which three were pulled downe) to the corner by the high street ⟨i.e. Cornmarket⟩ and so to the Golden Lyon do belong to Ch. Ch. (formerly perhaps to Osney). Harrys ownes them from Ch. Ch.'

[6] ⟨In the interleaf as above are these references:—⟩ 'Holdierd Stret V 397; Thomas Holdierd V 520; Venella Liswis V 524; White Hall V 472, 587. White Hall yeilded 20*s.* to Ousney, 1463, as a rentall which I have transcribed testifies.' ⟨Note 6. p. 75.⟩

[7] 'The said Lambert was a cordwainer, vide Cartam 125 (? 25) ex libro S. Frideswydae.'

[8] 'liber antiquus S. Frideswydae p. 196 cart. 313. F 101, 102.'

[9] 'ibid. p. 197 cart. 314, 315.'

[10] 'Registrum magnum fol. 486; Twyne XXII 262.'

prima de tenemento vocato aliquando Burewald nunc Whit Hall ⟨fol. 12 b⟩ in parochia Sanctae Mildridae;' soe that without doubt it[1] is the same with that White Hall which belonged to S. Frideswyde's (written sometimes 'alias[2] Hauk Hall[3]') and which was pulled downe to make roome for the building of Jesus College[4], the great stone gate that belonged to it being also situated in this lane, as old Mr. Windsore's notes testifye. The severall names of the principalls of this hall also might be produced but for brevity sake I shall now omit them and only tell you that in it studied for the most part legists[5].

⟨Corner Hall.⟩

Then was there Corner Hall, Aula in cornerio, standing in the middle of this lane in S. Michael's parish, and at the corner turning into Colesburne's lane of which I shall speak anon. This hall or tenement did belong to Osney Abbey by the gift of a benefactor not long after their foundation; but the first mention I find of it stiled by the name of a hall (though it might be one severall years before) is in a dimission[6] of Richard the Abbat and Covent therof, when Adam Feteplace was Mayor, which was (he being severall years togeather) about the year 1258; and soe likewise for divers years after by the same name. Which is all I find in a manner mention of it.

⟨Chimney Hall.⟩

Near to Corner Hall was Chimney Hall, another very ancient hall; belonging to the said Abbey, and standing in S. Mildred's parish about the middle of this lane on the south side therof. The first mention I find of it by the name of a hall is in a rentall of Osney Abbey[7] about the beginning of Henry III going thus :—'tenementum Galfredi Toraldi vocatum Chymney Hall in parochia Sanctae Mildridae.' Afterwards I find a dimission of it by that Abbey and by the name of Chymney Hall to one Gilbert de Erdington[8], a burgesse of Oxon, 1291, for 40*s.* yearly rent; wherin they made this proviso, that, if it should happen that any question or strife should arise con-

[1] ⟨i.e. Burewald Hall.⟩

[2] Twyne XXII. 355.

[3] ⟨Here come several marginal notes:—⟩

(*a*) 'Note that Rous in his Table makes White ⟨Hall⟩ and Hauke Hall different.'

(*b*) 'Hauke Hall pro legistis.'

(*c*) 'White Hall yeilded to St. Frideswyde's priory 40*s.* per annum as in the inquisition, 1524, appears.'

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 569.⟩

[5] 'Sic tabula Rous.'

[6] 'In thesaurario vel chartario Aedis Xti, Twyne XXIII 90, 88; V. 390. It is said to be in St. Mildred Street, V. 556.'

[7] 'ibidem; vide in Chimney Hall.'

[8] 'ibidem; Twyne XXIII. 83.'

cerning the said messuage from the University or any master or scholer therin and brought before the Cancellor, that then the said Gilbert and Alice his wife should beare all the charges of the suite. And this certainly was because that then being deserted by its schollers, as being a hall or schoole ⟨it⟩ might according to some ancient statute reassume its masters againe. But as it was surmised by those of Osney, soe did it come to passe. For wheras about the year 1303 one Walter Broune, Bachelor of Civill Law, had according to the statutes and priviledges of the University procured this hall of the said Alice Erdington (who was then a widdow) to live in 'sub titulo conductionis,' and for want of competent schooles for his reading read cursorily in this hall and made himselfe principall therof; then did the said Alice (understanding probably according to the University statute that if an house had bin once dedicated for the use of a Schoole it might ever after be free for students to[1] read in) by her attorney petition the Cancellor to have it[2] taken off, which (it seems) after much labour was granted. 'Volumus et concedimus' saith the Chancellour in his writing[3] 'quod cessante Waltero praedicto a lectura juris civilis, praedicta domus pro scholis ex tunc in posterum praetextu lecturae praedictae vendicari non possit vel haberi; sed quod praedicta aula ex tunc in posterum et in perpetuum pro domo habitabili et non pro scholis ea occasione habeatur, statuto et privilegio contrariis non obstantibus ullo modo etc. Datum in ecclesia Beatae Mariae Virginis, A.D. 1305.' And soe far that writing. Which hall, though forbidden to be made use off as a schoole, yet it was afterwards inhabited by schollers, as it shall partly anon appeare.

⟨Nun Hall; Pery Hall.⟩

Then was here besides in this lane two more halls called Nun Hall and Pery Hall[4]. As for the first I find noe great matter of it, only in a rentall[5] sans date it yeilded 13*s.* 4*d.* The other, in St. Mildred's parish, belonging with the former to Stodley Nunnery, was soe called from a family that were owners of it, and bore the cheif place of magistratship of this city in the raigne of . . .[6]. It was given to the said nunnery by one Henry Danne[7] or de Anna about the year 1260, and valued to be worth per annum (7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩) 28*s.*[8] He,

[1] ⟨'in' in MS.⟩

[2] ⟨i. e. the permission to lecture there for want of a school?⟩

[3] 'Ibid., Twyne XXIII. 100.'

[4] Scholares in Pery Hall, Twyne IV. 97.

[5] In archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII, 196.

[6] ⟨A blank in the MS., And. de Pyrie was Mayor of Oxford in 1297, i. e. 25 Edw I.⟩

[7] Registrum Stodley inter cartas de parochiae S. Mildredae, Twyne XXIV. 658.

[8] Rotuli inquisitionis comitatus et

it seems, was rector of S. Mildred's Church and gave them all his lands that ⟨he⟩ had in Oxon, lying cheifly in his owne parish and S. Peter's in the East. From which revenews, according to his desire, every one of the fifty nuns of the said place was to receive on his anniversary day 12*d* a-peice. This hall was annexed to S. Mildred's Hall[1]; repaired 12 Henry IV[2] ⟨1411⟩ by that nunnery; and deserted from the use of scholars about the year 1530, as by severall circumstances appeare[3].

Soe far for the halls in this lane, called Cheyney Lane.

⟨*Coleburne's Lane*[4].⟩

Now before I depart hence in my perambulation, I must take notice of another lane, called Coleburne's Lane, that lead from the middle part of this (where the freestone wall now incloses Jesus College back yard) to the high street through the middle of the sury and almost opposite to the lane leading from North Gate Street ⟨**fol. 13 a.**⟩ to S. Marie's[5] Colledge. It[6] assumed its name from a family therin soe called. Of whome William Coleburne, clerk, was one in the beginning of Henry III, mentioned in a charter[7] as lord of tenements herabouts in the said king's raigne. The messuages therin, it seems, did for the most part belong to Osney Abbey, and the name of Coleburne who continued here till the raigne of Henry V. In respect of which Abbey's interest here, it was anciently written 'venella Abbatis Osney[8] contra le pillory,' the pillory then standing opposite to it in North Gate Street. One Sibill

villae Oxon., 6 and 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩; Twyne XXII 131.

[1] Reg. 'D (reversed)' fol. 200. 2. ⟨i. e. Reg. Curiae Cancellarii 1498–1505.⟩

[2] Rot. pergam. de computo receptoris Priorissae Stodley, Twyne XXIII 409.

[3] Reg. B (reversed) fol. 269. 2. Vide. ⟨i.e. Reg. Curiae Cancellarii 1527–1543.⟩

[4] ⟨'The high street' here and in note 5, p. 72, is Cornmarket Street. As described by Wood, Coleburne's Lane ran north from the middle of Market Street along the west edge of Jesus College and then west into Cornmarket at a point opposite Frewen Court. Probably at first it was a lane which ran from Ship Street into the High by the line of the west side of Jesus College and the Market, and which had westerly branches into Cornmarket now represented by inn-yards as the Anchor, Bell, Roebuck, Golden Cross Yards.⟩

[5] ⟨S. Mary's College is the Augustinian house which stood on the site of Frewen Hall.⟩

[6] 'Se whether it was not called at first Liswis Lane. H. Liswis V. 370. Liswis Lane V 458. Twyne XXII 258. Thomas Liswis Twyne IV. 32. Vide collect. ex libro S. Frideswydae p. 43, 44, ex parvo libro.' ⟨Note 6. p. 72.⟩

[7] Reg. Stodley in chartis de par. S. Mildredae, Twyne XXIV. 658.

[8] F. 46. Registrum Einsham in thesaurario Aedis Xti in carta Symonis filii Johannis le Fraunceys fol. 66. 1. carta 272. A 44, 1.

Coleburne, as I remember, in her will[1] 1332 maketh mention of her house in this lane; by which it also appears there that one end of it was on the east side of the said street of North Gate; and soe likewise in diverse other autographs. But at length the revenews belonging to that name here comming into the hands of the Bishops, burgesses of Oxon, fell out divers quarrells[2] between William the Abbat of Osney and Nicholas Bishop in the beginning of Henry VI's raigne, concerning the opening and shutting of the gate at one end therof (which it seems was set up in the beginning of Edward III, becaus that a man was killed therin by some of the schollers of Chymney Hall). The suit as is manifest was long; but at length it ⟨i.e., the lane⟩ was quit⟨e⟩ shut and stopped up.

About those times I find it called Muleward's Lane[3] but upon ⟨what⟩ account it appeareth not.

⟨*North Gate Street, now Cornmarket.*⟩

⟨Coventry Hall.⟩

From the end of Cheyney Lane as wee passe up the North Gate Street wee come[4] to a hall called in old time Merston Hall[5], from such a name who were burgesses of Oxon. Afterwards comming to the name of Coventry (of whome Thomas Coventry was maior of Oxon in the raigne of Henry V), came to be called Coventry Hall; being sometimes situated, as it hath bin delivered to me, where the Row Buck inne now is[6] in St. Martin's parish. The name of Coventry Hall, I confesse, I find [but once[7]] mentioned in an indenture[8] 29 Henry VI ⟨1451⟩; but therin 'tis said that it was situated in Cheyney Lane on the west side of Chymney Hall. Soe that from thence appearing[9] that the back part of the said inne was called Coventry Hall, seemeth to be some contradiction to the former.

[1] Magnus liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon in archivis civitatis fol. 13; Twyne XXIII 142 et p. 413.

[2] Collectanea Nicolai Bishop in archivis civitatis Oxon. fol. 43 et 52; vide Twyne XXIII 411, 412.

[3] ib. fol. 38; Twyne XXIII. 172.

[4] ⟨A mark in the text here seems to refer to a note on a (lost) interleaf.⟩

[5] Antiquus catalogus aularum per anonymum socium collegii Omnium Animarum MS.; John Merston, burgess and Maior, Twyne XXIII 402, 403.

[6] 'to confirm that, see Twyne XXIII 20.' ⟨? 209; the edge is frayed.⟩

[7] ⟨'but once' is scored out.⟩

[8] 'inter chartas coenobii Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII. 83. Doubtless Kary Hall was here, see . . . ; and, to confirme it, se Twyne XXIII 549.'

[9] Written at first 'it should appeer.'

⟨Malger Hall.⟩

But from hence I in doubt[1] pass forward[2], and come to another tenement, formerly very large, called Mauger[3] (or Malger) Hall[2], in S. Martin's parish. It took its name from a family owners therof at or within few years after the Norman Conquest. One of whome King Stephen in his recitation of the principall and originall charter[4] of the Priory of S. Frideswyde about the year 1137 maketh mention as sometimes living hereabouts:—'item' saith he 'de terra quam Malger tenuit, 28*d*.' Our antiquary[5] also not only tells us that Mauger preferred to be Bishop of Worcester by King Richard I (borne at Oxon) had his birth and lived here, but also one Malgerius a writer about those times and whome Laurence of Durham amongst severall of his treatises answered; which I will not now for a truth averr but referre it to the judgment of others who well knew the fidelity of the author who in the delivery of matters of truth never or seldome failed. Several others of this name that were burgesses of Oxon I find often mention in scripts to have owned tenements herabouts:—viz. among the rest one 'Maugerius, vinetarius' in the charter[6] of Richard, the Prior of Merton in Surrey, dated about the year 1186; wherin is demised to him the land which one Walerand de Cricklade gave them in the High Street of Oxon, which probably might be part or at least neare this. Soe likewise Hugh, the Abbat of Osney, letteth him[7] their part which the said W. Cricklade gave them, they having at that time severall tenements about this place. Divers others likewise of this family who were men of great wealth succeded which I shall now forbeare to recite.

But the first mention I find of it by the name of a hall [though it might be one long before[8]] is on the dors of a charter[9] given about the year 1234 (though doubtlesse a hall long before) [wherin is demised a seld juxta introitum Aulae Maugeri, John Pady being then Maior[8]] going thus:—'carta Walteri Florynz facta Willelmo Perle de una selda juxta introitum Aulae Maugeri etc.'

[1] 'doubtfull' corr. to 'in doubt.'

[2] ⟨Marks in the text here seem to refer to notes on a (lost) interleaf.⟩

[3] Marginal note:—'whether not Manger Hall, i.e. eating hall?'

[4] Registrum magnum S. Frideswydae p. 12 et 318; Twyne II 122; Twyne XXIII 281; Vide A. W. p. 18.

[5] Brian Twyne in Collectaneis suis.

[6] Reg. prioratus Merton inter Codices Arch. Laud. fol. 83; Twyne XXIII 392; vide Collect. ex Coll. Novo V 289; vide 'C (with a stroke)' 34.

[7] inter chartas Osney ut antea, Twyne XXIII 73; V 259, 371.

[8] ⟨The words in square brackets are partly interlinear and are all scored out. John Pady was Mayor 1227–1229 but Peter Torald was Mayor 1232–1236.⟩

[9] ibidem ⟨i.e. inter cartas Osney, ut antea⟩; Twyne XXIII. 84.

In the beginning of Edward I's raigne it was, I know not upon what account, relinqueshed by schollers and became a tavern[1], then [and afterwards[2]] an inn; but whether afterwards it did receive schollers againe as a hall, as divers inns (elsewhere shewed) did, I cannot justly say; though very probablely it did.

In Edward II's raigne the right therof came to one John Croxford, a burgesse of Oxon[3]; but he about the beginning of Edward III gave it to one Robert Wyghthull[3]. From Robert Wyghthull[4] it came to William Gyngyner[3] 37 Edward III ⟨1363⟩; and then being an inne came to be called 'Gyngyner's Inne *alias* Mauger Hall.' From William Gyngyner it was conveyed[3] to John Stodeley, a burgesse and divers times Maior of Oxon; who upon his deathbed ordered that 20*s.* per annum should issue out of it towards the maintenance of his chantry in All Saints' Church[5]. Not long after, Agnes his widdow sold this messuage[3] with its appurtenances togeather with other lands and tenements to Sir Robert Tresilian, chivalere, ⟨**fol. 13 b.**⟩ and his heires for ever. But he being found guilty of divers felonies and treasons against the King in a parliament 11 Richard II ⟨1387⟩, this hall with his other lands came to the King. Wherupon he, the said King Richard II, sold it with other lands of the said Sir Robert Tresilian's to William ⟨Wykeham⟩, bishop of Wynton. Who giving[6] it to and setling it on his college in Oxon called New College, owneth to this day the Warden and Schollers therof as its lords; being now and for divers years since a common inn for guests called the Crosse Inne.

⟨Somnore's Inn.⟩

The next tenement adjoyning Mauger Hall on the south side was called Somnore's Inn, a receptacle formerly without doubt for clerks. 'Poletarii forinseci' saith the ordination[7] of the market in the raigne of . . ., 'stabunt inter Mauger Hall et tenementum vocatum Somenor's Yn.' And doubtlesse this with Mauger Hall was anciently and before that time all one tenement; but because of its largness divided. It now belong⟨s⟩ to New College from Sir Robert Tresilian before expressed.

⟨Sorrell Hall.⟩

Herabouts also was another hall called Sorrell Hall, of which I

[1] Twyne XXIII 249, 253, 662.

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩ Twyne XXIII 361.

[3] Rotuli hustengorum 9 Henry IV ⟨1408⟩ in cartophylacio Oxon; Twyne XXIII. 361.

[4] Robert Wyghthull, Twyne XXIII 159, 299.

[5] Twyne XXIII 346, 551. ⟨The second reference is now only in Transcript A.⟩

[6] Of this se V. 265.

[7] ex quodam libro antiquo recordorum MS. in archivis civitatis fol. 137; Twyne XXII 275. ⟨See Chap. XXVI.⟩

find this as follows, extracted out of a rentall belonging to Xt Ch. College[1]:—thus 'of four shopps and other tenements in S. Martin's parish togeather, and a garden ground, togeather with a quit rent of 7*s* 8*d* yearly going out of a tenement somtimes called Sorrell Hall demised to New College for the yearly rent of 26*s* 8*d*, etc.'

⟨*High Street.*⟩

Passing hence to the south-west corner of Quatervois, wee must take our course downe the East or High Street to the Church of All-hallows.

In which space severall ancient halls[2] have bin sometimes extant, which I should in order recite; but because I cannot give the exact situation of them, I must be forced to reserve them for another place.

⟨Elden Hall.⟩

Yet nevertheless among them was Elden Hall, a tenement belonging to University College by the gift and feofment, as I suppose, of John Gunwardby, 34 of Edward III ⟨1360⟩, who was a citizen of London and son[3] of John Gunwardby of Oxon.

⟨The Mitre Inn.⟩

The next tenement also, adjoyning on the east side (now the Miter Inne), hath bin a far ancienter receptacle for schollers then that; but by what name stiled I cannot now say. It hath a larg vault underneath it[4] made use off now as a cellar, and stretcheth it self under all those houses standing at the west end of All Saints' and formerly under the gate therof to Elden Hall; and besides that, before it was made use of as an inne, ⟨there?⟩ was either a large refectory or els oratory to celebrate divine service in, the portraicture of the west window wherof standing within these 40 yeares[5] and lesse. On the wall parting this and Elden Hall arose a controversy betweene the owners of the said tenement, whose wall it was and who bound to repaire it. This place in King Henry III's raigne belonged to Philip Pady, a burgesse of Oxon. From him it came to Roger Mulent[6], bishop of Lichfield. But he letting it to his nephew William de Seukeswrth (the son of William de Seukeswrth) about the year 1272

[1] in cartario ejusd. Coll., vide in Sorrell Hall. ⟨The whole section is marked for deletion.⟩

[2] ⟨A mark in the text here refers to notes on a (lost) interleaf.⟩

[3] Vide Twyne XXIII 175.

[4] Marginal note:—'There was a woolhouse there, ut in collect. Lyncoln.'

[5] inter collectanea Briani Twyne.

[6] ex archivis Collegii Lyncoln; vide in Hampton Hall.

for the yearly rent of five marks, ⟨it⟩ came at length from them to other hands and soe to Lyncoln College, who are the present owners therof.

Passing hence by the entrance of a street leading to Lyncoln College, of which and its halls therin I shall speak when I come that way in my circuit of this ward, wee come to All Saints' or All-hallows' Church of which and its chapels and chantries therin I must speake before I proceede farther.

⟨All Saints' Church.⟩

This parish church therfore etc.—See forwarde in All Saints' Church 'inter ecclesias parochiales' ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXX⟩.

⟨*Lane*[1] *formerly behind All Saints.*⟩

Having now done with All Saints' Church, wee must goe forward.

⟨Hall behind All Saints.⟩

Wherfore, taking in those houses that stand opposite to the north side of the churchyard, wee find among them to have bin sometimes an ancient hall; but by what name called 'tis not specified. 'Item,' saith a rentall 42 Edward III ⟨1368⟩ belonging sometimes to S. John's Hospitall[2], 'de aula retro[3] ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum quam rector ecclesiae tenet, 13*s* 4*d*. etc.'

⟨Apothecaria et Spiceria.⟩

From the houses opposite to the north-east corner of the churchyard where the back way to the Phoenix Inne is, and soe to the High Street, and then to the utmost house of the limitts of this parish neare to ⟨a⟩ certaine broad entrance, wee find anciently to be called

[1] ⟨This lane and the houses about it are plainly marked in Peshall's map in 1773. Up to that time the garden of Lincoln College had been behind the houses on the west side of Turl Street, as may be seen in Agas' and Loggan's maps; about 1771 this ground was obtained by the City to form the present Market. Lincoln College early in the present century pulled down the houses between their chapel and All Saints to form the present Lincoln College garden. In the present year (1889) one nonogenarian is still living in All Saints' parish who has at successive times lived in houses directly facing All Saints' Church from all four sides.⟩

[2] Inter diversa rentalia ejusdem Hospitalis in archivis Collegii Magdalen.; Twyne XXIII 130 et V. 233. ⟨In the 17th and 18th centuries Lincoln College purchased from Magdalen College houses in this Lane to obtain a site for the chapel (built 1628–1631) and to form the present Lincoln College Garden. Among these purchases would be the site of this hall.⟩

[3] ⟨S. John's School similarly described to be 'retro Ecclesiam' was in Turl Street next Hampton Hall. It may be the same as this hall belonging to S. John's Hospitall. See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. pp. 747, 748.⟩

the 'apothecaria et spiceria' as I have in the market ⟨i.e. Chap. XXVI⟩ more fully described[1].

⟨Burwaldescote Hall.⟩

Among and behind which houses have bin situated severall halls, viz. (if I mistake not) Burwaldescote Hall. 'Item' saith the aforesaid rentall for tenements in All Saints' parish, 'de prima shopa subtus Aula Burwaldescote, 9*s.* 6*d.*'; and in another 2 Edward III[2] ⟨1328⟩ thus—'de Aula Burwaldescote, £5 6*s.* 8*d.*'; and in another[3] in the raigne of Edward II—'de duabus seldis sub magna camera de Burwaldescote per annum 2 marcas in parochia Omnium Sanctorum.' It tooke its name from one Roger Burwaldescote, Archdeacon of Wilts and (as it appeares elswhere[4]) Rector of Tackley, Anno 1245. He, it seems, had a larg messuage in this parish (and more particularly in this place of the espycery) of John Pille and Henry the son of Henry Symeon of Oxon, which he afterwards gave to S. Frideswide's priory[5]. And by all circumstances and by reason that part therof belonged ⟨**fol. 14 a**⟩ to S. John's Hospitall, now Magdalen College, it might have had its situation among or behind these houses[6].

⟨Broadgates Hall.⟩

Then was there another hall called Broadgates Hall belonging sometimes to S. John's Hospitall within few yeares after their foundation, as appears by an inquisition[7] 6 and 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩. This had its entrance at the wide or broad gate at the utmost house saving one of the limitts of this parish from S. Marie's and almost opposite to the Swan Inne[8]. Within the said gate hath anciently bin a larg court wherin have bin divers receptacles for schollers; as also a chapple with other aedifices adjoyning, as the ruins therof

[1] Marginal note:—'Let this come in at the latter end of this ward.' ⟨The limit of the parish alluded to was the house (Tester's) No. 27 on the north side of the High Street, recently taken down in order to build on it the entrance gate-way of Brasenose new buildings in High Street. The 'broad entrance' has long been built over; it perhaps ran northwards from No. 26 High Street through what is now Brasenose new quadrangle.⟩

[2] ibid. ⟨i.e. inter rentalia Hospitalis S. Johannis⟩; Twyne XXIII 127, 3.

[3] Twyne XXIII 128, 129.

[4] inter cartas Coenobii Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti.; Twyne XXIII. 67.

[5] liber parvus S. Frideswydae 105, 106, 108; vide A. V. fol. 54. ⟨From Transcript A.⟩

[6] Marginal note: 'Whether Stodley's Inne here, vide in Appendice.' ⟨A mark here in the text seems to refer to a note on a lost interleaf.⟩

[7] Rotuli generalis inquisitionis comitatus et villae Oxon 6 et 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩ in Turri London; Twyne XXII 131. 'Aula Lata' V. 220, 240, 241.

[8] ⟨The Swan Inn stood about the present King Edward Street which has been cut by Oriel College through the old inn yard.⟩

did shew two yeares agoe[1]. The place, it seems, did not only serve as an oratory for students there, but also (with the hall of Broadgates) found to have had therin extraordinary priviledges. For, from divers scripts that I have seene, wee are to understand that it hath bin an asylum or sanctuary; that is, a place priviledged by the Pope or King for the safegaurd of men's lives that are offendors, founded upon the law of mercy and for the great devotion that the Prince or Pope beareth to the place. One John Harry, a taylor of Oxon, as I have read[2], who had stabbed a man (1463), fled for fear of loosing his life for the said fact to this place. Wherupon Mr. William Hill, one of the proctors, came to take him away and committ him to safegaurd. But upon information given to him that it was a place priviledged of old time by the Pope, and by the laying claime to the said priviledge by the Master and Covent of S. John's Hospitall; the man at length upon some small security found the benefit of the place and was dismissed. Several others I find made use of it for that purpose till the year 1530[3], but how long afterwards it doth not appeare.

⟨Croxford's Hall.⟩

Herabout also I should insert Croxford's Hall or Inne[4], soe called from burgesses of that name in Henry III's, Edward I's and other succeding Kings' raignes; but because I cannot give the exact scite therof I must forbeare.

⟨Haberdasher's Hall.⟩

Passing hence downward towards S. Marie's Church wee come to another hall, called Haberdasher's Hall, belonging anciently to Osney; 'tenementum Ailnoth[5], Aula Haberdasher'; and soe in one of their rentalls[6] 1 Richard II ⟨1377⟩. It was replenished with Welsh schollers, 8 Henry VI ⟨1430⟩; as appears then in a certaine script[7] containing the complaints of Nicholas Bishop of Oxon, wherin he accuses severall schollers of Gloucester College, Hinxey Hall, and Haberdasher ⟨Hall⟩ for committing a riot on him etc. Which is all in a manner I can produce of it; only thus much, that it was, among other halls and messuages, demised by the Abbat

[1] Marginal note;—'pulled downe, anno 1661.'

[2] Registrum Aaa fol. 262. 2.; Twyne XXIV. 377, vide illic. ⟨Anstey, Mun. Acad., 702.⟩

[3] Registrum B (reversed) fol. 190; Twyne XXIV. 383.

[4] Vide in Croxford's Inn in Catalogo nostro aularum.

[5] 'quando Ailnoth vixit, vide Twyne XXIII 109.'

[6] 'in thesaurario Aedis Xti.; soe also a rentall which I have, 1462.'

[7] 'Collectanea Nicolai Bishop ut supra; Twyne XXI, 731.'

of Osney 22 Henry VIII[1] ⟨1530⟩ to the Principall of Brasenose College. In which dimission it is thus stiled and scituated; viz., 'one messuage, of old time called Aylnott otherwise Haberdasher Hall, with its appurtenances, abutting on a tenement of Maudlyn College on the east, and on the west part to a tenement of All Soules' College, and on the south part to the High Street, and on the north to a garden belonging to Little Edmund Hall.

⟨*Schools Street now Radcliffe Street.*⟩

From hence wee come to a street running under the west end of S. Marie's Church [and soe to the Schooles[2]]. It hath bin alwaies and beyond all record to within these few yeares called and written 'Vicus Scholarum[3]' and 'Vicus Scholasticus[4].' It did formerly stretch itselfe in length from the High Street and S. Marie's Church to the place where the New Schooles are now standing, and soe to the north wall of the city; having had towards the north end therof Beufront (since D⟨uke⟩ ⟨H⟩umph⟨rey's⟩ library) on the west side and the ancient[5] Schooles on the east; and at the very end under the north wall a lane twharting it called Exeter Lane, as I shall further shew when I take my perambulation that way and speak of the inside of this ward.

What wee have here to entertaine you is nothing almost of any antiquity now remaining to be seen. Such, it seemes, is the envy of time and [vicissitude of things[6]] who have long since woren out their memoryes and committed their ruins to the grave. To tell you of all the varyetyes of arts and scienses that have anciently bin presented and delivered to us by the learnedest of all ages will perhaps now, by reason of the longinguity of time, seem incredible. To tell you also of the injunctions of our old statutes, concerning the continual reading here of the three philosophicall and seven liberall arts

[1] 'ex Archivis Collegii Aenean., Twyne XXIII 126, 127, Twyne XXII 338.' ⟨A marginal note here says:—⟩ 'Mr. Burnhame's house is Ch. Ch. land by West's house.'

[2] ⟨This clause at first stood as:—⟩ 'to the place where the New Schooles ⟨i.e. those at the Bodleian Library⟩ are now standing.'

[3] The words 'Vicus Minervalis' followed but were scored out.

[4] 'Vicus Scholarum Artium. V. 5. It doth now stretch it selfe from the High Street, but in ancient time that part therof under the west end of St. Marie's was part of the churchyard; a token of which was the digging up of bones at the west end of Brasnose College Chapel, 15 or 16 feet deepe, because the ground hath bin soe much raised. Selda et solarium in coemiterio S. Mariae, vide Twyne XXIII 129; et tenementa ibidem, V 218, 235, 239, 418.'

[5] ⟨i. e. those of 1439; see p. 89.⟩

[6] ⟨The words in brackets are substituted for the word 'men.'⟩

and scienses from the north part of S. Marie's Church even to the north wall of the city will also to those that convers with the actions but of yesterday seem riddles and chimaeraes; but verily they are all soe full of truth and obvious to every man's capacity that if he doth but peepe ⟨**fol. 14 b**⟩ in our old statutes or in the least give[1] glance upon our ancient scripts he cannot but conclude this place to be like the Areopagus at Athens and stile it by no other name then 'Vicus Minervalis[2].' Here, had wee lived in those dayes, wee might have beheld with what great aemulation our old philosophers would open their packs of literature (as I may say) to their hungry auditors. Here also, each order in our University at their first comming and plantation would with great pride endeavour to blazon their parts and give the world approbation of their profound knowledge and deepe discoveryes of those mufled up secrets of theology and philosophy[3]. Every corner, porch, entry, hall, and schoole in this street was soe wholy dedicated and sacred for the use only of the gowne that it was a great 'piaculum' for an apron to approach its borders. What shall I say? all things in relation towards the soule and accomplishment of man was here (only with the price of patience and endeavour) to be obtained. And soe far was it different from the street at Paris where the philosophicall professors taught in the time of Dante's the poet, and which because of the continuall noise of the disputants there was by Petrarcha termed 'vicus fragosus[4]' that every cell, caverne, or cubicle of this place had a pleasant consort and concenter of parts therin. In the grammer schooles that were here (besides those in other places) you had the masters and regents in that faculty still inculcating to you the propriety of words[3]; in the rhetoricke, the severall tropes and figures contained therin; in the logick, the deduction of consequences and the unravilling the misteries therin that thou mightest herafter artificially open the severall places of the scripture; in the mathematick and geometry those abstruse and sublime 'recondita' to increase thy reason and fortifie thy judgment; and in the theologicall those continuall expositions and readings on the sacred writt to munite thee against haeresies and upstart notions that continually praesent themselves unto thee; and the like. Of all which, with severall other exercises performed as also of the schooles here I have more at large laid downe in my discours of the schooles[5].

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[1] 'make' corr. to 'give.'

[2] 'See my notes from Hobs' Leviathan.'

[3] ⟨A mark in the text refers to a lost note. See note 5, p. 83.⟩

[4] Papirii Massonii liber annalium 3[3]; Twyne XXIV 267.

[5] 'Thirty-two schooles "in vico

What now remaineth to be taken notice off in this street are the halls for schollers, the lower roomes of which togeather with others in halls standing behind them were for the most part frequented by disputants in the Lent season and when they commenced for their Master's degrees.

⟨(Little) S. Edmund's Hall.⟩

The first of these in order from S. Marie's Church was Little S. Edmund's Hall ('aula arcistarum[1]' as 'tis mentioned), very ancient and mentioned among our oldest records. It should by right take place among the schooles[2], because that, [as[3]] our senior proctor's book[4] tells us, it with other halls here togeather with the schooles did require his diligence and oversigte at times of academicall disputations therin. The names of severall principalls therof doth occurre in our regesters and their cautions [with others[3]] given annually into the Commissarye's Court till about the year 1505. Afterwards it was made use of by Brasenose College at their foundation; and within few years following, viz., 22 Henry VIII ⟨1530⟩ demised (with other halls in this street) by Osney to the Principall[5] of the King's Hall or College of Brasenose. Who converting it into lodging roomes for their students, continued soe for that use till the foundation of their Chapple was to be prepared and then 'twas pulled downe to make roome for the east part therof.

⟨Salysurry Hall.⟩

On the north side of the said hall and behind it was Salysurry or Salisbury Hall[6], annexed to St. Edmund's as our regesters hath, and of which divers principalls also occurre. It did anciently belong to the chantry[7] of S. Thomas in S. Marie's Church and was 'inter alia' demised by Oriall College[8] in the beginning of Henry VIII to Richard Sutton, esquire; John Port; and others. Who laying it into the ambitts of Brasnose College, was afterwards, being very

scholarum" circ. 1400, vide Twyne XXII 272. See in my sheets scored with red oker for schools of arts, and in my foule copy; Twyne XXIV 392.'

[1] ⟨? Artistarum, i.e. of students in arts.⟩

[2] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. pp. 738, 739.⟩

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored through.⟩

[4] liber senioris procuratoris in Archivis Academiae fol. . . . ; vide B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ in Aula S. Edmundi. ⟨The omitted reference is to fol. 40; see the statute quoted in full in Anstey, Mun. Acad., pp. 239, 240.⟩

[5] in Archivis Collegii Aenean.; Twyne XXIII. 127.

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 714.⟩

[7] Registrum Aaa fol. 197; vide Aulam Salysurry.

[8] ibidem; Twyne XXIII 126.; ex archivis Collegii Aenean. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 354.⟩

ruinous, quite pulled downe and a ball court built on part of the roome therof. Our antiquary [1] in his private notes seems to be of an opinion that this hall had its name from the continuall resort therunto of the schollers of Salisbury, as other halls and colleges by divers places and religious houses in England. For it seems that at that place were anciently two colleges of schollers; the one called 'Collegium scholarium de Valle' or 'scholarium de Vaux [2],' the other 'Collegium Sancti Edmundi [3].' The Chancellour of the Church of Sarum did read a divinity lecture to these schollers thrice in a weeke and had disputations in a schoole joyning to the old library where the picture of John Beverly, the first Master of Arts of Oxon, was lately standing. And as I have heard, they had a priviledge amongst themselves that upon testymony of the Cancellor of that Church of their standing and profit in good letters there [4], they might proceede at Oxon. And soe (probably) this might raise a supposition in our antiquary, that they, when they came to performe their exercises at Oxon for their degrees, might performe ⟨**fol. 15 a**⟩ their disputations in this and S. Edmund's Hall adjoyning:—a matter not unlikely to be embraced by the candid [5].

⟨(Little) S. Mary's Entry.⟩

Neare to the Hall of Salysbury was an ancient entry called 'Introitus Sanctae Mariae.' It was an hall and had schollers in it and principalls over them, as I have both seen and read of them in the catalogues of our aulary cautions in our registers. In one of which [6], anno 1461, 'tis said thus:—'pro parvo Introitu Sanctae Mariae in Vico Scholarum, Mr. Henricus Molineux,' who was principall and gave in yearly cautions for his hall, as others did. Then, in the same catalogue of halls there and their principalls, is mention made of 'magnus Introitus Sanctae Mariae [7]' (of which anon, in

[1] B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ inter Collectanea.

[2] ⟨Leland's Itinerary (edit. 1744) vol. iii. p. 82. 'This Egidius ⟨Giles de Bridport, Bishop of Salisbury, 1256–1263⟩ made the College de Vaulx ⟨at Salisbury⟩ for scholers betwixt the Palace waulle and Harnam Bridge. Part of these scholars remain yn the college at Saresbyri and have two chapeleyns to serve the Church ther, beyng dedicate to S. Nicolas. The residew studie at Oxford.'⟩

[3] ⟨See note 3, p. 84.⟩

[4] ⟨Modern Oxford has had many strange revivals of mediaeval practices after a lapse of centuries; the present passage shows that among them we must place the system of 'affiliated Colleges.'⟩

[5] Marginal note:—'before you goe any farther see my Collectanea ex autographis ecclesiae Beatae Mariae.'

[6] Registrum Aaa fol. 18. b.; vide ibidem fol. 180, 169.

[7] Vide in S. Mariae Introitu; an idem cum introitu Juliani Glasier, Twyne XXIII 211; Julian Grasier or Glasier, V 242.

Catt Street); by which 'tis evident that there were two of this name. But that which was nearest to Salysbury Hall, being anciently parcell of the lands of the tenements belonging to the chantry of S. Thomas in S. Marie's Church, was by Oriall College (to whome the said chantry with its appurtenances did pertaine) conveyed togeather with Salisbury Hall before mentioned 1 Henry VIII ⟨1509⟩ to Richard Sutton, esquire; and John Port[1]; for the enlarging the limitts of Brasnose College, then going forward. And as for the other entry which stood betwene this street and Cat Street, ⟨it⟩ did belong also to that church, who yearly received a rent thence, sometimes by this name, and sometimes by 'Our Ladye's[2] House[3].'

⟨Brasenose Hall.⟩

Then was there, within the limitts of Brasnose College quadrangle, standing sometimes Brasenose Hall[3] and Little University Hall.

Brasenose ⟨Hall⟩ did anciently belong to the University. 'Item, eadem universitas,' as an inquisition[4] 6 and 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩ hath, 'habet quandam aliam domum quae vocatur Brasennose cum quattuor scholis[5] in eadem parochia (viz. S. Marie's) et taxatur ad octo marcas, et fuit illa domus aliquo tempore Galfridi Jussell, etc.' But this hall, it seems, was one of those messuages which by the name of Brasenose was by Lewys Chapyrnay[6] conveyed and granted to the college of University, 4 Henry III, 1219, when William of Durham left money for the endowment therof[7].

⟨(Little) University Hall.⟩

Adjoyning was Little University Hall[8], one of those halls that King Alfred built, as I have elswhere said, which belonging also to the University was with the former by them conveyed to University College by the name of 'domus Russel[9]' or 'Jussell' (because anciently by that name owned) when the University was deprived with other lands at the Conquest time. Afterwards the said College

[1] Twyne XXIII 126. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 354.⟩

[2] ex diversis antiquis rentalibus penes procuratores ecclesiae S. Mariae Virginis.

[3] ⟨A mark in the text refers to a note on a lost interleaf.⟩

[4] Twyne XXII 131.

[5] Marginal note '"scholaribus meis apud Harum." Insert it if you think fit.'

[6] ex libro statutorum Coll. Universitatis p. . . .; Twyne XXIII 365. ⟨For A Wood's criticism of this forgery see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 44; and the treatise on University College in Chap. XXIX *infra*.⟩

[7] ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 40, 354; Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. pp. 734, 755.⟩

[8] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. pp. 756, 757.⟩

[9] Russel nunc aula Universitatis, 49 Edward III ⟨1375⟩, vide Twyne XXIII 74. Nomen Russell, Twyne XXIII 402, 418, 415, 183.

demised it[1] with the former to make roome for the King's College of Brasenos; soe that, that being raised out of the ruins cheifly of these two halls, assumed the name of the King's College of Brasnose. [From hence wee might guesse that this hall was not founded by King Alfred, but that his three halls stood togeather in the High Street[2].]

⟨Inge Hall.⟩

Hereabouts was Inge or Igge Hall, said to be 'juxta Brasenose.' It was soe called from one Walter Igge[3] or Inge (who occurs 1214) the owner of it in the beginning of King John's time. From him or his next heir (as I suppose) it came to S. John's Hospitall by paying half a marke to the lord; which payment comming into the hands of one John Pylet of Oxon, clerk, ⟨he⟩ gave it to S. Frideswide's Priory about the year 1250[4]; in whose leiger books it is said to be thus situated, viz.—'inter terram quae fuit Magistri Willelmi de Drowda et terram quae fuit Willelmi Calni ⟨? Calui⟩ in parochia S. Mariae Virginis.' In the margin to the said charter in their ancient book here cited it is written 'Igge Hall'; but in the rubrick before it in their larg book[5], 'Inge Hall.'

If noe autority can be brought that this hall stood neare Brasnose, then it must be the house where Sir Sampson White liveth over against University College, being the utmost house in St. Marie's and belonging to Magdalen College and also on the west side of Drowda hall[6].

⟨Beaufront.⟩

Going from hence forward on the west side of this street, wee should speak of those halls that stood where Exeter College garden or walke now is, as also those on the place wheron the Publick Library is situated. But most, if not all, the ground having bin in S. Mildred's parish, I shall keep as a reserve when I take my circuit this way and when I shall speak of the severall halls in its parish. But yet however I must not omitt a place here, called Beaufront, 'Curia vel Vicus de Bellofronte,' corrupted without doubt from 'Bellerophontis.' It was situated in S. Mildred's and S. Marie's parish; and (as in Osney book, in a charter[7] of one Adam Crust)

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 354.⟩

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are from the margin.⟩

[3] Walter Igge, 1214, vide Twyne VI 280 in pixide 'p.'; vide librum conflictorum p. 16.

[4] liber antiquus vel parvus S. Frideswydae 120, carta 281, 282; F. 65; teste Nicolao de Stockwell.

[5] p. 433; Twyne XXII 256.

[6] Vide A.W. p. 105. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 713.⟩

[7] Registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton, fol. 236; Twyne XXII 288.

is termed 'Vicus Beufrunt'; but in S. Frideswide's[1] only 'placea,' where also 'tis said that it belonged to one Giles Stockwell who (as I elswhere find) lived in the raigne of Henry III[2]. It was wholy dedicated to the muses and consisted of chambers and schooles for schollers, to lodge and dispute in[3]. One Mr. Richard and Mr. John Hamund, 'tis said[4], had a house here, which without doubt was a place for schollers and he the principle over them. For, as I have observed, the name of 'Mr.' was not attributed here to none but who had academicall degrees conferred on them or else had dignityes in the church. Soe far for those halls on the west side of this street.

⟨The 1618 Schools[5].⟩

The next places to be observed are those on the other side which have bin—i. the ancient schooles of Arts that reached from the north wall ⟨**fol. 15 b.**⟩ of the city in one intire building to the utmost extent of the New Schooles ⟨i. e. those built 1613–1618⟩ now standing on the south side. But of them I have sufficiently spoke already in my discourse of the Schooles in the first booke[6].

[1] liber antiquus p. 196, carta 311; liber magnus fol. 490; Twyne XXII 263.

[2] vide Twyne XXIII 71.

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 732.⟩

[4] 'ibidem ⟨i.e. S. Frideswyde's⟩ ex libro parvo. Carta 2 et 211; F. 101 (bis). See more in Patrick Hall and Schoole.' ⟨This note is now imperfect, except in Transcript A.⟩

[5] ⟨Now merged in the Bodleian Library.⟩

[6] ⟨i. e. in the 'History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford.' See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. pp. 710 foll. The names of the ancient schools so far as they are there given are—

(1) on the west side of Schools Street —,S. Patrick Schools,Dorchester Schools (Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. pp. 736, 775), Balliol College Schools (ibid., pp. 731, 732, 775), Exeter College Schools (ibid., p. 742), Pylle or Stodley Schools (ibid., pp. 752, 753):— most of which at one time or another were known as Beaufront Schools (ibid., p. 732). Their room is now occupied by part of Exeter College Garden and the Divinity School and Bodleian (Duke Humphrey's) Library.

(2) On the east side of School Street —,University College Schools (ibid., p. 757), Burchester Schools (ibid., p. 734), Cruste Schools (ibid., pp. 735, 750), Alienore Schools (ibid., pp. 730, 749, 750), Helle School (ibid., p. 744), Toralds Schools (ibid., p. 755). (Cruste Alienore, Helle, and Toralds Schools being collectively described as Osney Schools (ibid., pp. 749, 750).) Their site is now occupied by the passage between the Radcliffe Camera and the 1618 Schools together with the east and north and south sides of the 1618 Schools' Quadrangle.⟩

⟨In questions connected with the schools care must be taken to distinguish between the successive schools:— (i) in the earliest age of the University scattered about in different quarters of the town; (ii) thereafter, the Schools of Arts clustered together chiefly at the north end of Schools Street; (iii) in 1439, gathered together there into one building with the Divinity School added in 1445; (iv) in 1613–1618 re-erected on the same site but with extensions towards the north and east; to which our own age has added a greater complication; (v) in 1877 new schools built on a new site in High Street.⟩

⟨Pasc Hall.⟩

At or near the south end of them, was standing anciently a hall, written Pasc Hall[1]; taking its name from the Paskes that owned it. Of whom Thomas Paske[2] (spoken of in the Schooles) living in King John's time, was one. It did belong to the Nunnery of Littlemore[3]; amongst whose evidences[4] I find one of Alice de Abendon, the Prioresse therof, dated 31 Edward I ⟨1357⟩, wherby she, with the Covent, demiseth to one John Warham, parchment-maker ('pergamanarius'), one seler with a solar and a curtelage 'quae pertinent ad aulam quae vocatur Pasc Hall in Vico Scholarum,' etc. On the dors of the said deed 'tis written in a later hand that this place which had sometimes aedifices theron and called Pasc Hall 'modo est gardinum,' 'is now a garden and held by John Barbour of S. Marie's parish for 30*d* per annum.' By which it appears to have bin a very ancient hall, and one probably before 'twas owned by the Paskes; seing that it was, not long after the said dimission (in Richard II's time as seemeth by the character of the dors), quite ruined and become a garden.

⟨Black Hall.⟩

Next to this hall on the south side was Black Hall[3], of which[5] among the Schooles[6].

[1] ⟨In which were Littlemore Schools, Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 748.⟩

[2] Vide Twyne XXIII 72; V. 491.

[3] ⟨A mark in the text refers to a lost note.⟩

[4] in thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII 103; V. 419; Twyne XXII. 131.

[5] ⟨Black Hall, formerly Belew School, opposite Brasenose, Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon. II., pp. 733, 750.⟩

⟨About 1736 the houses on the east side of Schools Street and the west side of Cat Street were pulled down to make room for the Radcliffe Library, now known as the Camera Bodleiana, begun on 17 May 1737 and opened 13 Apr. 1749. A plan of the holdings in these streets, drawn to scale, was then made and is preserved in the Bodleian in the Librarian's Upper Study. This plan shews Black Hall retaining its name and lying opposite the north-east corner of Brasenose from the entrance gateway to the corner at Brasenose Lane.

Peshall in a note on p. 72 notices this change:—'But of Cat Street, what the Colleges of All Souls and Hertford ⟨Dr. Newton's Hertford College of 1740–1805⟩ had spared, the library of Dr. Radcliffe has generally swept away. Only five houses are reserved, three on the north and two on the south of Hertford College to make room for the improvement and enlargement of this College when time serves, so that little now remains of Cat Street but its name or that its ancient passage serves still from High Street.' Peshall adds 'to Grandpont,' i. e. Folly Bridge, which may serve as an instance of his accuracy. The five houses alluded to disappeared when Magdalen Hall was removed from its old site to this site and new buildings for that hall were built here in 1820–22.⟩

[6] Here are some marginal notes:—

(*a*) 'if you think fit bring in something of Black Hall beside what is in the Scooles.'

(*b*) 'whether or noe Deep Hall comes not in here. See South-East Ward;

⟨Staple Hall.⟩

Then Staple Hall[1], belonging anciently (as I suppose) to Einsham Abbey and wherin Einsham Schooles might probably have bin, as I have conjectured in my discourse of them[2]. It hath for many years belonged to Lyncoln College; but alwaies since the foundation of Brasnose College in the occupation of the fellows therof, paying an annual rent of 40*s* for the same. Severall principles[3] of this as also of Black Hall togeather with their annuall cautions occurre in our Registers which I shall now for brevity sake omitt.

Next to Staple Hall, where a garden ground now is, hath either bin a hall or schoole (if not both) which I would willingly recite had I but assurance of their names.

⟨Pilet or Glassen Hall.⟩

But that failing, I must proceede to Pilet or Pilate Hall, situated (as a certaine charter[4] testifyeth) 'in vico proximo ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Virginis in parte aquilonari.' Why soe called, was (as I have said elsewhere[5]) from John Pilet (son of William Pilet) living in Oxon in the raignes of King John and Henry III, and who gave the said messuage (being a hall or schoole long before) to the Abbey of Osney. 'Tenementum Piletts, Glasen Hall, per Magistrum Jacobum Stanley, 53*s* 4*d*, hoc anno 40*s*, as an ancient rentall[6] ('pro 1463 habeo') sometimes belonging to that Abbey hath. Severall principalls of this also wee can produce, with divers reasons for its ancient use as a schoole; but I shall now lett them slip and commend the reader to my discourse of the Schooles of Arts. And as for its name of

Twyne XXIII 211 et A.W. p. 105.'

(*c*) 'yes; and see cartas ex libro S. Frideswydae 206, 207.'

(*d*) 'a void ground V. 60; F. 70.'

(*e*) 'vide Deep Hall prope Collegium Universitatis; vide V 292, 293.'

Between fol. 15 b and fol. 17 a a scrap of paper is inserted with these notes:—

(*a*) 'Black Hall ⟨i.e. Great Black Hall⟩ stood on the ground where Hart Hall Kitchin is and a tenement on the west side. See the lease to Exeter College 1507 or therabout, and the lease of the University to that place (?) 3 Oct. 1669. Q⟨uestion⟩ Dr. Fell.'

(*b*) 'Brondes Hall neare Edmund Hall, vide in appendice; vide in Edmund Hall V 523.'

(*c*) 'All the halls plucked downe for to make roome for New College. See Dr. Woodward's notes.'

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 354, note 7.⟩ ⟨See note 3, p. 90.⟩

[2] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. pp. 741, 742.⟩

[3] Registrum 'D' (reversed) fol. 187, 1; Twyne XXIII 127. 2.

[4] in registro Godstow, fol. 113; Twyne XXIV. 238; Glasyn Hall, domus Pylet, F p. 23; John Pylet, cler., F. 65, 70; pro artistis, sic Tabula Rous.

[5] ⟨Pylet Hall, Pylet Schools, see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 752.⟩

[6] In thesaurario Aedis Xti, vide Aulam Vit⟨ream⟩.

'Glassen[1]' which it from Pilet attained to, was doubtless because yt had glasse to its windows before others, when 'twas newly brought into these parts. Much like to other halls within our University, that have bin called and written (as is elsewhere shewed) 'aulae Tegulatae' because they were slatted when others were thatched; and soe on the contrary, 'aulae Straminiae'; then others writt 'aula cum ulmo,' because of an elme growing before its doore; 'aula cum fonte,' having a well also before its dore; 'aula cum camino,' and the like, etc.

⟨Aula Bassa.⟩

On one side of this Glassen Hall was 'aula Bassa,' 'vide inter aulas.'

So farr may be said of this street called School Street, with the halls therin.

⟨S. Marie's Church.⟩

The next place that layeth in my way is S. Marie's church, of which with its chapels, chantries, obits, and other peices of antiquity therin, I am now to speak. See 'inter ecclesias parochiales' ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXX⟩.

Having now done with S. Marie's church and all that therto belongeth soe far as is extant upon record, wee must take our course downe the street.

⟨*Cat Street.*⟩

In our way therfore wee have on our left hand a street running under the east end of S. Marie's Church, then under the forefront of the New Schooles, and soe to a posterne in the city wall called Smith Gate.

This street, in the parishes of S. Marie's and S. Peter's in the East, hath bin alwaies and to this day called Cat Streete, Cate or Kate Street, 'Vicus S. Catharinae'; taking its name from a hall therin, or the hall from the street. In divers Latine evidences it is stiled 'Vicus murilegorum[2]' (i. e. 'the street of cats' or 'mouscatchers' street'); and soe likewise Cat ⟨Hall⟩ called 'Aula murilegorum'; but upon what account I cannot descerne.

⟨Berford Hall or Charlton's Inn.⟩

In it I find to have bin these halls following, viz. Berford Hall[3]

[1] Glasyn Hall, V 292, 293. The first bringer in of glasse into England, Twyne XXIV 175; Jordanus Vitrarius V 218, forte ab illo dicta. Of glass in England, vide 'Legend of S. Cuthbert' p. 36.

[2] 'Murilegus' signifies a wild cat; Cat Street, vicus tempore Johannis Kepeharme, V. 365; Vicus catorum V 219; Vicus catulinus O. 51; Katte Street, F. 68.' ⟨This note is now imperfect, except in Transcript A.⟩

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 255, 256.⟩

alias Cherleton's Inne, sometimes standing where All Soules' corner now is at the turning up from the High into this street. It was anciently called Corner Hall ⟨**fol.**[1] **17 a**⟩ and 'domus' or 'aula Angularis ex opposito cancelli ecclesiae B. Mariae ex parte orientali'; and seems to have bin inhabited by schollers not long after the Norman Conquest, but upon some disturbance in the city relinqueshed with others. At which time or not long after, as it appeares, it came to the name of Burgeys, burgesses of Oxon, of whome one Philip Burgeys[2], who lived in the time of Clement, Abbat of Osney (who died 1221), was lord of it. But he afterwards giving and granting it to one William Russel[3] conditioned with him that he should not let or demise it to religious people, schollers, or Jews, as in severall sales and dimissions elsewhere occurre; by which he went clearly contrary to the lyberties of the University and the bull of Nicholas Tusculan, 13 King John ⟨1211⟩. For it is to observed, as I have elsewhere showed, that by the dimissions of tenements to schollers or religious people from burgesses, they were either for the variety of taxes imposed theron and by that means the rent diminished; or else, when they were once inhabited by them, they were never (so long as[4] they were possessed by them, or but two schollers and a principall therin) returned[4] to their owners to dispose of them as they think fit. For which reason I say, our burgesses (finding themselves greived therby) did, when once their tenements were void of schollers (and Jews also, who were under the jurisdiction of the Cancellor), put alwaies that proviso in their charters 'exceptis religiosis[5], scholaribus, vel Judaeis'; which was a great meanes in relation to the decay of our University and more particularly of this hall, as 'twas in Philip Burgeys his time, which argues it to be of noe small antiquity. But yet however in dimissions and sales of this hall afterwards, I find those exceptions omitted and the use therof returned to clerks againe, as our regester doth with great satisfaction testyfye wherin occurre the names of divers principall⟨s⟩ therof, some-

[1] ⟨fol. 17 follows fol. 15, fol. 16 having been omitted in the paging.⟩

[2] 'vide Twyne XXIII 418'; vixit etiam 1190 ut in cat cum eodem anno.' 'William Burlays tempore W⟨alteri⟩ Gray Arch⟨iepisc.⟩ Ebor. ⟨i. e. 1216–1255⟩; vide Twyne I. 107, carta 20. Twyne XXIII 176.'

[3] In chartophylacio civitatis Oxon. in carta de par. S. Mar. Virg.; vide an ex Collect. N. Bishop; Twyne XXIII 415, 180 (?)

[4] ⟨The MS. gives 'and,' 'returne,' but some such emendations seem required. The general sense is clear. 'Owners of houses were unwilling to let them to scholars, either (i) because the houses had to pay larger charges, or (ii) because the owner could not terminate the lease.'⟩

[5] The reason for 'exceptis Judaeis et religiosis,' Twyne XXII 250 in principio; vide talem exceptionem, V 193.

times by the name of 'aula Angularis[1]' and 'Berford Hall *alias* Charleton's Yn.' By the two last of which names it was soe stiled becaus that it belonged to the Berfords, burgesses of Oxon, of whome John Berford was maior at the great conflict; and that the name of Charlton studied there, viz., (without doubt) Humphrey Charleton and Lewis his brother and John Charleton in the raignes of Edward II and III[2].

⟨S. Thomas' Hall.⟩

Then was there S. Thomas' Hall[3], an ancient place likewise belonging sometimes to Osney (which, with Berford Hall, were for the most part possest by artistists[4]) and pulled downe when All Soules' College Chapel was built. The ground on which it stood was afterwards, with licence[5] from King Henry VI in the 20 year of his raigne ⟨1442⟩, alienated by that Abbey to the Warden of All Soules' College and his successors for ever.

⟨Tingwick Hall.⟩

Near it was Tingwick Hall (written in King Henry III's raigne, Corbett's Hall[6]) of which I have spoken among the Schooles[7]. It had its place where All Soules' cloister standeth, and before that college was built was situated[8] betweene a tenement of S. John's Hospitall[9] on the south and a place called Maryole Court on the north. It was repaired by Sir Peter Besills[10], of Abendon, knight, who died 1424 and who in his life time was owner of it from the University. Afterwards it was by them demised to All Soules' College at or not long after its foundation, and receive an annuall rent for it from that College to this day.

⟨S. John's Entry.⟩

Then was there S. John's Entry[11], or the entry belonging to St. John's Hospitall (probably the tenement but even now mentioned); a place for students also, as Standishe's catalogue[12] of halls tells us.

[1] Twyne XXIII 189. A fol. 45, 204.

[2] vide Twyne XXI 430.

[3] St. Thomas' Hall, V 139, 140. S. Thomas' House sced. 23 p. 7 bis. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 260.⟩

[4] Sic Tabula Rous.

[5] Inter munimenta coenobii Osney in chartario Aed. Xti. Twyne XXIII. 85.

[6] Vide Twyne I. 47. Corbett's Hall, vide in Tingwick.

[7] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 714.⟩

[8] Liber epistolarum F. p. 96; vide Twyne XXI 470.

[9] ⟨In which were S. John's Schools, Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 747.⟩

[10] Twyne XXII. 372.

[11] Introitus S. Johannis, V 217, 238 bis, 239; annexa magnae scholae V 243.

[12] MS. temp. Henry VIII. ⟨Ascribed by Twyne to William Standishe registrar of the University 1552 to 1579; ascribed by Wood in one place to 'Thomas Standishe,' perhaps the one in Boase's Reg. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 156.⟩

I find mention of it in an old rentall[1] in the time of Edward II thus:—'Introitus Sancti Johannis cum selda . . . . 25*s*.' Again in the 14 of Henry IV ⟨1412⟩ when a generall tax was appointed for the University and city, this by the name of St. John's Entry 'in parochia S. Mariae in vico murilegorum[2]' was taxed at 9*s*.

⟨(Great) S. Mary's Entry.⟩

Neare it, or on the other side of the way, was S. Mary's Entry, different from the other spoken of in Schoole Street, and sometimes belonging to S. Marie's church. 'Tis sometimes stiled by this name, sometimes by 'Our Ladye's House'[3]; and yeilded to that church[4] for the use of S. Marie's image alter and lights and other works about it . . .[5] per an. Mention I find of it in our regesters, as is before said, by the name of 'Introitus' and sometimes 'Magnus Introitus S. Mariae' with the names of some principalls therof, as also of S. John's Entry before said. This of S. Mary also was taxed at the same time before recited by the name of 'Introitus S. Mariae in vico murilegorum' at 12*s*.

⟨Maryole Court.⟩

Then was there the court before inserted, called Maryole (Mariol) Court ⟨**fol. 17 b.**⟩, which or els another tenement herabouts was sometimes called Maryole Hall. It belonged in the raigne of Henry III and Edward I to one Henry de Lyncolnia[6]. Afterwards in Edward II to one John Langeport who in his will, 1311[7], left it to Purnell his wife and after her decease to John his son, by the name of Maryole Hall.

⟨Grandpont Hall.⟩

The next hall here, I find, was Grandpont[8] Hall. 'Item I will,' saith Nicholas de Kylmsham in his last testament[9], 1349, 'that my tenement called Grandpont Hall (situated in Catte Street betweene the tenement of the Prior and Covent of S. Frideswyde which is called Godknave Hall on the north and the tenement of the Abbat and

[1] In Arch. Civit., Twyne XXIII 132.

[2] ibidem, in quadam indentura taxatorum pro Academia et civitate; Twyne XXIII. 162.

[3] ⟨A mark in the text refers to a lost note.⟩

[4] ex diversis rentalibus penes procuratores vel guardianos ejusdem.

[5] ⟨Sum not stated in MS.⟩

[6] Ex archivis Academiae in Pixide 'f,' numero 27; Vide Twyne I. 47.

[7] Rotuli curiae Johannis Hampton maioris (15 Edward II ⟨1321⟩) in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII. 319.

[8] Grandpont Hall, V. 138, 139. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 256.⟩

[9] liber magnus testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 35; Twyne XXIII 527.

Covent of Osney on the south part) be sold to pay my debts.' Soe far part of the will of the said Nicholas. By the description of which it appears that it was the same land which I shall mention[1] in the next hall, belonging to Roger Godnave and which he gave as a portion with Christian his daughter. It came, after the sale therof, through other hands to one Walter de Faryndon[2], and in King Henry V's time to Mr. William Duffeild, clerk, and was for the most part possest by schollers as from severall testimonies is evident.

Another hall of this name (if not the same) I find, totally or partly belonging to S. John's Hospitall who received *7s 6d*, per annum from it. For soe in one of their rentalls[3], 42 Edward III ⟨1368⟩, doth soe deliver:—'item de domo quondam Adae Howeton[4] vocata nunc Aula Graunpount pro qua Johannes Bokyngham solvet, *7s. 6d.*' But in what parish or street 'tis not there exprest; and therfore I cannot absolutely say 'twas the same with the former.

⟨Godknave Hall.⟩

Godecnave or Codeknave[5] Hall, 'the hall of the servant of God,' must come in next. Of which thus in a carter[6] writt in the latter end of King John:—'Sciant etc.'—'Know yee that I Walter the son of Roger Godecnave of Oxon doe give and grant, etc., to the Prior and Covent of S. Frideswyde all my tenements and aedifices theron, etc., which lyeth between the land that is caled Hereboren Hall on the north and the land which my father gave with Christian[7] my sister to Hernise the cordwainer on the South in Catte Street in the parish of S. Mary etc.' Soe far the charter of Walter the son of Roger the son (as is elswhere[8] manifest) of Geffry Godecnave. The rubrick praefixed before the said charter in the great leiger booke[9] of S. Frideswyde hath it thus:—'carta de tenemento vocato Godeknave Hall nobis concesso.' It had its situation, as it seemeth from our antiquarye's[10] notes, where the chapleine's lodgings of All Soules' are at the end of the cloister, and possessed by that name divers years before the concession of it to S. Frideswyde's.

[1] 'mentioned' in the MS.

[2] Rotuli curiae ballivorum Oxon., 4 Henry V ⟨1416⟩; Twyne XXIII 376.

[3] In archivis Collegii Magdalen.; Twyne XXIII. 130.

[4] Adam de Howton, V 216.

[5] 'Codeknave' ⟨or 'Godeknave'⟩ i.e. 'servus librorum vel codicum,' 'vel Dei.' Hellknave, V 172.

[6] Liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 136, carta 216, et liber magnus p. 427; F. 72.

[7] ⟨See note 3, p. 95.⟩

[8] In archivis Academiae Oxon. in pixide 'f.' numero 30; Vide Twyne I (or XXIV) 47.

[9] fol. 427; Twyne XXII. 256; Godknave Hall ex parte boreali Grandpont vide V. 138.

[10] ⟨i. e. Brian Twyne.⟩

⟨Hereboren Hall.⟩

Then Hereboren Hall, before recited, a very ancient hall, written sometimes Hereburg Hall and Herborowe Hall, derived perhaps from the Saxon word 'hyreburgh,' a hall built 'per ipsum burgum[1].' I find mention of it by the name of Hereburg Hall in a charter[2] of conveyance of land in this street (perhaps the same beforesaid of Godecnave) from Henry the son of Simeon to Roger Godeknave, father of Walter even now mentioned, about the latter end ⟨of⟩ Henry II ⟨circ. 1186⟩ as appears from the wittnesses therunto. It was owned at that time and divers years before by one Henry Wycom who conveyed it[3] by the name of Herborow Hall to Andrew Halegod[4], a burgesse of Oxon. Which he afterwards gave to S. John's Hospitall at or not long after the foundation therof (which was, according to authers, 1233) and confirmed to them by John, his son and heir[5].

⟨Cat Hall.⟩

Cat Hall[6], or 'Aula Catherina' as Standishe's catalogue hath, or as 'tis elsewhere 'Aula Murilegorum,' either giving to or taking name from Cat Street. It is included within the limitts of Hart Hall, and was given to the University by . . . . . in the raigne of . . . .

⟨Black Hall.⟩

Not far distant from Cat Hall was situated Black Hall[7] in S. Peter's in the East, another tenement belonging to the University by the gift of . . . . in the raigne of . . . .[8]. Part of it is to this day standing almost opposite to Smith Gate, and rented of the University by long leases by Exeter College and occupied by Hart Hall, as I have in my discourse of that hall already shewed[9]. Severall principalls of this and of Cat Hall (both very ancient) occurre in our regesters, which I shall now for brevity passe over.

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[1] Nicholas filius Erenburg, Twyne I. 49, et vide in additamentis. See another conjecture in additamentis aularum.

[2] Ex archivis Academiae ut supra; Twyne I 47.

[3] Liber continens extracta evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis in archivis Coll. Magd. fol. 42, 2; Twyne III 639.

[4] Terra Rad⟨ulphi⟩ Halgod in parochia S. Mariae, vide Twyne XXIV. 655.

[5] Ibidem fol. 42, 1; Twyne III. 638.

[6] In one of our registers Aaa p. 100. 2. it is written 'fundus vocatus Cate Hall' 1451, ⟨from⟩ which it appears to be then ruinated. See in additamentis. ⟨See additional notes in Chap. XXIX, to which marks in the text here refer.⟩

[7] ⟨See before, p. 91; See additional notes in Chap XXIX.⟩

[8] Vide Twyne XXIV p. 45, where it seemeth to be given by Nicholas de Kyngham, 'serviens Universitatis.' Repaired by the University 1466, vide Sched. 8.

Terra Einsham in Cat Street, vide Notas Einsham p. 28.

[9] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 640, 641.⟩

Soe far may be said of the halls and receptacles for schollers on the east side of Catt Street. Now for those that were on the west side (besides severall schooles which did reach on the west part to School Street, of which elsewhere) I find these following.

⟨Torald (?) Hall.⟩

The first of which I meet with stood neare to Smith Gate and in S. Marie's parish; but what the name of it was I cannot find; only the bare recitall of it by the name of a hall as in a certaine charter[1] running partly thus tells us:—'Know ye, etc, that I Robert Thorald son and heir of Robert Thorald of Oxon doe give to Richard (Appletre[2]) the Abbat and Covent of Osney all my tenement and aedifices therunto belonging "quod est angulare messuagium" (as he saith) "ex opposito le peynt post et ex altera parte ostium aulae respicit murum infra portam de Smith Gate in parochia S. Mariae Virginis[3]."' Soe far Robert Thorald in his charter which was given about the year 1258, but by what name unlesse it were Thorald, I cannot now resolve.

⟨Stockwell Hall.⟩

Then was there Stockwell Hall, or the great hall of Philip de Stockwell[4] who lived in the raigne of Henry III. Of which I find but slender record, and only of its name in the dimission[5] of John Crompe of Oxon (later end of Henry III) to John de la Blackhall;—viz. a messuage with its appurtenances in Catte Streete situated betweene ⟨**fol. 18 a**⟩ the hall of Philip de Stockwell on the south and the land of Thomas le Espycer on the north side and in the parish of S. Marie's, but on which side of the street there is noe particular recitall[6].

⟨*Lane on north of S. Mary's, now the south part of Radcliffe Square.*⟩

Severall halls and especially schooles have bin here (as I have in another place shewed) which I shall now passe over the nomination

[1] Registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton, fol. 236; Twyne XXII 288.

[2] V 363 bis.

[3] the three tenements at the upper end of Cat Street which belonged to S. Marie's Church were for three more behind the Schooles ⟨exchanged (?)⟩ by the University. Terrae Universitatis, vide Twyne XXII 132 et in Twyne I.

[4] ⟨Stockwell Hall and Stockwell School, see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 753.⟩

[5] Ex munimentis prioratus S. Fridaswydae in thesaurario Aedis Xti; vide Twyne XXIII. 103.

[6] Here are some marginal notes:—
(*a*) 'whether Wilby Hall here among Exeter College houses, ut in Twyne XXIII 131. If not, then in appendix.'
(*b*) ⟨much frayed and faded⟩ 'two tenements on the north side of Litchfield's belonging to S. John's Hospitall. A house also on the south side of Dr. Wallis' belonged to Godstow and a house on the south (?) to St. Marie's. Vide Collectanea inde.'

of them, and returne to the High Street againe. But in the way, wee meet with a little lane on our right hand, leading hence under the wall of S. Marie's churchyard on the north side to School Streete, which in severall records[1] is for the most part only stiled 'parva venella ducens ad Cimiterium ecclesiae Beatae Mariae Virginis.'

⟨Godstow Hall.⟩

Wherin also was a little hall, called perhaps Godstow Hall, annexed to Pilet or Glassen Hall on the east side, belonging sometimes to Godstow Nunnery and yeilding them[2] 8*s* per annum. Their leiger book also doth give it the same situation, and particularly in one charter[3] therin 'ex opposito stanultae coemiterii Beatae Mariae in parte aquilonari[4].' Severall principalls I find to have bin here; but at last being annexed or united to Glassen Hall, the principall therof governed it[5].

⟨*High Street, continued.*⟩

⟨Drowda Hall; Igge Hall.⟩

From hence returning through part of Cat Street to the High Street, wee passe by All Soules College[6] of which elswhere[7], and come to the first house in S. Peter's parish in the East called Drowghter Hall, situated betwene two tenements sometimes belonging to S. John's Hospitall. It did antiently pertaine to the Priory of Schyborn[8] and was by the name of Drowda Hall (perhaps soe called from Mr. William Drowda mentioned before[9] in Igge Hall) purchased of them[10] by University College 4 Henry III anno 1219, by paying an annuall service for the same. I find afterwards that an yearly rent of 2*s* 10*d* issued forth of it[11] to S. Peter's Church in the East (whether as an offering house or for the maintenance of a chantry, I know not) about the payment of which was great controversies betweene University

[1] Twyne IV. 205.

[2] Registrum Aaa fol. 44; Vide Twyne XXIII. 127. 2.

[3] Registrum Godstow fol. 113; Twyne XXIV 238; fuit domus ligatoris librorum, ut ibidem apparat.

[4] ⟨A mark here in the text refers to a note on a (lost) interleaf.⟩

[5] ⟨At the corner between this lane and Cat Street were the Corner Schools, at first for Arts afterwards for Law, Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. pp. 735, 766. In this lane perhaps also Oriel Coll. Schools, ibid. pp. 748, 749.⟩

[6] See whether Inge Hall must not come in here according to the insertion of it among the halls in our registers. ⟨i. e. in the old lists of halls in which the names follow each other partly in the order of locality, see e. g. Anstey, Mun. Acad., pp. 519, 618, 675.⟩

[7] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 252.⟩

[8] ⟨? Monk-Sherborn in Hants.⟩

[9] ⟨i. e. on p. 88.⟩

[10] Liber Statutorum Coll. Univ. p. . . . ; Twyne XXIII 366; vide Drosda's Hall in appendice. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 40.⟩

[11] Ex divers. rentalibus in arch. eccles. S. Petri Orient.; Twyne XXIII 579.

College and the proctors or wardens of that church, which (as it should seem) was takend up and concluded about the 22 Henry VI ⟨1444⟩.

From this place to the East Gate divers halls have bin sometimes situated; of which because I cannot give the exact situation, I shall insert them as they occurre to my sight and which by circumstance from evidence stand on this side of the street and ⟨in⟩ this ward.

⟨Willoughby Hall.⟩

The first is Willoughby, Willuby, or Wyllby[1] Hall, belonging in the beginning of the raigne of Henry III to one Walter de Molton. From him it came to one Richard de Kirkby, chapleine; who in the later end of Henry III 1268 [or beginning of Edward I[2]] gave it to Osney Abbey[3]. 'Quod quidem messuagium[4] cum pertinentibus' (saith he) 'situm est inter terram hospitalis S. Johannis Oxon ex una parte et terram quae fuit Ervisii filii Aylwyni le Turnur[5] ex altera, in parochia S. Petri Orientalis in Magno Vico ex parte boreali etc.'; on the dors of which is writt 'de aula Willeby.' It came afterwards to be held by Queen's College of that abbey as a rentall[6] (1463, quem habeo) of their, going thus, testifyeth 'domus Kirkby, viz., Aula Wilby per provisorem Collegii Reginae xx*s* solut. etc.' I suppose it might ⟨be⟩ the same also with Wyliby Court in this parish also, mentioned in the will[7] of one Alan de Kylingworth, which I will not now averre. Severall principalls of this and of other halls which I shall hereafter name in this parish occurr in our registers but being ⟨as⟩ they are imperfect, I shall not now trouble you with the repetition of them.

⟨Gutter Hall.⟩

Then was, near this, Gutter Hall; of which I only find bare mention in a certaine indenture of sale[8], 33 Henry VIII ⟨1531⟩ wherby Richard Gouter, alderman of Oxon, selleth to Queen's College a parcell of ground in S. Peter's parish in the East, lying on the west part of Gutter Hall.

⟨S. George's Hall.⟩

Not far downe the street and beyond the lane leading to[9] Queen's

[1] Wilby hall, also in S. Mary's; Twyne XXIII. 131.

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are underlined for deletion.⟩

[3] Ex munimentis coenobii Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII. 75.

[4] A Wood has written in the margin:—'the rest put in English.' There is another marginal note:—'Nicholas Kingston, tunc maior.'

[5] Quando vixit, vide Twyne I. 52, 40.

[6] Ibidem; vide in Aula Wilby.

[7] In libro testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 51; Twyne XXIII 148, 524.

[8] Ibidem fol. 179. Twyne XXIII. 152.

[9] ⟨Queen's College in A Wood's time

College was S. George's Hall, belonging to S. John's Hospitall and yeilding them in the beginning of Edward III's raigne[1] 25*s* per annum.

⟨S. Catherine's Hall.⟩

As also S. Catherine's Hall near it, yeilding[1] them at that time 24*s*; and both alwaies inhabited by clerks as appears by our registers; wherin also are the admissions of severall principalls[2] with their cautions[3].

⟨White Hall.⟩

Then Wyght or Whit Hall[4]. 'Item do et lego, etc.,' 'also I give and bequeath' (saith Sybill Colesburne in her will[5], 1332) 'to Joane my daughter all my tenement in S. Peter's parish in the East called the White Hall, etc.[6].' From her, the said Joane, it came (by match, as I suppose) to the name of Bartlett *alias* Bishop, of Oxon.; of whome one, Nicholas Bishop was lord therof. In whos time, viz. 7 Henry IV ⟨1406⟩, (a controversy hapning between him and his neighbour John Burbrigge, a tenant to S. John's Hospitall, concerning the raising of a wall between their gardens which by a final concord[7] was concluded the year following), was a narration given that in the mending the foundations of an old wall adjoyning and to which joyned a privy-house belonging to S. Edmund's Hall (a tenement of the Abbat of Osney), was discovered a prodigious vault arched overhead with larg stones and fenced on each side with others each containing eight feet in length and as many in breadth, shewing therby that in that place had bin somtimes some ancient aedifice, and that the vault was either a cellar or a conveyance or ⟨fol. 18 b⟩ 'subterraneum' belonging to some church or religious hous. But whether it did pertaine to this hall for any such use (finding mention of its name in Henry the III's time and before) I cannot absolutely say. Of what bigness this hall consisted in the

was separated from the High Street by a row of houses, and the entrance to it was from the lane now called Queen's Lane. In Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 138–141 we have an account of the buildings displaced by the older part of Queen's (now the inner quadrangle of the College) viz. (1) a tenement belonging to University College, (2) a tenement of John de la Chaumbre, (3) Temple Hall, lying between Dendamour Hall on the south and Hammer Hall on the north, (4) Bowyer's Hall, etc. See also ibid. pp. 150, 151.⟩

[1] Ex vetustis rentalibus Hospitalis S. Johannis in Collegio Magdalen.

[2] ⟨A mark in text here refers to a (lost) note.⟩

[3] Vide in Aula Georgii.

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 713.⟩

[5] In Collectaneis Nicolai Bishop in Archivis Civitatis Oxon. fol. 63; Twyne XXIII. 413.

[6] Marginal note:—'Whether Black Hall must not come in here.'

[7] In Collectaneis Nicolai Bishop fol. 146. 14. Twyne XXIII. 422.

5 Richard II, anno 1381, is expresse mention made when this and other halls in Oxon were taxed[1]; viz. thus:—'imprimis, camera principalis etc.' 'In the first place, the principall's chamber at the end of the hall or refectory was taxed at 7*s.*; the chamber over the buttery, 5*s*; the lower chamber next to the buttery, 3*s* 4*d*; the upper chamber next to the refectory, 6*s*; the lower chamber under it, 3*s* 8*d*; and the lower chamber next to the kitchin, 4*s* 4*d*; etc.'; besides other smaller places in this hall which though they were used as sleping places yet they did not come under the accompt. Not long after, it being relinqueshed by schollers and some years soe continuing, was at length demised[2] by Nicholas Bartlet *alias* Bishop, 10 Henry IV ⟨1409⟩, to Mr. Peter Clerk *alias* Payn for the annuall rent of 28*s* 4*d*; who, according to the statutes and libertyes of the University and license granted to him, made him selfe principall therof and took into him divers students; and afterwards, when he became principall of St. Edmund's Hall, annexed this therunto and made a common passage from one to the other as our registers[3] also testifye. But within few ⟨years⟩ after the said dimission, this hall (I know not upon what account) was alienated from the use of clerkes[4] and returned to its lord and family againe[5].

⟨*Lane from East Gate northwards under the wall.*⟩

From hence, going to the East Gate, wee had sometimes an ancient passage (on the north side therof, and almost opposite to the north end of Hare Hall Lane) to the chapel sometimes of S. Trinity, and other halls adjoyning. But since the foundation of New College, some of the said halls were taken into its limitts and quite demolished.

⟨The first (and second) Chapels of the Trinity.⟩

The chapple it self also, which did almost joyne to the East Gate and ruinously standing when that college proceeded forward in its buildings, did anciently belong to the Priory of S. Frideswyde; and to them, among other churches and chapples in and about Oxon, was confirmed by the royall charter[6] of the thrice noble King Henry I in the 22 year of his raigne ⟨1122⟩. Whether it were a parish church or chapel or did only serve for halls standing therby,

[1] ibid. fol. 144; Twyne XXI 717.
[2] ibid. fol. 154; Twyne XXI 730.
[3] Registrum Aaa fol. 44.
[4] Collect. Nicolai Bishop fol. 146; Twyne XXI. 733.
[5] ⟨A mark here in the text refers to a (lost) note.⟩
[6] Registrum antiquum Prioratus S. Frideswydae, p. 271, carta 316.

it doth not appear[1]. However, the praecentor[2] or chanter of S. Frideswyde's did anciently use to celebrate divine service therin. At length, within few years following the rise of the Trinitarians (which was according to authors 1211), they for the sake of the name therof obtained a habitation adjoyning; and abode for some years there, having also severall parcells of land lying under and within the city wall; and received their disciples to attaine unto academical knowledge therin.

At length, Edmund, earl of Cornwall, a great lover of religious orders, (minding to extend his bounty towards them and provide for them another place more convenient in respect of roome and scituation) founded a chapel dedicated to the Trinity with a chantry therin without East Gate and purchased severall parcells of land lying near it to erect theron other aedifices which they, the said brethren[3], by degrees finishing because of the earle's unexpected death, did with leave from Edward II translate themselves hence to the said new erected fabrick[4]. Where to the time of their dessolution ⟨they⟩ continued, sometimes in prosperity and sometimes in adversity, as I have more largly laid downe in my discourse of the Easterne Suburb, wherunto I desire the reader to recurre.

As for the halls that stood about the said chapel both within the East Gate and on the north side therof towards the churchyard of S. Peter's, I shall in order as record directeth me recite, and then goe forward towards the finishing the middle part or inside of this ward.

⟨Runceval Hall.⟩

The first of which that craveth place is Runceval Hall, of which I only find the name in the indenture of dimission[5] of lands from the burgesses of Oxon to William Wickham, founder of New College, lying on the north side of Trinity Chapel and under and within the wall between Crowell and the East Gate.

[1] There are some marginal notes here:—
(*a*) 'the corner land on each side of East Gate belonged to it (the chamberlaines of Oxon receiving 2*s* annually from it) etc.; vide A. W. p. 59.
(*b*) ⟨scored out⟩ 'but see whether the land of Stephen Fretwell belonging to his barronie was not here. Vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae, p. 76.

[2] Registrum magnum ejusdem prioratus p. 453; Twyne XXII 259; Vide A. W. 59.

[3] 'fryers' corr. to 'brethren.'

[4] The two chapples of Trinity confirmed to them, vide A. W. p. 5 (1389, 1402).

[5] In cartophylacio Civitatis Oxon.; Twyne XXIII 139. Runcivall Hall is the same with that in S. John's parish and therefore must be referred to that.

⟨Great Black Hall, alias S. Hugh's Hall.⟩

The next is Great Black Hall *alias* S. Hugh's Hall, annexed to Great St. Edmund's Hall, as in the aulary cautions (1505) appears. It belonged to S. John's Hospitall and paid, as is manifest from one of their rentalls[1] (2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩), 13*s* per annum.

⟨Elme Hall.⟩

Adjoyning to that was Elme Hall or 'aula cum ulmo,' as in a rentall[2], 7 Edward II ⟨1313⟩. Of which togeather with Black Hall is mention made in a certaine script[3] of William the Abbat of Osney about the year 1269, wherby he and the Covent grant leave to Giles Stockwell 'ut habet easiamenta de muro eorum in parochia S. Petri Orientalis ad duas cameras tantum quae conjunctae sunt muro eorum qui est inter Elme Hall et Black Hall, etc.'

⟨Aula quattuor filiorum Edmundi.⟩

Neare to Black Hall and Great S. Edmund's Hall was another written in Latin evidences 'Aula quattuor filiorum Edmundi,' 'the hall of the four sons of Edmund.' ⟨**fol. 19 a.**⟩ It belonged to Osney also, and is stiled in one of their rentalls[4] 7 Edward II ⟨1313⟩ by the same name, thus:—'Aula 4 filiorum Edmundi solvit 4*s* per Magistrum Richardum Lutlewere,' who it seems was principall therof.

⟨Great S. Edmund's Hall.⟩

Then was there Great S. Edmund's Hall[5], (of which elswhere) containing in its easterne part the roome belonging sometimes to other halls.

⟨Haysche Hall.⟩

Then Haysche Hall neare the former and in S. Peter's churchyard. It belonged to S. John's Hospitall, who received 18*s* per annum, as appears from one of their rentalls[6], 22 Edward I ⟨1294⟩, thus:—'de domo quae vocatur Haysche Hall, etc., 18*s*[7].'

⟨S. Peter's in the East Church.⟩

Leaving now my progresse any farther this way, I must in the next place speak of the Church of S. Peter and S. Paul in the East;

[1] In Collegio Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 127. 3.

[2] Inter cartas Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti.; Twyne XXIII 96.

[3] Ibid.; Twyne XXIII. 71; Elme Hall, V. 512.

[4] Ibid.; Twyne XXIII. 96. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 660.⟩

[5] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 660.⟩

[6] In Collegio Magdalen, Twyne XXIII 131.

[7] Brond's Hall must come in here, vide in appendice. ⟨p. 91 note.⟩

of which, because I have already delivered something elswhere [1] concerning its originall, I shall with more brevity passe over the remainder, etc.

See the rest 'inter ecclesias parochiales' ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩. Soe far may be said of S. Peter's Church in the East.

The next places that wee shall take notice in our perambulation of this ward shall be all those halls, lanes, and religious houses that sometimes stood within the ambits and wall of New College, as well where the college it selfe standeth as in their walks and gardens.

⟨New College Garden.⟩

But, first, for the ground plott it selfe wheron it stands, especially that parcell of ground which laid neare to the north east corner and under the north and part of the east side of the city wall, was (according to an inquisition [2] taken concerning the foundation of that college, then going forward) praesented to be at that time and divers ages before desolate destroyed and wasted, and that if William of Wickham would proceed in his designe of founding a college theron might prove a great recovery therof and an augmentation and beauty to the city, etc. But how it should soe be ruinated, it is not now in readinesse to produce. Though I confesse I have bin alwaies of an opinion that when William the Conqueror came into these parts and made his assoult upon this city, performed it at this place and laid wast those houses near to it; and thence certainly it came to passe also that soe great number of wast houses (viz. 500 in number [3]), within and without the wall of Oxon, was inserted in Domesday Book [4], and praesented to the Conqueror. At that time also (unlesse tradition deceiveth us) that venerable peice of antiquity St. Neot's Hall (of which elswhere [5]) was either quite ruinated or at least sorely shaken.

⟨Maryol Hall.⟩

But to proceed: what places of note that were here standing at the foundation of that college and pulled downe to make roome for it, was, first, Maryol Hall [6], different from the other beforementioned [7] in St. Marie's parish, and situated about the east end of S. Peter's

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., I. 22.⟩

[2] Collectanea Nicolai Bishop ut supra, fol. 148; Twyne XXI 718; et minor ruber liber civitatis Oxon fol. 140, 141; Twyne IV 331; A 78; V. 254. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, pp. 177–181.⟩

[3] Vide Twyne XXII 280 et 723 in margine.

[4] ⟨See Parker's Early History of Oxford, p. 341.⟩

[5] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., I. pp. 30, 37, 39.⟩

[6] Ex quodam parvo registro in pergamena pertinente Collegio Merton, fol. 9; vide Twyne XXII. 320.

[7] ⟨i. e. p. 95.⟩

church. It belonged to S. John's Hospitall as their rentalls [1] in the raignes of Edward I, II and III doe testifye.

⟨Spalding Court.⟩

Then was there Spalding Court [2], a receptacle for poore and indigent schollers, built or owned by such a name who were burgesses of Oxon and men of great wealth in these parts.

⟨Bole Hall.⟩

Bole Hall, belonging to Osney, in one of whose rentalls [3], 7 Edward II ⟨1313⟩ for tenements in this parish it is thus written:—'item Aula le Bolle solvit 4*s* per Magistrum Robertum Lucke de Cornubia,' who was then principall therof.

⟨. . . . Hall.⟩

Also another hall with a garden which the founder had of the vicar of S. Peter's, situated betweene the saide Bolle Hall and Maryol Hall.

⟨Chimney Hall.⟩

Then Chymney Hall (another of that name) belonging in Edward II's time and the beginning of Edward III to one Philip the son of John de Ew. From [4] him it came to Peter de Ew; and from him by his daughter to William Mershton of Northampton, her husband. The propriety therof, as it should seeme, belonged to S. John's Hospitall, as their rentalls [5] in Edward III's raigne witnesse.

⟨Hammer Hall.⟩

Then was there Hammer Hall [6] or Little Hammer Hall, belonging also to the said Hospitall and situated where New College garden gate is or therabouts. In recompense for the ground of which William Wickham the founder and Nicholas Wickham the Warden of his college gave [7] 3*s* 4*d* per annum to the said Hospitall [8].

⟨Mayden Hall.⟩

Mayden Hall [9], a very ancient hall, of which I find mention in the

[1] Twyne XXIII 129.

[2] ibid., ex registro Merton. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 181.⟩

[3] In thesaurario Aedis Xti.; Twyne XXIII. 96; Bole Hall V 130, 248, 252. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 181.⟩

[4] In finali concordia in quadam cista archivorum civitatis; Twyne XXIII 180.

[5] Twyne XXIII 130, 127. 3.

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 177, 138.⟩

[7] Ex libro evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis in cartis de parochia S. Petri; Twyne XXIII. 205.

[8] ⟨Great Hammer Hall, bought from Osney, was on the site of New College Cloister, Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 182.⟩

[9] 'aula puellaris' scored out. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 182.⟩

charter[1] of donation of land of Richard the son of Richard Segrim in the later end of Henry III to S. Frideswyde's Priory. It belonged to S. John's Hospitall, and was held of them by the name of Maiden Hall by one Roger Cudesdon[2] in the beginning of Edward I.

⟨Maiden Hall.⟩

There was another of this name without doubt that stood also here or at least neare it; and from whence, through the hands of New College, University College received 10⟨s⟩ per annum as appears from one of their rentalls[3] for the year 1401.

⟨Sheld Hall.⟩

And then in the last place was Schelde Halle[4], belonging anciently to the nuns of Stodley and standing sometimes on the east side of Hart Hall on the place where New College Cloister was built, for which that college did pay 20*s* per annum.

Soe far those halls that were pulled downe to make roome for New College (besides the taking in of gardens, void plotts of ground, and lanes) as they are by their names inserted in record.

⟨An Almshouse.⟩

What in the next place must be added is a place for poore religious and impotent people[5], situated, if I am not mistaken, about St. Peter's Church. All the mention I find of it is in a certaine writing of the Bishop of Lyncoln, wherby he autorizeth these poore folke to gather the charity of well-disposed persons to repaire their house, and to adde sustenance for their releif. The words run thus . . . see 'in tractatu de domibus religiosis Oxon.' ⟨i.e. Chap. XXXII.⟩ Soe far that writing in the behalf of this place, which without doubt had its situation by S. Peter's Church because of its name, and perhaps might be the same with Spalding Court before mentioned.

⟨Crossed Fryers.⟩

Then must be added to the former the habitation sometimes of the Crossed or Cruched Fryers, severall years demolished before the foundation of New College and standing neare to S. Peter's Church on Merton College soile. Of which, before I proceede to speake of it, I shall deliver something of their order. vide Tractatum de domibus

[1] Lib. antiq. S. Frid., p. 149, carta 140.

[2] Rotuli Curiae 30 Edward I ⟨1302⟩ in Archivis Civitatis; Twyne XXIII. 256.

[3] In libro statutorum, Twyne XXIII. 364.

[4] Or Micheld Hall; vide in Hert Hall. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 182, 640.⟩

[5] 'clerks' corr. to 'and impotent people.'

religiosis ⟨i. e. Chap. XXXI⟩. 'The originall of which' etc. ut ibid. And ⟨**fol. 19 b**⟩ soe far with brevity may be said of these Fryers.

Now before I pass from the limitts of New College, I shall speak of a lane and street included therin as I have before promised.

⟨*Hammer Hall Lane, now enclosed in New College.*⟩

The first was Hammer Hall Lane, called soe from the hall before expressed, containing in all three rodes of land[1], and extending sometimes it selfe from that hall even to the north corner of the city wall and from thence under the east wall to the posterne therin called Windsore Posterne[2]. It was totally in S. Peter's parish and belonged to the city, S. John's Hospitall, and the brethren of the Holy Trinity. It being for the most part desolate and uninhabited, was commonly a receptacle for malefactors, whoores, and theevs; and therby severall misdemeanors, murders, and robberyes[3] were wont to be committed, as the inquisition[4] for the foundation of New College testifieth[5]. Therin also 'tis delivered, that by the including therof 'twould prove as is before said a great commodity to the city and quietness to the neighbouring inhabitants.

⟨*Thorald Street.*⟩

Then was there Thorald or Turold Street, soe called from a name[6] divers times maior of Oxon, living in Oxon within few yeares after the Norman Conquest, and were benefactors to the church[7]. Of its situation[8], 'tis partly mentioned in S. Frideswyde's booke[9], that is to

[1] Collectanea Nicolai Bishop ut supra fol. 148; Twyne XXI. 719, 720, 722; et minor ruber liber civitatis Oxon. 140, 141; Twyne IV 331.

[2] 'Venella innominata V 244 (bis), forte Hammer Hall Lane.' 'Hammer Hall Lane seems to be that which ran from Smith Gate under the north wall.' ⟨Notes from an interleaf, vide infra.⟩

[3] 'thefts' corr. to 'robberyes.'

[4] Ibidem, ut supra.

[5] de loco ubi stat Collegium Novum, V 247, Twyne XXI. 723.

[6] vide Twyne XXII 288 et nomine Torold.

[7] ⟨On a slip inserted between fol. 19 b and 20 a are a number of notes which have been placed at their proper references. As, e. g., here, this note⟩ 'p. Torald, a benefactor to Osney abbey V. 372.'

[8] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ 'But see whether this Torald Street may not be the same with Hammer Hall Lane, becaus the Torolds lived by Smith Gate. Vide Twyne XXII p. 288.' 'If not this then perhaps the same with New College Lane.'

⟨Similar notes are on the interleaf⟩

(*a*) 'Domus Torald juxta Medene Hall, F 77. Aula Torald (V 452, 456) in angulo juxta Smith Gate. There seems some confusion; compare Osney rentalls, V 466, V 508.'

(*b*) 'Torald Street and Hammer Hall Lane I beleive the same. Torald Corner by Smith Gate, et alibi ut videtur V 394.'

(*c*) 'Torald Corner and Torald Hall, V 508, 509, 510. Hospitium Jo⟨hannis⟩ de S. Jo⟨hanne⟩ apud cornerium Toraldi, V 522.'

⟨Torald Hall and Torald Schools, Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 755.⟩

[9] Lib. antiq. S. Frideswydae p. 149 carta 242: vide A. W. p. 97, 99; F. 78.

say in the charter of Hamo de Rading wherby he giveth a messuage to S. Frideswyde's Priory situated 'in vico qui vocatur vicus Turoldi allutarii[1] versus S. Petrum.' By which I guesse it to be same street, sometimes leading from a posterne in the north wall of the city attwhart Hammer Hall Lane by the place where New College 'non-licet' gate[2] now is, and from thence under the west end of S. Peter's Church and soe by Queen's College and Edmund Hall to the High Street.

⟨Thorald Hall.⟩

Herin also (if I mistake not) was sometimes Thorald Hall[3], a very ancient place and belonging alwaies to Osney Abbey, in one of whose rentalls[4], 7 Edward II ⟨1313⟩, I find it thus inserted:—'haeredibus Henge pro domo Marcell, et eidem Henge de Aula Toraldi in eadem parochia (viz. S. Petri Orientalis) etc.' And in another most ancient rentall without date thus:—'solarium novum de Aula Thorald per Willelmum de Bokelinton, iiis' etc., which is all in a manner I find of it.

Then was there here within the said limitts of New College severall broken peices of ground where the rubbish and carrion of the city was conveyed; as also two or three alleys or entrances leading from on⟨e⟩ hall to the other, and the like. Of which, because I cannot render their names, I shall now forbeare, and proceed in my designe.

Having now done with the limitts of New College (of which also I have touched in my discours of that College[5]), wee must proceed to make an end of the inside of this ward.

⟨*S. John Street, now New College Street.*⟩

Going therfore forward from the west side of that College, wee come into a street leading thence to the Schooles and Smith Gate, called by some S. John's Street especially by Agas in his printed type of Oxon, anno 1588. But therof I have not in the least found recorded, being alwaies togeather with those halls and tenements therin

[1] ⟨from the interl.⟩ 'Toraldus allutarius occurrs anno 1214; vide librum conflictorum p. 16.; et Thoraldus in cordwainario vide cartam 125 ex libro S. Frideswydae.'

[2] ⟨This term is now unknown in New College; it seems to be a small garden gate into Queen's Lane, at the south-east corner of the college buildings. Such a gate is shown both in Agas (1578) and in Loggan (1675).⟩

[3] neare Maiden Hall vide F p. 77.

[4] In Thesaur. Aed. Xti; vide in aul. Thor.

[5] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 177. Marginal note⟩ 'Note that though the present vicar . . . of S. Peter's was satisfied by the founder of New College for oblations due to his church, yet his successor V. W. bestirred himself, V. 254, 247; Twyne XXII 370.'

reckoned as part of Cat Street[1]. The street, it seems, comming from Exeter Street or Lane lead under the north wall of the city[2] and soe to Hammer Hall Lane; but, when New College was built, the east part therof was taken away and included in the said college[3].

⟨Dundamor Hall; Arthur Hall.⟩

Herin was situated Sheild Hall, as is before mentioned; Hart Hall, of which elswhere[4]; and Black Hall belonging to the University[5] [and[6] if I am not mistaken Dundamor vel Dudamor[7] Hall which stood about the corner turning into Cat Street], with others; and if I am not mistaken Arthur Hall also (or at least in S. Peter's parish), which belonged to Exeter College, as Godstow book[8] attesteth.

⟨*Exeter Lane, now enclosed in Exeter College.*⟩

Taking our course forward, wee leave Smith Gate on our right and

[1] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ 'Houses there under the wall tempore Ricardi II, V 272; Stable Hall, V 287.' 'Noe, 'tis false.' ⟨From the interleaf⟩ 'Enquire whether Mr. Knap's house was not a hall as I have heard.' 'Ask Ball.' 'Which Ball tells me that it was Stable or Staple Hall.'

[2] ⟨from the interleaf.⟩ 'The north side of this street from Smith Gate and soe under the wall was let to William Wickham, founder of New College, vide Twyne XXIII 139.'

[3] ⟨A glance at the map of Modern Oxford, will show what Wood means in this passage—New College Street (*a*) after running straight from west to east along the north boundary of Hertford College is suddenly stopped by New College Cloisters; (*b*) it then runs from north to south between the Cloisters and the back of Hertford College; (*c*) and then resumes an easterly course parallel with its first direction along the south wall of the Cloisters to the Great Gate of New College. The part marked (*a*) represents the line of the old street which in continuation of Somnore's Lane and Exeter Lane ran right along under the north wall of the city. But Wickham in planning his college found that this street, if left as it was, would bisect his projected cloisters and go on the west door of his chapel. He therefore enclosed the eastern half of the street in his cloisters. The portions marked (*b*) and (*c*) had no place on our oldest maps, but were new cuts of Wickham's.

As regards the other streets in this quarter, the following seems a fair statement of the probabilities.

The street called New College Lane running from east to west between New College and Queen's College seems at one time to have been continued at its west end between Hertford College and All Souls College into Cat Street, and at its east end along the northern boundary of S. Peter in the East Churchyard into the street which ran under the east wall of the city.

The street called Queen's Lane between Queen's College on the west and S. Edmund Hall and S. Peter the East Church and Churchyard on the east extended itself towards the north till it met the street which ran under the north wall of the city.⟩

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 640.⟩ [5] ⟨ibid. p. 640.⟩

[6] ⟨The passage in brackets is on the interleaf but has there a mark indicating that it is to be inserted here.⟩

[7] Vide Twyne XXIII. 285; vide in Dundamor Hall. ⟨See p. 101.⟩

[8] Liber Godstow fol. 128; vide Twyne XXIV. 240.

the north end of Cat Street on our left hand; and enter into part of the lane or street, anciently called Somner's Lane [1], but since Exeter Lane as leading to the forefront of that College opposite to the north wall.

It is in St. Marie's and St. Michael's parish and partly in former times in S. Mildred's, leadin⟨g⟩ to Turl Gate and the street wherin Jesus and Lyncoln Colleges now are, having the north wall of the city on the north side, Exeter College and Duke Umphre's Library on the south. It seems, in ancient time, it was part of the head lane that thwarted and crossed the ends of severall streets and lanes; for, reaching and extending it selfe all under and within the north wall of the city, even from the Castle to the north-east corner of the city wall, first thwarted the North Bayly Street [2], then North Gate Street, then the street leading from All Saints' to Turl Gate, then School Street, Cat Street, and Thorald Street [3], etc.; even to the said corner of the city wall, where another lane lead thence under the east wall to Trinity Chapel. But when houses and tenements increased towards the wall, and others adjoyning and under it added; then (from the cheif inhabitants of each devision lying between the ends of the said streets) came to have particular names, and distinct lanes of themselves. Of which this, called Exeter (anciently Somnor's) Lane, and being part of the former mentioned [4] in the beginning of this ward, was the third of six.

⟨S. Patrick's Hall.⟩

What halls have bin standing in this lane have, first, bin S. Patrick's Hall [5], of which I have spoken among the Schooles [6]. It belonged to S. Frideswyde's Priory by the gift of one Mr. John Hamon or Hammum, as a rubrick in their book [7] going thus, testyfieth:—'carta Magistri Johannis filii Hamonis de tenemento quondam domo Hamonis nunc autem vocato Patrik Hall in parochia S. Mildredae, etc.' It was afterwards at the foundation of the Divinity Schoole alienated to the University by the said Priory who received ⟨**fol. 20 a**⟩ from the Proctors of the University an annuall rent for the scite therof, as

[1] Somenore's Lane was also called Cornewall Lane; Cornewall Lane V. 86.

[2] 'Pennard's Lane' corr. to 'North Bayly Street.'

[3] ⟨i.e. identifying Torald Street with the continuation northwards of Queen's Lane.⟩

[4] ⟨i. e. p. 64.⟩

[5] 'S. Patrick Hall must be in S. Mildred's Lane, V. 83. Se after in paper here.' ⟨Wood refers to the interleaf which has these notes⟩ 'S. Patrick's Hall on the north side of the Divinity Schoole, Twyne XXII, 355; but false, see V. 83.' 'S. Patrick's Hall V 83, vide in Beaufront.'

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. pp. 751, 775; called also S. Frideswyde's Schools, ibid. p. 743.⟩

[7] Liber magnus ⟨S. Frideswydae⟩ fol. 489; Twyne XXII. 262. De Hamone vide V. 89.

appears in their great book of S. Frideswyde's [1]; and in a rentall [2] of theirs 1517, wherin also 'tis said that it stood on the north side of the Divinity Schoole.

⟨S. Hugh's Hall.⟩

Then was there S. Hughe's Hall [3], of which (in a presentment of the supervisors of neusanses [4], 19 Edward III ⟨1345⟩), 'tis said that John, the Prior of S. Frideswyde's, unjustly occupied a certaine wall of the Master and schollers of Ballyol Hall, situated in S. Mildred's parish between the tenement of the said prior called Patrick Hall and a tenement of the said Master and schollers called Seynt Hughe's Hall, etc. Which hall, as I find, was given to this college by one Walter Horkstow [5] by the same name (18 Edward I, A.D. ⟨1290⟩), and confirmed to them by letters patents; and was one of those that went, as I suppose, to decay at the foundation of Duke Umphrey's Library, standing partly (as I guesse) upon the scite therof and upon the area before the convocation doore, and there where Selden's 'marmora' were lately set up [6].

⟨Fragnum Hall.⟩

Then Fragnum Hall [7], of which I only find bare mention in a final concord [8], 1 Edward III ⟨1327⟩ betweene the Rector and schollers of Stapledon Hall *alias* Exon College, Quer' [9], and William Altehole of Botely, the Deforsour [10]; that is to say, of this tenement of Fragnum Hall, situated 'in vico sub muro villae (meaning this lane lying under the wall) inter tenementum vocatum Seynt Huge's Hall ex parte orientali et tenementum praedicti Rectoris et scholarium ex parte occidentali.'

⟨Other Halls.⟩

Then were here Scot Hall [11], Ledin-porch Hall, and Battayl [12] Hall, taken into the foundation of Exon College by the founder [13]; and S.

[1] liber magnus S. Frid. p. 507.

[2] Twyne XXII 355. It was a toft, 20 Edward IV ⟨1480⟩; Twyne XXII 572.

[3] ⟨on the interleaf⟩ S. Hugh's Hall belonging to Balliol College; V 75, 85, 90, 110, 111, 117.

[4] Rotuli curiae Maioris Oxon pro eodem anno in archivis Civitatis; Twyne XXIII 624. ⟨'nocuments' was first written, then 'harmes,' then 'neusanses.'⟩

[5] Ex archivis Collegii Balliol; vide Historiam Balliol p. 14; see this in V. 110, 111.

[6] ⟨This is corrected in a marginal note⟩ 'Noe, rather within; for those "marmora" stand on the towne wall.'

[7] ⟨From the interleaf⟩ Fragnon Hall, V. 85, 87, 90, 319.

[8] In chartis de parochia S. Mildredae in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII. 626.

[9] i.e. plaintiffs.

[10] i.e. defendant.

[11] ⟨From the interleaf⟩ Scots Hall, V 83, 85; A. W. 63.; possest by scolars 1326, V 318.

[12] ⟨From the interleaf⟩ Battayle Hall A. W. 63; vide in indice pro Collegio Exon.; possest by scolars, 1326, V 318.

[13] ⟨From the interleaf⟩ Here must

Stephen's Hall [1] then also given therto at that time for its enlargment, as I have in that college elsewhere [2] laid downe [3].

Besides which there have without doubt bin others that have bin situated under the wall whose names I cannot as yet report. They have bin long since buried in oblivion and not the least memory of them that I know remaining.

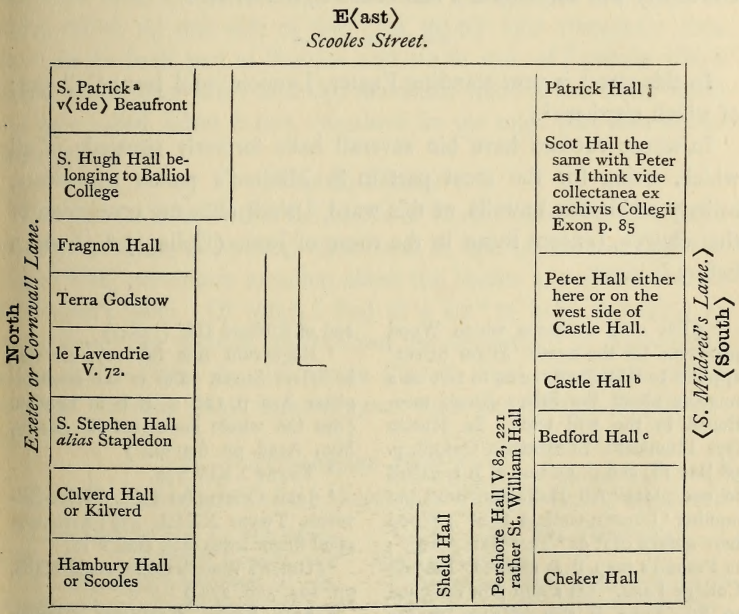
The lane itself also, which lead from Smith Gate and the north end of School Street to Turl Gate and the street leading thence to All-hallows Church, was first stopped up at the east end therof at the building of the New Schooles ⟨i.e. in 1613⟩; and then within few years after at its west end when the new chapel of Exeter College was by Dr. Hackwell raised ⟨i.e. in 1624⟩.

come other halls in the scite of Exon College.

[1] ⟨From the interleaf⟩ S. Stephen's Hall, V 72, 73; vide rotulum membranaceum de aula S. Stephani sub fenestra.

[2] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 104.⟩

[3] ⟨A Wood has drawn a rough plan of the position of these halls which i now found at fol. 379 a.⟩



The Street from Turl Gate to All Saints'

W⟨est⟩

⟨(*a*) This is scored out. (*b*) here 'Scot Hall' was written but is scored out. (*c*) Note on interleaf facing fol. 20 a. 'Bedford Hall, V. 84, 85, 87 bis; vide V. 206, 418; A. W. 63.'⟩

⟨*Turl-Gate*[1] *Street, now Turl Street.*⟩

Going forward from the Lane of Exeter, wee come into a street stretching itself from the Turl Gate to the Church of All Saints, and lying partly in that parish, partly in S. Michael's at North Gate, and sometimes partly in S. Mildred's. It is as I have heard according to ancient tradition called Sylver Street (after, Turl Gate Street) but why and for what reason none from any record can resolve mee.

The name of such a street I find in one of our regesters[2] in the will of one Richard Broun *alias* Cordon, Doctor of Law and Archdeacon of Rochester and a student in Lyncoln College[3], 1452; wherin he saith that he framed and made it in Sylver Street but in what city or towne, whether at London York Oxon Rochester or Wells in all which places he had dignityes, it is not there inserted and therfore I cannot apply the name to this street.

However that such a place by that name may be soe called I shall now grant because of the 'aurifabria' in All Saints' parish wherin the gold- and sylver-smiths sometimes lived[4]; and that within our University was sometimes a hall called Sylver Hall.

In this street is now standing Exeter, Lyncoln, and Jesus Colleges; of which elswhere[5].

In whose roomes have bin severall halls formerly situated; of all which, being for the most part in S. Mildred's parish sometimes, intirely within the bowells of this ward, I shall after my conclusion of that church, (except those in the room of Jesus ⟨College⟩[6], of which before[7]) insert.

[1] ⟨The only evidence which Wood produces for the name 'Silver Street' applied to this street seems to rest on a mistake about the Silver Street mentioned in the will cited. In Hutten (see Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 98 line 16, and p. 99 line 2) it is called in one place 'All Hallowes Street,' in another 'Lincoln College Lane'; Wood here speaks of it as 'Turl-Gate Street'; in Peshall's map it is marked 'Lincoln College Lane.' On a slip now attached to fol. 379 a is this note:—'Sylver Street. Nevyll's In in Sylver Street in the parish of S. Olave in Faringdon Ward, London; so called from the Nevills, earles of Westmorland before the 2nd of Richard III.' (1484)⟩

[2] Registrum Aaa fol. 117, 2.; vide in Sylver Street. But in the same register Aaa p. 120. 2, it is in London. ⟨See the whole document in Anstey, Mun. Acad. pp. 639 foll.⟩

[3] Twyne XXIV 135.

[4] John Orfevre, ut infra. John Sylvestre, Twyne XXIII. 409; aurifabria apud finem istius vici, vide V 18.

[5] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 104, 569, 234.⟩

[6] Aula Levini sometimes standing where Jesus College gate now stands; vide W. p. 53; vide in appendice. ⟨This is probably in error.⟩

[7] ⟨pp. 67, 72.⟩

⟨*S. Mildred's Lane, now Brasenose Lane.*⟩

On the east side of this street wee have a lane or street opposite to the east end of Cheyney Lane and leading from the afore mentioned college to the Schooles and Brasnose.

In Abendon book[1] it is called 'vicus S. Mildridae' in a charter there, dated 3 Henry III ⟨1219⟩, wherin one John Orfevre of Oxon giveth his messuage to the monks of Abendon, situated in the said street. In other deeds 'tis called a lane, but for the most part a street[2]. Wherin and about it have bin divers other halls, but before I speak of them I shall deliver what I have to say of S. Mildred's Church as followeth.

⟨S. Mildred's Church.⟩

This church dedicated, etc.; see the rest 'inter ecclesias parochiales' ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

I have now done with S. Mildred's Church. What follows next to be mentioned are the halls sometimes in its parish. That is to say, those that once stood within the limitts of Exon College, the south side of which taketh up one side of this ⟨**fol. 20 b**⟩ lane compleat; then those on the back part of Brasnos and north side of Lyncoln, which taketh up the other side; and also those that stood in the street which wee have called Silver Street, contained for the most part also within this parish.

⟨Castell Hall.⟩

And first for those within the limitts of Exon College, besides those mentioned before, which were taken in at its first foundation, have bin Castell Hall, sometimes standing about the corner at the west end of S. Mildred's Lane. Of which I find in a tax[3] of halls belonging to that college 'pro decimis,' made about the beginning[4] of Richard II, going thus:—'item de aula vocata Castelle Hall, ad dictam aulam vocatam Excester Hall inclusa, quae valet per annum 20*s* in decima ii*s*.'

⟨Checquer Hall.⟩

Then Checquer Hall[5], of the situation of which is an express made

[1] Liber Abendon part. 5; vide Twyne XXII. 186. S. Mildred's Lane, V. 13.

[2] KK 266, 1578, a proposall in convocation to have at each end of this lane great gates soe that it may be kept from filth. ⟨Clark's 'Reg. Univ. Ox.' vol. II. part i, p. 159.⟩

[3] In arch. civ. Oxon., Twyne XXIII. 160.

[4] ⟨'7' subst. for 'beginning.' 7 Ric. II = 1383.⟩

[5] ⟨From the interl. fronting fol. 20 a⟩ 'Checquer Hall, V 75, 77, 85, 242; forbidden to be a schoole or hall, V 266.' 'Checquer Hall, V. 84 bis, V 320; vide rot. membr. sub fenestra.' 'Castell Hall, V 83 severall times, 84 bis, 88; unde dicta, V 209.'

in a final concord[1] in the husting court of Oxon, 2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩, between Henry Chalfunt, quer.[2], and Walter Chalfunt, deforsour[3], viz. in the parish of S. Mildred between a tenement of John de Wyke which is called Castelle Hall lying on one part therof, and that tenement of the Abbat and Covent of Osney, called Checquer, on the other, etc. It being owned in Henry V's time by one John Couling, Thomas Norreys, and John Gynne, gave it togeather with Gyngyner's Place[4], with licence[5] from the king in the 7 year of his raigne ⟨1419⟩ to the Rector and schollers of Stapledon Hall[6], etc.

⟨Saucer Hall.⟩

Saucer Hall, soe called from a family of that name living in Oxon in the raignes of Henry III[7], Edward I, II, and III and afterwards. It stood neare Castelle Hall[8], and belonged to one John de Northampton, townclerke of Oxon, 1 Richard II ⟨1377⟩ as appeares by a French composition[9] concerning tenements between him and one Walter de Clyue, mayor seriant.

⟨Wyger's Hall.⟩

Wyger's Hall[10], of the situation of which also wee have laid it downe in a certaine instrument[11] of one John the son of Philip de Ewe, dated 17 Edward I ⟨1289⟩ wherby he layeth claime to the right and property of a wall between his messuage (held of Osney) called Checquer Hall in the parish of S. Mildred, and ⟨a⟩ messuage of the Abbot and Covent of Osney called Wyger's Hall. It was one of the antientst halls herabouts and took its name from Wyger, a family sometimes living in Oxon; of whom one Wyger occurreth among our citizens[12] in the raigne of Henry I and II when portmanmote was kept in S. Martin's churchyard, who without doubt was owner of it

[1] In quadam cista in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII 179.

[2] i. e. plaintiff.

[3] i. e. defendant.

[4] ⟨From a slip inserted between fol. 20 b. and fol. 21 a⟩ 'Gginginer's Place was in the Great Bayly as there I have noted.'

[5] Rotuli patentes 7 Henry V parte 2 membrana 20 vel 19, Twyne XXIII. 22.

[6] ⟨From the interleaf fronting fol. 20 a⟩ Stapledon Hall, V 71, 72, 73.

[7] Vide Twyne XXIII. 173; Twyne I. 41, inter testamenta.

[8] ⟨From the interleaf at fol. 21 a⟩ 'and was given to Balliol College 13 of Edward III ⟨1339⟩ by the same name. Vide Hist. Ball. Coll. fol. 22; but enquire of Dr. Savage whether it was in S. Mildred's parish.' 'Saucer Hall from the Salsers; and of William Salser see V. 1, et in indice nominum. This name came in with William the Conqueror, and is in Battle-roll Abby, V 19, 80, 116.'

[9] In magno libro testamentorum fol. 66; Twyne XXIII 530.

[10] ⟨From the interleaf fronting fol. 20 a⟩ 'tenementum Wygericii, look in the rentall which I have of Osney under the window; Mr. Wigerius, V. 370.'

[11] Inter cartas Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti, Twyne XXIII 90.

[12] Ibid., Twyne XXIII 106.

and gave it to Osney Abbey. It was taxed[1], 13 Edward II ⟨1319⟩ (Mr. John Twyninge being then principle), but at 5*d*, because 'twas numbred among other halls that then were 'in decasu,' [as in a rentall in the time of Edward III speaks; vide in Aula Wygeri[2]]. Afterwards in the latter end of the raigne of Edward III or therabouts it changed its name to Peter Hall[3]. By which name I find it soe called also in the year 1451, as in one of our registers[4] appeares, of which Mr. Thomas Copleston was then principall. Within five years following or therabouts, it was by the indenture[5] of John Walton, Abbat, and the Covent of Osney, demised to Mr. John Philipp, Rector of Exon College, and his successors for 4*s* per annum. In which indenture it being writt Petir Hall, 'tis said that it laid on the south side of that College and abutted on the lane leading from Lyncoln College to School Streete (being this of St. Mildred which was even now mentioned) and contained 59 ⟨feet⟩ in length and 44 feet in breadth.

⟨S. William's Hall.⟩

Then was there also S. William's Hall[6], of which also in the same tax, before mentioned in Castelle Hall, I find it thus delivered:— 'item de aula vocata S. William's Hall[7] quae valet per annum 20*s*., in decima ii*s*, etc.' It belonged to the Pershores, burgesses of Oxon, from whome I have seen several dimissions[8] of the same in the raignes of Edward II and III. They held it of the king 'per liberum servitium unius denarii[9]'; but from them through several law sutes it came to Stapledon Hall *alias* Exon College (Joane Pershore the widdow of John Pershore, being then in possession of it) and the claime and interest therof totally released, 18 Edward III ⟨1344⟩, to the said College by William Pershore her son. In which release[10] 'tis said that it was situated on the north side of ⟨a⟩ tenement of S. John's Hospitall, who it seems had also severall tenements in this

[1] Ibid., vide aulam Wygeri.

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are from the interleaf at fol. 21 a.⟩

[3] ⟨From the interleaf fronting fol. 20 a⟩ Petir Hall, unde V 85, 88; V 418, 423; V 523, 588.

[4] Reg. Aaa fol. 98. 2; vide in Aula Wygeri.

[5] In thesaurario Aedis Xti ex cartis Osney; Twyne XXII 346; V 74.

[6] belonging to the Pershores, Twyne XXIII 135, 160.

[7] ⟨From the interleaf at fol. 20 a⟩ Sheild Hall, V. 78, 82. S. William's Hall V 221, 233, 237, 240, 241, 242 bis; perhaps the same with Sheld Hall. 'Pershore Hall, if in St. Mildred's parish as I have formerly supposed, then must it be on the south side of Sheild Hall, vide V 82. Vide in Latin coppy whether Pershore Hall here. The tenement belonged to William de Parys, ut ibidem 87.'

[8] Twyne XXIII 135, 136.

[9] Twyne IV. 158.

[10] Twyne IV. 162; see these quotations.

parish and some particular interest in this hall as from their rentalls appeare [1].

⟨Culverd Hall.⟩

Culverd Hall [2], soe called from that name who were owners of it and burgesses of Oxon in the raignes of .... It belonged to one Sir John Shordich [3], chevilere, in the raigne of Edward II and beginning of Edward III. From him comming into other hands which I shall now omitt to recite, was in the 4 Richard II ⟨1380⟩ owned and held of the king in free burgage by John Ottery ⟨**fol. 21 a**⟩, Luke Holland, Robert Lidford, and Richard Rouland, who the same year with license [4] from the king, gave it togeather with Hambury Hall [5] or Grammer Schooles under the name of a void plott of ground containing 24 feet in breadth and 54 and an half in length to the Rector and schollers of Stapledon Hall who afterwards included ⟨it⟩ within the limitts of their college and paid for it when the other halls belonging to them were taxed for tenths (as is above said) within few years after the gift therof, 2*s*., being worth 20*s*. per annum.

⟨Melton Hall.⟩

Then Melton Hall, of which in the same tax and valuation of them thus :—'item de aula vocata Melton quae valet per annum 20*s*, in decima 2*s*, etc.' But this hall, as I suppose, was the same with Hambury Hall or Grammer Schooles mentioned before in my discourse of the schooles [6].

Soe farr may be said of the halls within the limitts of Exon College. The next that must follow are those standing sometimes on the back part of Brasnose College and where Lyncoln College now is, formerly in S. Mildred's now in All Saints' [7] parish.

⟨S. Thomas' Hall; Sheild Hall; Olyfant Hall.⟩

The first that occur are S. Thomas Hall, Sheild Hall, and Olyfant

[1] In Collegio Magdalen; Twyne XXIII. 128, 207.

[2] ⟨From the interleaf fronting fol. 20 a⟩ Culverd Hall, messuagium Johannis Culverd, V 72, 79, 80, 81; O 65.

[3] Rotuli hustengorum Oxon., 14 Edward III ⟨1340⟩; vide Twyne XXIII 135; Culverd Hall V. 13.

[4] Litterae patentes 4 Richard II parte remembrana 37; Twyne XXII 109.

[5] Hambury Hall or Scooles V 78, 80, 81, 87; vide Notas Einsham p. 28.

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 715.⟩

[7] ⟨This is an error; S. Mildred's parish seems to have been wholly incorporated into S. Michael's at the North Gate, and the north border of Brasenose and Lincoln Colleges is now in S. Michael's parish.⟩

Hall, of which I find mention in the donation charter[1] of William of Durham to University College, 4 Henry III ⟨1220⟩ wherin among divers lands and tenements therin expressed is a repetition made of three[2] messuages lying close to each other in the parish of S. Mildred in the street which leadeth from School Street towards S. Mildred's Church to Cheyney Lane (being this of S. Mildred), lying between the tenement of the Abbesse of Stodley[3] on the east and the tenement of the Hospitall of S. John on the west. The first of which messuages, as in the charter 'tis said, 'tis commonly called S. Thomas Hall[4] and hath not a garden but only a court of four perches in length and on⟨e⟩ perch and an half in breadth and payeth at the passover for all service 1*d.* Another messuage is called by the common name of Sheild Hall[5] (Aula Scuti) and hath a garden of 7 perches in length and 2 in breadth and payeth by the year for all service 6*s.* The third messuage is commonly called Olyfant Hall[6], and hath a garden of 8 perches in length and 2 and an half in breadth, and payeth for all service a red rose on S. John Baptist's day ⟨24 June⟩, if required. Soe far part of that charter, by which it seemeth to me that [the last of[7]] these stood between the utmost limitts of S. Mildred's now All Saints'[8] parish in the middle almost of Brasnose building in this lane even to S. Mildred's Church, which as I have before[9] said stood between Brasnose and Lyncoln College.

[1] Liber statutorum Collegii Universitatis fol. . . .; Twyne XXIII. 365.

[2] ⟨A late hand, perhaps of end of last century, has written a few notes in the margin. Probably the writer was of Univ. College, as his notes refer to tenements of that college. One of them comes here, and is scored out, as is also one lower down, probably because the writer found out that he was wrong, viz. 'Our author is here mistaken for these three halls lay in a lane now shutt upp reaching from Brasennose Chappell toward Lincoln Chappell.'⟩

[3] ⟨Between fol. 20 b and 21 a is an inserted leaf, having notes in Ā Wood's hand-writing, and also a note in a later hand referred to afterwards. These notes (by Ā Wood) belong here.⟩ (*a*) 'Whether or noe Durham Hall must not come in between the tenement belonging to Studley Nunnery and St. Thomas *alias* Stapled Hall, becaus of that mentioned in carta 66 ex libro S. Frideswydae viz. de domo quam idem Hen⟨ricus?⟩ tenet inter domum cum stapellis et domum priorissae de Stodley. Vide.' (*b*) 'If it must, then vide in Durham Hall in appendice; vide Twyne XXIV 653.' [(*c*) 'It is either in St. Marie's or S. Mildred's but which 'tis not expressed in the charter' ⟨this note is scored out because of the one which follows⟩]. (*d*) 'Yes; 'tis in St. Marie's.' (*e*) 'This must be referred to that which I shall say of Spycer's Hall next Lodelow Hall in South-East ward ubi stat Collegium Universitatis.' ⟨This last note is written at the side of the others.⟩

[4] S. Thomas' Hall in V 8, 25 bis.

[5] Sheild Hall V 12 bis, 13 bis, 22, 25, 491.

[6] Olyphant Hall, V 12, 13 (bis vel ter), 22, 25; O 66.

[7] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[8] ⟨In the margin Ā Wood has written⟩ 'but enquire whether not S. Michael's' ⟨see note 7, p. 118.⟩

[9] ⟨In Chap. XXX.⟩

As for the first of these, I find afterwards in the dimission[1] of one Galfredus le mercer 22 Edward I ⟨1293⟩ to be called Stapled[2]. In another[3] also, of John the son of Nicholas le Goldsmith 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩ by the same name also, and therby conveys it to one William de Legh, tapermaker, being then situated on one side of the tenement of the Nunnery of Stodley as is before said. But afterwards, as in a rentall[4] belonging to University College[5] (anno 1401) is manifest, was then stiled 'Aula S. Thomae *alias* Stapel Hall'; and in one of our registers[6], 1435, 'S. Thomas Hall juxta Brasennose[7].' The second, it seems, yeilded (according to the same rentall) 20*s.*; and the third, Olyfount or Elephant Hall, being quite ruinated and turned into a garden, yeilded the same year 4*s* 4*d*, and afterwards, 7 Edward IV ⟨1467⟩, as much as I suppose from Lyncoln College[8] who about that time took it into their ambits[9]. Severall lords of this from that College I find in the raigne of Edward II and III which I shall now for brevity sake omitt[10].

⟨Ivy Hall.⟩

Neare to the three former was Iuy[11] (Ivy) or Iue Hall, belonging anciently to Stodley Nunnery, and the same tenement (as I think) mentioned as situated on the east side of the before specified three halls. In one of our registers[12], in the year 1438, it is among the aulary cautions stiled 'Iuy Hall' and 'Eybur Hall juxta Brasenose' lying on the west side therof. Its name occurreth divers

[1] Rotuli curiae Oxon. 22 Edward I. in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 639.

[2] Stapled Hall V 5, 8. S. Thomas Hall, Staple Hall 11, 12.

[3] Rotuli curiae Oxon., ut supra; Twyne XXIII 620.

[4] In libro statutorum Collegii Universitatis; Twyne XXIII. 363.

[5] 'St. Thomas Hall seems to have bin given by Andrew Halegud, Twyne XXII 132; situated by Studley land, Twyne XXIII. 365. ⟨From an interleaf fronting fol. 21 a.⟩

[6] Reg. Aaa p. 7.

[7] ⟨From the interl. fronting fol. 21 a⟩ 'and not unlikely the same with "Aula parva S. Thomae infra praecinctum Aulae Brasenose" ut Aaa 196, 2.'

[8] ex archivis Collegii Lyncoln, Twyne XXIV 253.

[9] ⟨From the interl. fronting fol. 21 a.⟩ 'It was soe by an indenture between University College and Lyncoln College (August 19, 1463) wherby University granteth it to them, being then a toft or garden in S. Michael's at North Gate between Lyncoln College garden on the west; and the garden of Great University Hall called Sheld Hall, now in the tenure of the Principal of Brasnose on the east; the street leading to the scooles on the north; and a garden ground of S. John's Hospitall on the east ⟨*sic*, by an error for 'south'⟩ in the tenure of the principall and schollers of Brodgates' ⟨see p. 81⟩.

[10] vide Twyne XXIII 143.

[11] ⟨The hand mentioned in note 2, p. 119, has added a marginal note, now scored out⟩ 'Ivey stood in the lane between Exeter and Lincoln Colleges, and not in the lane before mentioned.'

[12] Aaa fol. 14.

times among the rentalls and parchment rolls [1] of that nunnery, togeather with a garden called 'Iuy-Hall garden' adjoyning, occupied by Mr. John Lye principall of Brasenose, 17 Henry VI ⟨1439⟩. In one of the said rolles, 14 Henry VI ⟨1436⟩, the expences there are also laid downe for the reparations therof, with divers other circumstances of its flourishing estate of clerks.

⟨Brend Hall.⟩

Not far on the west part of Iuy Hall was Brend Hall [2], which belonged to S. Frideswyde's [3] Priory. Of its scituation I find in a coroner's inquest [4] (7 Edward II ⟨1313⟩, concerning the death of a scholler therin called Mathew de Kentheleyks, a Welshman) to have bin 'juxta ecclesiam S. Mildridae' which is all in a manner I have seen of it.

⟨Winton [5] Hall.⟩

⟨fol. 21 b.⟩ Wyrchester [6] or Wynchester Hall [7] of which a rubrick before a charter in S. Frideswyde's book [8] saith thus:—'carta quietae clamantiae facta Thomae filio Wydonis per Alardum subdecanum Wellensem de tenemento vocato Wyrchester Hall.' ⟨In⟩ the old or little register [9] of that priory among the charters of S. Mildred's parish I find it to belong to the said Alard in the raigne of Richard I and King John. From him it came to 'Thomas filius Wydonis' of Oxon, whose relict Agatha in her widdowhood and full power conveyed it to John Halegod the son of Laurence Halegod of Oxon. Who also giving and granting it to Mr. Thomas de Wyntonia, clerk, was at length by him given to St. Frideswyde's Priory about the year 1250 [which [10] Priory having had 8⟨?s⟩ per annum given them thence before by Adelicia the daughter of Walter Foliot and relict of 'Radulphus filius Roberti' when Thomas Wydon

[1] In chartophylacio Civitatis Oxon.; Twyne XXIII 182, 171, 409, 240.

[2] ⟨A Wood in a note on the interleaf facing fol. 21 a corrects the text, by giving the true site of this hall⟩ 'Brend Hall stood where Lyncoln College gate now is, vide V p. 58.' ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 244.⟩

[3] Liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 66; Twyne XXIII 135, 530.

[4] Rotuli officii Thomae de Grandpont coronatoris Oxon.; Twyne XXIII. 155.

[5] ⟨The hand noted in note 2, p. 119, adds a note on fol. 21 b.⟩ 'This hall stood on the west side of Olifaunt Hall, and (as I conceive) now makes part of the site of Lincoln College; vide a lease of University Coll.'

[6] ⟨Marginal note⟩ 'This hall should follow Sheild Hall, as I think, V 13 bis.'

[7] prope Deep Hall. V. 58, 54. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 244.⟩

[8] Liber magnus fol. 488; Twyne XXII 262; F 100.

[9] p. 192, 193, 194, carta 304, 305, 306, 307.

[10] ⟨the words in square brackets are on fol. 22 a but marked for insertion here.⟩

lived therin [1]], and from him doubtlesse called Wynchester Hall. It stood neare the church and in S. Mildred's Lane as appears in a coroner's [2] inquest, 31 Edward I ⟨1303⟩, concerning the death of a clerk committed by another called Thomas de Weldon, a student in this hall.

⟨Deep Hall.⟩

Depe Hall [3], of which I only find mention in one of our registers [4] to this effect; viz. that the Cancellor commanded one Thomas Walker, the steward or gatherer of the rents belonging to Stodley Nunnery, that he repair the way between Lyncoln College and Depe Hall, belonging to the same religious house. This was in the year 1509 [5].

[1] ut in libro parvo S. Frideswydae p. 39 cart. 66.

[2] Rotuli coronatoris Oxon, 31 Edward ⟨'H.' in error for 'Ed.'⟩ I, in arch. civ. Oxon.; Twyne XXIII 168.

[3] Depe Hall V. 54, 58. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 236.⟩

[4] F (reversed) fol. 89. 2.; vide in additamentis.

[5] ⟨There is clearly some confusion here. There were several halls called Deep Hall. The one which was taken into the limits of Lincoln College was formerly owned by S. John's Hospitall and was by that house conveyed in 8 Henry VI (20 June, 1430) to John Baysham, Nicholas Wynbush, and William Chamberlayn, trustees in mortmain for Lincoln College. It is then described as 'a messuage called Depe Hall in the parish of S. Mildred lying between S. Mildred's Church on the west and a garden or toft (Winton or Winchester Hall) of S. Frideswyde's on the east.' In 1439 it is described as 'a tenement once called Little Deep Hall belonging to the Hospitall of S. John.' A note by A Wood on the interleaf facing fol. 21 a 'aula innominata pertinens Hospitali S. Johannis V 232 ex parte orientali ecclesiae S. Mildredae' refers to this Deep Hall.

On an interleaf now fronting fol. 21 a, in addition to the notes by A Wood there is this note, here placed in square brackets, by a later hand probably the same as the one mentioned in note 2 on p. 119, though written in a different ink.⟩ ['The true sites of the halls between Brazennose and Lincoln Colleges were as follow—

1. that at Brasennose corner was called 'domus angularis,' afterwards 'University Hall in vico scholarum'; but never called 'domus Jussel' (or Russel, 'sed falso') for that was the tenement next to it on the south called Brasennose Hall.

2. Ivey Hall which belonged to the nunnes of S⟨t⟩udley.

3. St. Thomas Hall ('alias et antiquius' Staple Hall).

4. 'Aula Scuti' or Sheld Hall.

The three first, if not the fourth allso, make now the north side of Brasennose College.

5. 'aula dicta Olifaunt Hall' belonging to University College (as did the 1, 3, and 4 aforegoing). This Olifount Hall (with Hampton Hall and Sykle Hall which make the west side of Lincoln College inner quadrangle) were granted from University College.

6. Wynton or Winchestre Hall, which belonged antiently to the Priory of S. Frideswyde.

7. 'Aula profunda' or Deep Hall, which belonged to S. John's Hospitall without East Gate.

8. a 'venella,' church, and churchyard of St. Mildred's which make the north side of Lincoln College.']

⟨*Turl-Gate Street, continued.*⟩

⟨Bodyn, otherwise Hampton, Hall.⟩

Hampton Hall, sometimes within the limitts of Lyncoln College and in S. Mildred's parish. It belonged in the raigne of Henry III about the year 1240 to Richard Bodyn, a burgesse of Oxon, whose relict Julian gave 5*s* per annum [1] out of it to S. Frideswyde's Priory. It was then, as it should seeme, called Bodyn Hall and distingueshed by the name of Little, from another called Great Bodyn Hall in Canditch. Afterward being owned by the name of Hampton, burgesses of Oxon (of whome one John Hampton was maior divers times therof in the raigne of Edward II), came to be called Hampton Hall as the old register of S. Frideswyde's herebefore quoted, in a marginall note of a later hand to the concession of the said Julian Bodyn, testifieth. About those times it came to be owned by University College, betweene whome and St. Frideswyde's a certaine indenture [2] dated 48 Edward III ⟨1374⟩ attesteth that the College received 5*s* from them for it, and wherin for the payment or at least in leiu therof, severall conditions occurre which I shall now omitt. Owners therof also from that College I have observed to have bin before it was taken in by Lyncoln College [3], going by the name of 'Hampton Hall, sometimes domus Bodyn'; as also divers principalls therof in our catalogues of aulary cautions, and other matters relating therunto, denoting it to be a famous receptacle of students. Of all which becaus I find noe continued tradition I shall forbeare to insert them here.

⟨Sekyll Hall.⟩

Sekyll Hall [4], the name wherof occurs in our aulary cautions very

[1] Registrum antiquum p. 198 cart. 316; F 102. De Hampton Hall vide V 10, 11, 12, 22, 24, 25, 58, 491. 'Pro artistis,' sic tabula Rous.

[2] Inter cartas S. Frideswydae in thesaurario Osney ⟨*sic* in error for Aedis Xti⟩; Twyne XXIII 78. See into it.

[3] ⟨A Wood's note on fol. 22 a⟩ V. 22. Registrum Collegii Lincoln. fol. 6. 1., indenture there between Lyncoln and University, 19 Aug. 1563, wherby University College give and grant to Lyncoln two tenements, one called Hampton Hall situated in the parish of S. Michael's at North Gate ⟨formerly it would be in S. Mildred's parish⟩ betweene Lyncoln College on the north, the tenement of Sekyll Hall on the south, and the garden of Lyncoln College on the east, and the king's highway on the west. The second tenement was Sekyll Hall in All Saints' parish, between Hampton Hall on the north, and a tenement sometimes of S. John's Hospitall on the south, and a garden ground of John Freisden on the east and the king's highway on the west; and by which it appears that these two halls stood wher the forefront of Lyncoln College new quadrangle ⟨i.e. the Chapel quadrangle⟩ now stands.

[4] ⟨There is a marginal note here in the hand mentioned in note 2, p. 119. 'This hall lay on the south of Hampton Hall and was the first house that was in

often. It was annexed[1] to Hampton Hall and belonged also to University College in one of whose[2] acquittances ⟨7 Edward IV ⟨1467⟩⟩ to John Tristrop, rector of Lyncoln College, appears that this with Hampton Hall and Olyfant Hall yeilded 46*s* 8*d* to them from that college, which sum stands on the account of th said College of University to this day[3].

The two last mentioned halls stood where Lyncoln College new ⟨i. e. Chapel⟩ quadrangle doth, or therabouts, in the street called before Sylver Street.

⟨S. Mildred's Hall.⟩

What else[4] have stood in the said street, besides what are before mentioned in Somnor's Lane and Cheyney Lane (leading at their east ends into this street) are, first, S. Mildred's Hall[5], now and long since a void plot of ground. In severall records I find mention of a garden ground[6] of the Abbat and Covent of Abendon, opposite to Lyncoln College, between the Hall of S. Mildred and the land of the Abbesse of Stodley which they rented of Osney. Furthermore, one Richard Norcote and Edmund Gille, proctors of All Saints' Church did let to farme[7] to one Robert ⟨? Richard⟩ Frankish a garden in the same parish, 17 Edward IV ⟨1477⟩, situated between a tenement of Richard Frankish on the south and a Hall called Mildred Hall on the north. Soe that by these circumstances, the scituation therof[8] is described to have bin opposite almost to Lyncoln College gate. 'Item tenementum Pompe[9], Aula Mildrithe, per magistrum Willel-

All Saints' parish (Hampton Hall lying in St. Mildred's parish) called in Univ. Coll. rentall 'domus Hollway.'⟩

[1] Registrum Aaa, p. 111. 1.

[2] In archivis Collegii Lyncoln; Twyne XXIV. 252.

[3] Sekyll Hall V 22 et proxima pagina ⟨referring to the note given supra p. 123⟩. Vide Catalogum aularum cum principalibus in aula annexa Hampton ubi occurrit John Rows, principalis, forte e Coll. Univ.

[4] ⟨A Wood has omitted a place taken into the site of Lincoln College at its first foundation. It was called Craunford Hall, and was conveyed, 4 Apr. 1430 (8 Henry VI), to Richard Flemming, founder of Lincoln College, and John Baysham, clerk, by the owner Robert Craunford of South Newenton and Alice his wife. It is described as 'a toft or garden in the parish of S. Mildred's, lying between Hampton Hall on the south, and a toft (Brend Hall) belonging to the Priory of S. Frideswyde on the north.'⟩

[5] ⟨Marginal note⟩ 'St. Mildred's Hall, perhaps the rectory house of St. Mildred's V. 239.' ⟨note on fol. 22 a⟩ 'S. Mildred's Hall inter domos clericorum V 233, 237, ⟨239⟩ bis, 240, 323, 418, 423, 588. Pro artistis, sic tabula Rous.'

[6] Registrum curiae Maioris Oxon., 8 Richard II ⟨1384⟩, in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII. 351.

[7] Ex chartis ecclesiae Omnium Sanctorum in custodia procuratorum ejusdem; Twyne XXII. 336.

[8] ⟨i.e. of S. Mildred Hall; now No. 10 Turl Street.⟩

[9] Roger Pompanie 1137; A. 122, F. 103.

mum Summinster 26*s* 8*d*, hoc anno 20*s*'; thus one of the rentalls[1] of Osney[2]. Which fall or chang of its annuall rent hapned, as it should seeme, by reason of a new tax of the halls and inns then published, as I have before[3] from the chronicle of Thomas Wyke observed. Of the antiquity of this hall I have partly sêene in a script[4] concerning the right of a garden ground in S. Mildred's parish belonging to University College, wherin is inserted a controversy between the churchwardens of All Saints' and S. Mildred's in the raigne of Henry VI for an annuall rent of 5*s* 6*d* issuing thence, which each claimed to receive for the use of their ⟨parish⟩ from the rent of the said ground. Upon which occasion severall charters were produced in behalf of the College. In one of which 'tis said that Henry Ferrour of Oxon gave to Jeffry Orfeur or Goldsmith all his lands and tenements in and without Oxon, 2 Edward[5] I ⟨1274⟩. In another, Gilbert Orfeur or Goldsmith gave to Gilbert Gonwardby in morgage for a M li.[6] sterling, all his lands in the parish of S. Mildred's, 17 Henry III ⟨1233⟩, etc. From which therfore wee might collect that this hall was then in being, because named in the said charter. And how long before it was possessed and inhabited as a hall, might for ought wee know be at or about the foundation of Osney Abbey. It was repaired by that ⟨**fol. 22 a**⟩ Abbey, 30 Henry VI ⟨1452⟩, as appeares from a certaine roll of expences[7] belonging sometimes therunto; and inhabited by students till the year 1505 and afterwards. I have seen some intimation therof in our register in the catalogue of aulary cautions that yeare, wherin also is the name of its principall and his fiduciary.

⟨Dagvill's Inn.⟩

Then was there, near to the said hall of S. Mildred's, Dagvill's Inn[8] in Allhallowes parish, soe called from the owners therof in the raignes of Richard II, Henry IV, V, and VI. Of whome one William Dagville was divers times Maior in the raigne of Richard II[9].

[1] In thesaurario Aedis Xti., vide in Aula Mildredae.

[2] ⟨Note on fol. 22 a⟩ 'tenementum Pompe, Aula Mildred,' vide the rentall of Osney which I have under the window. Vide in nomine Pompe or Pompayne. Roger Pompe, V 389. Pro nomine Pompe vel Pumpe, vide indicem nominum.

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., I. p. 253.⟩

[4] In collectaneis Nicolai Bishop ut supra in fine ejusdem libri; Twyne XXIII 175; see more fuller in Twyne XXIII, Twyne II 87, V. 18.

[5] V. 18. ⟨'R.' corr. to 'Ed.'⟩

[6] ? 1000£.

[7] In thesaurario Aedis Xti, vide in Aula Mildredae.

[8] Dagvill's Yn, V 60, 65, 324. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 239.⟩

[9] William Dagvil, Twyne XXIII. 44.

It was standing (as I guesse) where the Maidenhead Inne[1] now is, opposite to the forefront of Lyncoln College to which one of this name gave the said messuage[2].

⟨Bastaple's Entry.⟩

Neare to that Inne was Bastaple's Entry, of whose name I find in a narration of some disturbers of the peace who had abused and robbed the schollers therof, as also of S. Mildred's, Hampton, and Pery Hall with others in Oxon, which is all I have seen of it[3].

Soe far may be said of North-East ward, with all those places therin extant upon record. The next that follows must be South-East ward, being the next[4] that craveth place according to seniority[5].

[1] ⟨Dagville's Inn was the Mitre Inn. The Maidenhead is the joint property of Lincoln College and of the feoffees of All Saints' parish, and does not seem to have come to them from Dagville.⟩

[2] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩'William Dagvill gave it after the death of his wife Margret, ut ex registro.' 'See the pedegree of the Dagvills in catalogo Latino aularum in Dagvill's Yn.' ⟨Dagville's benefaction to Lincoln College may be more accurately described from Lincoln College documents. (i) In 1474, apparently on the occasion of his marriage, he appointed trustees for his estates and regulated the succession of his property to his wife Margaret for her life and to their children (should any be born) and to his daughter (by a former marriage) Joan, the wife of Edmund Gille. Among these estates, as then described, were (*a*) 'capitale messuagium ab antiquo vocatum Dagville's Inne . . . in par. Omn. Sanct. Oxon. inter aliud tenementum dicti Willelmi Dagvyle ex parte orientali (i. e. the late Charles Foster's wine-office) et tenementum Magistri et scholarium Collegii vulgariter nuncupati University Halle ex parte occidentali' (i. e. Elden Hall *supra* p. 79) (*b*) 'hospitium vocatum le Christofer' in S. Mary Magd. parish (now Nos. 9 and 10 Magdalen Street) (*c*) a garden in 'le Graundpount in com. Berks' on the north of 'unam vacuam placeam vocatam Lambert's Land.' (ii) Dagville died 29 Oct. 1476, and his will (made 2 July 1474) was proved on 9 Nov. 1476. (iii) In 1489 the tenements above specified were conveyed to Lincoln College by Margaret Parker, Dagville's widow.⟩

[3] Let the hall and scoole behind Allhallows come in here which belonged to S. John's Hospital, vide supra ⟨p. 80⟩. Vide in scholis. 'Aula et schola' is in one and the same rentall V 233 ter, and 237. 'Tis evident that there were 'aula et schola.'

[4] 'next' corr. to '2.'

[5] ⟨This ends the text of fol. 22 a, except some notes referring to the text of fol. 21 b and 22 a which have been given in their proper place. Fol. 22 b is blank. Fol. 23 a has the headings 'South-East Ward,' 'S. E. W.,' and this note 'all the quotations out of the little booke of S. Frideswyde's are corrected, but you may correct them againe.' Fol. 23 b contains only notes referring to text of fol. 24 a, which are given in their proper place.⟩

⟨CHAPTER VIII.⟩

South-East Ward[1].

⟨Incipit **fol. 24 a.**⟩ This ward therfore, as is said before, containeth that cantle[2] of the city which reacheth from East Gate on the south side to the north-west ⟨? south-east⟩ corner of Quatervois and so from thence to the South Gate, being confined within the parishes of S. Peter's in the East, S. Marie's, All Saints', S. Martin's, St. Aldate's, and S. John Baptist; and formerly in St. Michael's at South Gate, S. Frideswide's, and S. Edward's.

⟨*Hare Hall Lane, now King Street.*⟩

The place where I must begin my discourse therof is at East Gate; within which, on the south side, wee have a lane leading under the city wall to S. John Baptist's Street[3], called anciently Hare Hall Lane *alias* Nightingale Hall Lane from the names of such halls that were therin. It was sometimes as long againe as now it is, stretching it self from the High Street even to the south-east corner of the city wall [and perhaps under the south wall[4]]; but afterwards half of it

[1] ⟨A Wood has dated the composition of this chapter⟩ 'Dec. 22, 1662.'

[2] 'cantle' and 'canton' are given as alternative readings.

[3] ⟨Now called Merton street.⟩

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are an interlinear insertion. At the side of the page A Wood has these notes:—⟩ 'This must not come in.' 'Enquire whether Merton College payeth the towne rent for that part of this lane included in their orchard; and they pay 4*d* per annum for some ground where the mount standeth but yet see Twyne III 592 where 'tis said that the said plot of ground belonged to the brethren of Trinity who dimised it to Merton College 1 Edward III ⟨1327⟩.' 'See V 245, 251.'

⟨On the blank page, fol. 23 b, opposite, are other notes referring to this lane:—⟩

(*a*) 'note that the houses from East Gate to Hare Hall Lane, and those on the east side therof belong to the towne' ⟨being along the line of the city wall⟩.

(*b*) 'note that this lane "sub muro" was (I meane soe much as the houses take up and Marton College mount) was let by the towne to the Trinitarians V. 245, M. p⟨age⟩ 14' [rent paid to the towne by Merton College for that land where the mount stands, vide coll⟨ectanea⟩ ex com⟨putis⟩ c⟨ollegii⟩ Merton. p. 27.]

⟨The words in square brackets in the above note are a later note inserted after the first part. It is not altogether clear to which of the two notes the reference 'M. p. 14' belongs.⟩

(*c*) 'The said way ran under the south wall even to St Frideswyde's with much wast ground lying by it, which being pleshy was not raised with houses.

was included in a garden belonging to S. Frideswyde's and since in Merton College orchard[1].

In respect of[2] its privacy and quick conveyance from the High Street, it gave occasion to nightwalkers and suspicious verletts to committ severall robberies and outcries therin to the great disturbance of students in halls belonging to S. John's Hospitall that lived here. And to soe great a height at length did those misdemeanors arise, that (severall complaint being put up to the magistracy of both corporations[3]) the mayor and commonalty of Oxon[4], to whome this lane did pertaine as parcell of their fee-farme, did, with license from the king, convey it to that hospitall[5], 15 Henry VI, ⟨1437⟩ (containing then 34 feet in length) for the annual rent of 2*s*; and was afterwards confirmed to them by King Henry VI[6] in the 26 yeare of his raigne ⟨1448⟩ and the grant and acceptation therof pardoned by him with a 'non obstante.' Not long after the Hospitall did take such care therin both in respect of its robberies and the pavement therof (who[7], as I have seen, were often presented for the same) that little or noe occasion within few years following was given for any such disturbance.

The first houses or building was S. Frideswyde's Priory which they built when the king granted them "viam sub muro." The other part, that is now in Merton College limitts, the King Edward II granted them leave to includ except a way, vide cet⟨era⟩ in M. p. 3. The king also granted to the Franciscans to include thers.'

(*d*) 'Of this lane see in my map made by Agas. Houses built on the side about the beg⟨inning⟩ or mid⟨dle⟩ of King James.'

(*e*) 'Note that I have note ⟨? not? or now?⟩ given Hare Hall Lane and Nightingale Hall Lane its right situation, for that lane which goes from East Gate to Merton College is also stiled "venella sub muro orientali" ut in' ⟨quotation not given⟩.

(*f*) ⟨Several notes written together in a lump:—⟩ (i) 'in which lane was Croyce Hall or Aula Crucis, vide V 129, 164, 234, 235. Vide in Appendice domuum p. 2 n. 2. V. 235. See in Pencridge Hall and it seems to be the same with X ⟨i. e. Cross⟩ Hall.'

(ii) 'whether "aula juxta venellam quae tendit ad vicum S. Johannis" must not come in here, vide quotat⟨ions⟩ ad domum Grene in Grope Lane.'

(iii) 'aula in angulo in V . . . et p. 164, 211, 228, 231, 241. [in vico et S. Johannis V. 234]' ⟨the words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

(iv) ⟨At the margin of no. (i) and intended for a correction of it:—⟩ 'but see the quotat⟨ions⟩ of Crosse Hall, and it is said to be "in vico St. Johannis," but see whether part of it might not run in this lane under the wall.'

[1] ⟨See p. 127.⟩

[2] substituted for 'For.'

[3] ⟨I.e. of the City, and of the University?⟩

[4] ⟨'of Oxon' is substituted for 'of this place.'⟩

[5] ex libro abstractorum evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis vel Collegii Magdalen fol. 29; Twyne III 638; vide gr⟨een⟩ bo⟨ok⟩ 813, 2 vol.

[6] ibidem fol. 58, 1; Twyne III 639; et ex Rotulis patentibus 26 Henry VI parte 1, membrana 28; Twyne XXII 348.

[7] ⟨I.e. the hospital of S. John?⟩

⟨Nightingale Hall.⟩

In this lane[1] have bin Nightingale Hall[2], standing somtimes on the west side therof at the turning up into S. John's Street. It belonged to the aforementioned Hospitall, as divers of their rentalls[3] testifye (in which 'tis somtimes stiled 'aula ffilomene' or 'philomelae'), and yeilded, 2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩, 21*s*, and at other times in the beginning of Edward II, 2 marcs.

⟨Hare Hall.⟩

Then was there Hare Hall[4], 'aula leporis' or 'leporina,' the names of whose principalls are often met with in our regesters. It did for the most part, if not all, belong to the said Hospitall, in one of whose rentalls[5] also, 2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩, it is thus inserted:—'de aula leporis, 24*s*.'

⟨Pencridge Hall.⟩

[Pencridge Hall[6] doubtless is about Hare Hall and in that lane, for in most of the aulary cautions it immediately follows that hall[7].]

⟨*High Street; South side*[8].⟩

⟨Borstall Hall.⟩

Returning into the High Street againe, wee come to another hall written Borstall Hall[9], soe denominated from a family that lived therin[10]. It belonged, as the two former[11], to that Hospitall; and ⟨was⟩ owned by the same name in the raignes of Edward II and III by John de Docklynton, whose wife Sybill granted[12] it to William

[1] Marginal note:—'corner house in this lane belongs to Osney, V. 512.'

[2] Nightingale Hall united to Chymney Hall circa 1421, see Twyne III 602. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 308.⟩

[3] Ibid. i. e. in libro abstractorum evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis⟩ in Collegio Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 127, 128, 138.

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 308.⟩

[5] ibid.; Twyne XXIII 127, 3.

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 308.⟩

[7] ⟨The passage in square brackets is inserted from fol. 23 b, where it is destined for insertion here by a mark, and also by the marginal note here 'vide in papyro soluto.' It is followed by this note, of which the words in square brackets are now legible only in Transcript A, the foot of the page being frayed:—⟩'Pencridge Hall was without doubt the corner tenement where the [smith now lives, and the next was] Kepeharme Hall.'

[8] ⟨Several of these halls following, and in particular the Angel Tavern, stood on the site of the New Examination Schools and the Non-Collegiate Students' Delegacy.⟩

[9] ⟨Note on fol. 23 b.⟩ 'Borst Hall, see on the other side of the leaf.' ⟨i.e. middle of fol. 24 b.⟩

[10] Twyne XXIII. 128.

[11] ⟨i. e. Nightingale and Hare Halls.⟩

[12] ex praefato libro inter chartas de parochia S. Petri Orientalis; Twyne XXIII 207.

Sedbury of Worcester, 10 Edward III ⟨1336⟩. But he dying the next year, anno 1336 ⟨$133\frac{6}{7}$⟩, left it[1] to Peter de Groete (sometimes written Grome[2]) for the use of the said William's children. From whome comming through severall other hands, the interst therof togeather with Hare Hall was, 26 Henry VI ⟨1448⟩, granted[3] by John Godmanson to the founder of Magdalen College.

⟨Kepeharme Hall.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 24 b.**⟩ Then Kepeharme Hall[4], a very ancient receptacle for schollers; soe called from such a name how ⟨*sic*⟩ were burgesses of Oxon at or within few years after the Norman Conquest. Mention I find[5] of the land of John Kepeharme in S. Peter's parish in the East; but whether it was this that wee are now speaking off I can hardly say. It belonged also, or at least part of it, to the aforementioned Hospitall, in one of whose old rentalls[6] for tenements within East Gate on the south side of the strete, I find it thus delivered:—'de aula Kepeharme, 16*s* 0*d*.[7]'

⟨Tabard Inn.⟩

Going up the street wee come to a place called sometimes 'le Tabberd' and 'Tabbard on the hope,' having formerly bin an hall and belonged to S. John's Hospitall[8]; since, an in⟨n⟩ for guests and knowne by that name because of the signe of the tabberd[9] it bore, which, as wee now terme it, is of a jacket or sleevelesse coat whole before and open on both sides, with a square coller winged at the shoulders. Of which more herafter in my progresse of this ward when I come to another of the same name.

[1] ex libro testamentorum burgensium Oxon.; Twyne XXIII 144.

[2] Twyne III 639.

[3] praefatus liber Collegii Magdalen fol. [60, 2; Twyne III. 630.] ⟨The words in brackets are now legible only in Transcript A.⟩ ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 308, 311, where it is called Bostar Hall.⟩

[4] ⟨There are several marginal and interlinear notes here:—⟩

(*a*) 'vide V. p. 15. Note that Kepeharme Hall stood on the west side of a tenement of University College, which tenement, as I thinke, stood on the east side of the Angell.'

(*b*) 'John Kepeharme V 219, 230, 232, 235, 238 *bis*, 239.'

(*c*) 'By all circumstance this ⟨i. e. Kepeharme Hall⟩ should be the Saracen's Head ut V. 15.'

[5] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 120 carta 181. See there in libro extractorum thence p. 65.

[6] in Collegio Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 129; vide latin coppi.

[7] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Russel's house here belongeth to S. Peter's Church, perhaps it was called Temple Hall.'

[8] Ex archivis Collegii Oriell in pixide O numero 10; Twyne XXII 395, XXIII 208. Tabard on the hope, V 177, 178, 180.

[9] Vide Spight's notes on Chaucer; Twyne XX 463; Tabardum wore by scolars, Twyne XXII 306; Vide Stow's Survey edition 1633, p. 456.

⟨Bradwell Hall.⟩

Next adjoyning the Tabberd, on the west side, was Bradwell or Soller Hall. One John de Horewode, parson of Horspath, gave[1] to John de Staunton, 22 Edward III ⟨1348⟩, a messuage 'dudum vocatum Bradwell[2] Hall, sed jam Soller Hall,' as 'tis in that Charter exprest. From him through other hands it came to Oriall college, who are the present lords therof and doe pay from thence an ancient rent of 18*d* per annum to the Church of S. Peter's in the East.

⟨The Angell; The Saracen's-Head.⟩

Going onward by the Angell Inne, sometimes an ancient hall, though of its name I cannot justly determine, wee come to a tenement, opposite to the street leading to S. Peter's Church, knowne now and long since by the name of the Saracen's-Head[3], an ancient parcell of the lands belonging formerly to our Ladye's chapple in the church of S. Peter's in the East. It was a place (though an inne[4]) for the reception of clerks and alwaies called, soe far as appeareth from record, 'Aula Sarysyn's-Head.' In one of our regesters[5] 'tis written that one Simon Godmanston laid downe caution or became a fiduciary in the name of Mr. William Capell 'pro quadam aula vocata le Sarysyn's-Head annexa capellae beatae Mariae Magdalenae in parochia S. Petri Orientalis.' This was in the year 1450. The next year also the name of this hall with its principall Mr. William Capell occurreth[6] againe. By which 'tis manifest that this, though an inne for guests, did receive clerks therin, as other inns in Oxon (laid downe elswhere) did.

⟨Boster Hall.⟩

The next tenement upward was knowne formerly by the name of Boster Hall, different (as it plainly appears) from Borstall Hall beforementioned. It was given by that name to S. John's Hospitall, 44 Edward III ⟨1370⟩, by William de Shipton[7] and others; and alwaies for the most part occupied by clerks, as our regesters testifye, having therin the names of severall principalls therof.

[1] ibidem in eadem pixide; Twyne XXII 395.

[2] Nicholas Bradwell, vide cartas ex libro S. Frideswydae p. 73. V. 3, vide p. 137, 194, 206.; Curia Universatis Oxon prope Bradwell Hall; Twyne XXIII 143* i.e. terra Collegii Universitatis. Bradwell Hall, V 205. ⟨*After 'Twyne XXII, 143' come the words 'forte Drosdas Hall; non.' Scored out.⟩

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 308.⟩

[4] Inns formerly were not soe frequented as now, because that religious places did entertaine passengers.

[5] Registrum Aaa fol. 81, 1.

[6] ibidem fol. 99, 2.

[7] liber Magdalen. Collegii vel Hospitalis S. Johannis fol. 58; Twyne III 639.

⟨Sheild Hall.⟩

Next tenement to that was parcell of the ancient lands belonging formerly to the nuns of Littlemore[1]; and if I am not mistaken a hall also for students, or at least its back part, which (as it should seeme[2]) was called Sheild Hall.

⟨*Horsmull Lane, now the north half of Logic Lane.*⟩

Then follows Hormuln Lane[3], leading from the High Street to Alban Hall and Merton College; the other half of which, soe far as the turning therof at its south end into Logick lane and sometimes into Kibald Street (included into University College Walk), was alwaies according to record knowne and written by that name because of a 'horsmulne' or mill that stood therin. A certaine charter[4], dated 26 Edward I ⟨1298⟩, tells us that one Eleanor the son ⟨*sic*⟩ of Jeffry le Saucer did quietly lay downe her claim to Nicholas the son of Robert the miller of Oxon all her right in a messuage in S. Peter's parish in the East at the corner 'juxta venellam quae vocatur Horsmul Lane,' etc. And so likewise in divers other records, and especially presentments for the reparation of its pavement, 'tis stiled by that name; though in a later script[5], 26 Henry VI ⟨1448⟩, 'tis stiled 'Jawdewyn's Lane sive Horsman Lane[6].'

⟨Horsmull Hall.⟩

⟨**fol. 25 a.**⟩ Forbearing to say any thing of the schoole therin (of which elswhere[7]), we passe to Horsmelne[8] or Horsmulle Hall, standing in this lane neare the Horsmill beforementioned, and therfore soe called. All the mention I find of it is in a rentall[9] belonging to S. John's Hospitall, made in raigne of Edward II, and going thus 'de aula quae vocatur Horsmelne Hall, 20*s*.'

[1] Twyne XXIII. 121.

[2] ex eodem libro fol. 59, 1; Twyne III 639. See Sheild Hall in appendix.

[3] ⟨Elsewhere (Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. II. p. 745) Wood states that Horsmull Lane is 'the same we now call Logic Lane'; here he seems to distinguish the two. According to this distinction, (*a*) 'Horsmull Lane' was that part of the present Logic Lane which extended from University College to Kibald Street (a street which formerly ran eastwards from Grove Street and which is now included in the grounds of University College); (*b*) 'Logic Lane' was that part of the present Logic Lane which extended from Kibald Street to S. John Baptist Street. Hence, later on, in approaching the Lane from the S. John Street side, A Wood calls it Logick Lane.⟩

[4] Ex Collectaneis Nicolai Bishop in archivis Civitatis, fol. 142; Twyne XXIII 173, 420, et vide Twyne XXIII 73.

[5] Rotuli patentes Henry VI parte 2 membrana 33; Twyne XXII 111.

[6] Horsman Lane, A.V. 30.

[7] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 745.⟩

[8] Horsmull Hall on the west side of Horsmull Lane, I think, V 228, 231, 241.

[9] in Collegio Magdalen.; Twyne XXIII, 127, 3.

⟨*High Street, continued.*⟩

⟨Little University Hall.⟩

Passing from this lane up the High Street, wee come to a tenement next to this lane saving one[1], called in old time[2] 'Little[3] University Hall'[4] having bin the same ground [wherón[5] that thrice noble King, King Alfred, he erected the same], as I have in another place more at larg laid downe. But it, with other of his halls, comming into burgesses' hands and men of a lay profession changed its name to Spicer's Hall[6]; continuing soe to be called till the dayes of Edward II and III. And then[7] I find great law sutes to happen concerning the right therof[8], by the name of 'Little University Hall' betweene[9] Alice the wife sometimes of Stephen Bantre, one of the bedells of the University; Richard Wynwyk, William Cayham, clerks; Thomas Attehole of Botley; Roger Melgate; and Gilbert de Ashton; and others. Which, being too taedious now to be recited, I shall forbeare to mention it in the least.

⟨Lodelow Hall.⟩

Next unto it was Lodelow Hall[10], since (as now) the Master's lodgings of University College[11]; soe called from such a name owners therof when it, with the former, came into townsmen's hands. Afterwards both of them came againe to University College, and were possessed by clerks as before, as is manifest from our catalogues of aulary cautions.

[1] 'Cok on the hope' next to the Lane, V 7, 16.

[2] Doubtless the Half Moone was part of Little University Hall formerly.

[3] ⟨The hand mentioned above, p. 119, has written here three notes :—⟩ (*a*) ⟨On the name Spicer's Hall *infra*⟩ 'Little University Hall was never so call'd. It was Great University Hall that among other of its names bore this also.' (*b*) ⟨On the words 'lodgings of University College' *infra*⟩ 'Little University Hall is now the Master's lodgings, and Ludlow Hall makes the east part of the front of the College.' ⟨A new house has since been built for the Master, and the old Master's lodgings included in the College.⟩ (*c*) ⟨On the words 'Staunton Hall 4 Henry III' *infra*⟩ 'it was purchasd much later yn ⟨? than⟩ Henry 3rd's reign.' ⟨Wood has here a marginal note :—⟩ 'Little University Hall V. 7, 16 bis; pro artistis, sic tabula Rous.'

[4] ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 39.⟩

[5] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out, apparently by A Wood. N.B. In Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 37 A Wood sets aside the King Alfred legend.⟩

[6] Twyne XXIII 78.

[7] 'And then' is substituted for 'in whose raignes.'

[8] ⟨substituted for 'about it.'⟩

[9] Twyne XXIII. 292.

[10] ⟨Marginal notes :—⟩ Stapled Hall alias Ludlow Hall V. 17. Lodelow Hall V 3, 16 tres, 17, 23, 24, 25; Twyne XXIII 298, 179. Vide post prope S. Thomas Hall. Twyne XXIII 78. an domus Henrici et Thomae coci ut in A.W. p. 103 (immo V 24), sed ista aula tunc fuit in parochia S. Mariae, vide Twyne XXII 334.

[11] ⟨See *supra* note 3.⟩

⟨Great University Hall.⟩

Next to Lodelow was Great University Hall standing, erected by King Alfred[1], being the same which wee now call University College[2], of which elswhere[3]. It hath by reason of longinquity of age[4] bin severall times rebuilt, and therby enlarged it selfe; having bin[5] at first in S. Peter's parish only, but now in that and S. Marie's also.

⟨Deep Hall.⟩

Going from thence into the limitts of S. Marie's parish, wee come to Deep Hall, 'Aula profunda,' the very next tenement to University College on the west side therof[6]. 'Tenementum Balehorne, Depe Hall, 25*s*'; so a rentall[7], 1463[8], belonging sometimes to Osney, 5 Richard II ⟨1381⟩, doth stile it, having bin given without doubt to that Abbey by one Simon Balehorne, an inhabitant of Oxon in the beginning of Henry III[9]. The name, with the principalls and other matters concerning the schollers therof, doth often occurre in our registers; which for brevity I shall passe over.

[Another[10] hall of this name it seemes was in this parish also, belonging to S. Frideswyde's; and, as from record appeares, stood either in Catt Streete[11] or School Street. It belonged in the beginning of Henry III. to one Warin de Dorkcestre. From him it came to Reynold le Masun, 'cementarius' of Abbendon; who not long after gave it to S. Frideswyde's Priory[12] (being then situated between the land of the Abbey of Einsham on the north and the land sometimes of John Pilet on the south), in whose register in the margin of the charter of donation is writt 'de domo cementarii vocato Depe Hall.']

[1] ⟨For A Wood's rejection of the King Alfred legend, see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 37, 45; and also the treatise on University College in Chap. XXIX of the present work.⟩

[2] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'And that it came into the hands afterwards of lay people, and particularly to Andrew Durham, see Twyne XXIII 79; vide indicem Nominum pro Durham V 24, 17.

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 43, where A Wood gives its earlier names as Selverne Hall, Spicer's Hall, Durham Hall. See also ibid. p. 59.⟩

[4] 'age' substituted for 'time.'

[5] 'having bin' substituted for 'being.'

[6] ⟨Deep Hall, formerly Balehorne Schools, see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon. II. p. 731.⟩

[7] In thesaurario Aedis Xti.

[8] ⟨This date is an interlinear insertion.⟩

[9] I find his name occurre in finall concord 25 Henry III ⟨1241⟩ in libro magno S. Frideswydae p. 476.

[10] ⟨The paragraph in square brackets is enclosed in a bracket with the marginal note:—⟩ 'This must come in into School Street.'

[11] ⟨The words 'in Catt Streete' are scored out, and this note is added in the margin 'to confirme this see Twyne XXIII 211, et A.W. 105.'⟩

[12] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 131 carta 206, 207.

⟨Staunton Hall.⟩

Next tenement to the aforementioned hall called Deep Hall, where now a tavern is, was sometimes a very ancient hall called Staunton Hall[1]. It was one of those ten⟨ements⟩ purchased with the money of William of Durham by the name of Staunton Hall[2], 4 Henry III[3] ⟨1220⟩, for the endowment of his fellowships in University College; and, according to the charter of dotation, situated in the street leading from S. Marie's Church to East Gate betweene the tenements of the Abbey of Osney on the east and west sides, with a garden behind it of ten perches in length and two and an half in breadth; and paying for all service 1*s* if required, which (as I guesse) went to S. Marie's Church through the hands of University College as diverse rentalls[4] belonging therunto attesteth. Severall dimissions of it I find by that name through divers generations, but I shall forbeare as needless now ⟨**fol. 25 b**⟩ to insert[5]

⟨Broadyates⟩

and passe to the next tenement somtimes called Broadyates, belonging formerly to Osney Abbey, as is said already. It was also of old time inhabited by schollers, but (by the decay of them[6]) by luminours, servants to them; as severall rentalls[7] which belonged to that Abbey tells us, stiling it thus:—'tenementum illuminatorum Brodyates cum sellario et selda in fronte.' It yeilded for the most part 33*s* 4*d* per annum; but in another, 5 Richard II ⟨1381⟩, but 26*s* 8*d*. And the reason why, I have laid downe in my discours of 'decasus Aularum[8].'

⟨Nevill Hall.⟩

The next tenement to this, now devided in two, in one of which a bookseller Edward Forest[9] now liveth almost opposite to All Soules' gate, was another hall written by the name of Nevyle Hall[10]. Soe denominated without doubt from such an honourable name, mentioned in diverse places in this work, that studied therin (of whome Mr.

[1] Vide V 4, 23, 25.

[2] ⟨See note 3, p. 133.⟩

[3] ex libro Statutorum Collegii Universitatis MS. p. ⟨46⟩; Twyne XXIII 366; vide Twyne XXIII p. 146. ⟨For this Charter, see the treatise on University College in Chap. XXIX.⟩

[4] penes guardianos ejusdem Ecclesiae, et vide Twyne XXII 338.

[5] 'insert' substituted for 'recite them.'

[6] 'but afterwards' written between the lines and scored out.

[7] in chartario Aedis Xti; vide in ⟨Aula⟩ Latarum portarum; habeo transcriptionem rentalis pro anno 1463.

[8] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist Oxon. I. 253.⟩

[9] ⟨Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II. part i. pp. 321, 342, 403.⟩

[10] Nevill Hall was given to Osney by Godwinus Edwacher. See a rentall, 1463, which I have under the window. See the foundation Charter of R. Doylly where 'tis said that he held it of D'oily.

Thomas Nevyle[1] in Edward II raigne was one); much like to Charlton's Inne (a hall soe called) sometimes opposite to this hall, as I have in North-East Ward already laid downe[2].

It was anciently belonging to the aforementioned Abbey of Osney, and given therto (as I guesse) by one Godwynus about King Richard I his raigne. 'Tenementum Godwyni, viz., Nevill Hall, per David presbyterum, 15*s*'; soe one of their rentalls[3] for tenements in this parish, 5 Richard II ⟨1381⟩, which David was then principall therof. Several dimissions also from the Abbey stileth it by that name, in most of which 'tis said that it stood on the east side of

⟨George Hall⟩

Georg Hall; by which 'tis manifest that the tenement wherin Sarieant Holloway[4] now liveth, opposite to the south end of Catt Street, was called by that name. As indeed it was, as from other scripts plainly appeares. It owned for its lord the said Abbey[5] also, in whose ancient rentalls and dimissions the name therof and its scituation is directly mentioned. Divers principalls of it also I have seen in our registers[6], one of whome towards the later end of its decay in the state therof, 1509, was Dr. John Roper[7], that eminent theologist in King Henry VIII's dayes, famed in those times for his learned writings against Luther, as I have elswhere[8] said.

⟨Great Lion Hall; Little Lion Hall.⟩

The tenement next to Georg Hall, with another behind it, were also two other ancient halls called and written 'Aula major et minor Leonis,' Great and Little Lyon Hall; belonging also to the same Abbey, in whose rentalls[9] I find often mention of them by the same names :—'de Aula Leonis majoris per magistrum Nicholaum de Mydlynton (principal), 8*s*'; 'de Aula Leonis minoris, 4*s*'—soe one of the said rentalls for the 17 Edward II ⟨1323⟩, as also in another in the raigne of Edward III[10].

That which was called Little Lyon Hall stood in Grope Lane as

[1] Twyne XXI 430.

[2] ⟨p. 94.⟩

[3] ibidem, vide in Nevill Hall alibi.

[4] ⟨Wood was intimate with the Holloway family; see Boase's Oxford in 'Historic Towns,' p. 196.⟩

[5] Given by Godwin Edwacher; vide rentale, 1463, quod habeo sul fenestra; but see the foundation charter of R. Doilly beforementioned.

[6] a place for legists tempore Henr. VI; sic tabula Rous.

[7] Reg. F (reversed) fol. 109.

[8] ⟨Ath. I. 76.⟩

[9] ibidem, in eodem chartario ⟨i. e. Ch. Ch.⟩; vide in Lyon Hall.

[10] Twyne XXIII. 96. ⟨A Wood has here a marginal note:—⟩'Make enquiry of Mr. Holloway concerning these halls, as also of those in Grope Lane included in his limitts.'

Osney book[1] and a certaine dimission[2], 9 Henry VI ⟨1431⟩, which I have seene plainly attesteth; for in the said dimission 'tis said that Robert Skerne gave to the Canons of Osney a garden-ground in S. Marie's parish lying betweene a tenement of theirs called Lyon Hall on the north and a tenement belonging to Merton College on the south; which tenement belonging to that college is there stiled by the name of Wormen Hall, situated (as I shall show anon) in Grope Lane.

These two halls, it seems, being demised by Osney[3] to one Mr. John Cobowe (or Gobowe), clerk, 1435 (of whome I have said somewhat elswhere[4]), ⟨he⟩ united them both togeather, being decayed in their usuall number of schollers; and made himselfe, with leave obtained, principall of them. 'Item,' saith one of their rentalls[5] since that time, 'tenementum secundum et tertium ejusdem (meaning —"of Sybill Halywell"), Aula Leonum, per magistrum Johannem Cobbow, 53*s* 4*d*.' From him they came to be called 'Cobbow Hall,' and corruptly 'Cob Hall *alias* Lyon Hall' as our registers testyfye; wherin also are the names of divers principalls, while they were severall (as also when united) and written by the names of Great and Little Lyon Hall, which I shall now forbeare to recite.

⟨*Grope Lane, now Grove Street.*⟩

Going forward up the High Street, wee come to a little lane stiled in very ancient records 'venella ducens ab ecclesia beatae Mariae Virginis ad ecclesiam S. Johannis Baptistae,' being common and lying totally in the said parishes. Afterwards it came to be called Grope Lane ⟨**fol. 26 a**⟩ as in charters and records in the raigne of Henry III and before in Richard I his time is evident. In one about those times in S. Frideswyde's book[6] is mention made of a peice of land in S. John's parish which extended it self 'in vico qui vocatur Grope . . .[7] Lane usque ad arborem quae vocatur geroldin, etc.' In an inquisition[8] also, 22 Henry III ⟨1238⟩, for the discovery of those

[1] Registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton, fol. 281; Twyne XXII 289.

[2] in Chartario Aedis Xti, vide in Lyon Hall. Twyne XXIII 93; vide Twyne III p. 599, inter munimenta Collegii Merton whether or noe the difference arose between Osney and Merton College about these halls (?) becaus R⟨obert⟩ Skerne gave the said hall for years.

[3] vide in Aula Leonum ex munimentis coenobii Osney; Twyne XXIII. 93.

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon. Vol. II. pp. 713, 716.⟩

[5] ibidem ⟨i. e. Charters at Ch. Ch.⟩

[6] registrum parvum p. 161, carta 256; F 82. Vide in Carta 56 ex libro S. Frideswydae.

[7] ⟨A mark here seems to imply that some letters in the original were illegible (or improper, see n. 3 p. 138).⟩

[8] Harus, in Twyne XXI. 394.

schollers that made a riot aganst Otho[1] the Pope's legate (laid downe elswhere[2]), 'tis said that the schollers called 'Eliseus et Johannes manentes in domo Johannis le turner in Croppe Lane' were there present, and indicted for the same, but had made their escape and were not to be found. The reason why soe called[3] is evident from good testimony, viz., that William de Krop or Crope[4] and William the chaplein his son[5] owned divers messuages herabouts and inhabited herin in the raigns of King John and beginning of Henry III. Severall other names it hath bin stiled[6] by within these hundred and fifty years; Winkin Lane from Winkin or Winand le Word, a printer, that lived by it, as I shall in St. John's Street show; Argoes- and Spurs-Lane, with others. But none of these names, as I have seen, occurre in writings, but only by the first which is so written to this day.

To passe by the severall halls therin, of which in my perambulation that way in S. John's and Kibald Street, wee goe forward

⟨*High Street, continued*⟩

up the High Street to a parcell of houses between this lane and Shedyard Streete; the first of which hath bin anciently belonging to S. Marie's Church; the second to S. John's Hospitall (now Magdalen College) [and[7] the city, called (togeather with the back part) 'pye baker's place']; and the other[8] somtimes a glebe belonging to S. Mary's Church, now to Oriall College as I have elswhere delivered.

⟨*Shydyard Street, now Oriel Street.*⟩

The next place beyond the said houses to be inserted is the street opposite to School Street and leading from S. Marie's Church to Oriall College and antiently to [the[9] south side of] S. Frideswyde's Church through that place included in the limitts of Corpus Christi

[1] 'Otho' substituted for 'Octobon.'

[2] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 222.⟩

[3] Crape Lane, F. 70 ad imum; Gropecunt Lane V 523, A. V. 13, 16.

[4] 'Crope' written over 'Grope.'

[5] vide registrum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 124, 125; vide A. W. p. 95. William capellanus vel William Crope (forte Trope) occurrit circa 1248; vide F, p. 67. Agnes de Trope V 218.

[6] ⟨Here, as in some places before, are marks referring to notes not now in the MS., perhaps on an inserted leaf, now lost.⟩

[7] ⟨The words in square brackets are an interlinear correction of 'which hath also bin a hall but of its name I cannot yet determine.' After 'back part,' 'in Grope Lane' was written, but scored out.⟩

[8] ⟨A marginal note states:—⟩ '⟨the⟩ third where Phil. Alport lived purchased by Oriall College, O. 25; the rest belongs as a glebe to S. Marie's Church.'

[9] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

College between them and Canterbury College[1]. In a certaine charter[2] of Richard the son of Richard Segrim, a burgesse of Oxon, about the beginning of Henry III, by which he giveth divers revenews to S. Frideswyde's Priory, it is said thus:—'de terra illa quam Johannes Halegod aliquando tenuit de me in Scidrerde Strete[3] ubi sunt scholae legum in parochia beatae Mariae.' And soe likewise in severall other, stiling it also Shidrerde; though in a charter[4], 4 Henry III ⟨1220⟩, I find it written 'altus vicus.' The reason why it hath attained to these names I have for the most part imagined to be from those men that lived here and made it their professions to work scabbards or sheaths; like unto such a lane at Cambridge, as Londinensis[5] reports in his history of the same place. But finding this street to be for the most part writt 'schydyard[6],' that is 'locus vel placea schediasticorum,' as I may say ('yard' signifying with our auncestors 'area' or 'curia') hath made me to be of an opinion that it was a place where the writers and transcribers of schedes and books inhabited. To back which opinion wee have a record that may in some manner suffice us, that is to say, in Godstow regesters; in one of which[7], writt in ancient English, is mention made (in the confirmation charter of the foundation of that Nunnery by Henry II dated about the year 1156) of the land that one William Venuz gave them in Shedewrite Street in Oxon;—though the Latine one[8] hath it Sheldwryte Street. And furthermore I find the sirname of parchmenor, exemplar, scriptor, luminor, and bocbinder in autographs and conveyances of messuages and tenements here in S. Marie's parish to be very often mentioned; one of which[9] (written, as it should seem ⟨**fol. 26 b**⟩, by the character and brevity of it, in King John's time) tells us that Peter the son of Turoldus demised to Adam the son of Hugo Ruffus his land which 'Robertus illuminator' held of the same Peter, lying between the land of 'Thomas scriptor' and the land of 'Simon parcamenarius' in the parish of S. Mary the Virgin:—to which are witnesses 'Robertus illuminator,' 'Thomas scriptor,' 'Simon parcamenarius,' 'Peter parcamenarius,' and others.

[1] ⟨I.e. the approach, between Ch. Ch. and C. C. C., to the house door of the President of C. C. C. See Madan's Cat. of Oxford City Records, p. 25.⟩

[2] ibidem ⟨i.e. liber S. Frideswydae⟩ p. 137, carta 219.

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Adam de Schydiard took his name from them V 554; vide indicem nominum.'

[4] liber statutorum Collegii Universitatis MS., p. . . .; Twyne XXIII 366.

[5] Historia Cantabrigiae liber 2 p. 119 editio 1574.

[6] Scidert, F. 71; Shidierd Street, ibidem; Sidred Street, F 71.

[7] Twyne XXI 345.

[8] fol. 164; Twyne XXIV, 242.

[9] inter chartas Osneiae et S. Frydeswydae in Thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII. 69.

To another charter[1] also, about the same time, wherby one John Pilat demised to Walter the son of Paulin de Einsham his land in St. Marie's parish, are these wittnesses to it;—Radulf le liminur, Robert le liminer, Simon le parchimer, Jobo le liminur, Walter le liminer, Augustin le luminur, Adam le luminur, etc. Which name of 'liminur' or 'luminur' signifies, as I have elswhere[2] said, those that make flourishes and initiall capitall letters in books and provide them for the exemplurs or transcribers. And 'parcamenarii' are parchment-makers. In rolls also of later date containing the names of priviledged persons who are under the jurisdiction of the cancellor[3], I find the same names often to occurre; some of whome being written also 'familiares scriptores' and the like. From hence therfore wee cannot only perceive how evident it is that this place[4] had its name from such possessors and inhabiters therin, who also lived in other places in Oxon, as is elsewhere demonstrated; but the abounding of learning and great esteeme of books in those times in our University when streets and divers other tenements were filled with these men; neither indeed can ⟨we⟩ otherwise but suppose, considering the vast number of these professions here, that tradition by historians to be verily credited that, in the raigne of . . .[5] and afterwards, 30,000 students and clerks resided and studied in Oxon.

⟨Broadyates or Hunsingore Inn.⟩

But to proceede concerning the halls[6] herin, I find to have bin divers (and not unlikely that some of them were possessed by these men here spoken), which with brevity I shall recite. And first, to let passe those that were pulled downe to make roome for the forefront of Canterbury College, of which there; wee shall speak next of Broadyates, different from the other beforementioned[7]. It was an ancient habitation for clerks[8], and was situated sometimes in S. Edward's parish between a tenement of S. Frideswyde's on the south part and another belonging to Godstow on the north. Mention I find of its name in Frideswyde's leiger book[9], wherin 'tis said that it

[1] Ibidem; Twyne XXIII 103; V. 489, 490. See the like witnesses almost in Twyne I. 52.

[2] ⟨See p. 72⟩; Vincent Cowell in voce 'Alluminour.'

[3] Twyne IV 70, 98.

[4] Note that that part of Sheidiard Street included in C. C. C. was called St. Frideswyd's Lane in Queen Marie's raigne.

[5] ⟨Blank in the MS.⟩

[6] ⟨S. Cuthbert's Hall in or near Schydyard Street. See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 714.⟩

[7] ⟨p. 135.⟩

[8] Twyne XXIII 323, 506.

[9] Registrum magnum fol. 322, Twyne XXII 244; et registrum parvum p. 21 carta 37; F. 12; vide Twyne III 600.

belonged to one Richard Hunsingore[1], clerk, to whome the Prior and covent of that place had given leave (1317) to build a wall of 28 feet in length between a tenement of theirs called Brodyates in the corner in Schidiard Street and a tenement of his called Brodyates adjoyning. He, it seems, being a man of a publick spirit and excellently learned in those times, made great additions and enlargment to it for the reception of the greater number of schollers; and furthermore did his bounty only rest in that particular but also in the foundation of an oratory or chapple in this hall, for which (it seems) craving the Diocaesan's license[2], had it procured about the aforesaid year 1317—'dum tamen jurisdictioni ecclesiae in cujus parochia dictum hospitium noscitur esse situm et aliis ecclesiis vicinis nullum praejudicium generetur, etc.' Soe the bishop of Lyncoln. A priviledge, it seems, in those times of noe small moment, considering the church and parish of S. Edward's in which this Inne was situated was before united to the mother-church of S. Frideswyde's, as also a priviledge[3] granted by severall Popes to that Priory to munite them against any one that should build oratories or religious places within their limitts without their speciall license. Hence wee cannot otherwise but suppose that this Inne which was afterwards, from the said Richard, called Hunsingore Inne was an eminent receptacle for schollers and resembled more a college then an ordinary hall.

⟨S. Edward's Hall.⟩

The next house for clerks was S. Edward's Hall, another most ancient habitation for the use of the gowne. It was one of those messuages granted, by this name, by Lewis Chapyrnay[4], Cancellor of the University to the Master ⟨**fol. 27 a**⟩ and schollers of University College, 4 Henry III, Anno 1219, for the endowment of the fellowships of William of Durham, being then situated between two tenements of S. Frideswyde's on the north and south sides, and

[1] ⟨The hand, noticed in the notes on pp. 119, 122, has written here a marginal note:—⟩ 'Hunsyngore's Yn stood at the lower end of Schydyerd towards the city wall on the east side the streete, having Beke's Yn on the south and Leden-porch or Nun Hall on the north.'

[2] Registrum Johannis Dalderby, fol. cccxxiii; Twyne XXII. 151.

[3] vide in Hunsingore Inne; vide Twyne XXIII 95.

[4] liber statutorum Collegii Universitatis p. . . . ; Twyne XXIII 366. S. Edward's Hall V. 3, 10, 25; fuit schola grammatica tempore Henrici VI, V. 28. ⟨Part of this note is now legible only in Transcript A.⟩

⟨The hand mentioned above in note 1 has here added the note:—⟩ 'it is so said in that counterfeit charter but falsly, being purchased in the time of some of the fellows long after, nor is so bounded in the true charter having Spalding Court on the south.'

⟨For A. Wood's own criticism of this forgery, see *infra* in Chap. XXIX and Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 44.⟩

having a garden belonging therto containing four perches and ten feet in length and three perches and an half in breadth[1]. Of its further situation I find mention in a roll of praesentments by the supervisors[2] of the nusanses[3], 11 Henry IV ⟨1410⟩, wherin 'tis said thus, viz., that the Master of Great University Hall hath a messuage called of old time Edward Hall in S. Marie's parish, in which messuage he hath made a window next to the land of the Prior of S. Frideswyde's in St. Edward's parish 'ex opposito le Oriell,' etc.,—by which 'tis manifest that it stood in the middle of this lane on the west side therof and neare to Schitbarne[4] Lane leading by the back-side of the Swan Inne[5].

⟨Oriall Hall.⟩

Then was there Oriall Hall[6] of which I have spoken in Oriell College[7].

⟨Bedell Hall.⟩

Then Bedell Hall[8], soe called from one Reynold de la Leygh, sometimes bedell of the University, who departing this life about the 22 Edward I, 1294, bequeathed it in his last will and testament to the poore schollers of this University, being then worth 40*s* per annum. For the better holding therfore of it to them and their successors for ever in mortmaine, the said king, according to that statute made in the 7 yeare of his raigne ⟨1279⟩, gave his speciall license, 29 of June[9] in the 25 of his raigne ⟨1297⟩; but before he gave it, he sent his breif[10] to the sherriff of this county to make inquisition whether it would not damnifie either him or any else if he confirmed it to the poore schollers of Oxon. Wherupon an inquisition being made for that purpose at Oxon, they, in the return of the said breif, had (amongst severall things) this passage which I shall faithfully relate, being a special argument for the antiquity of this hall and consequently of the University. The words run

[1] Twyne XXIII 180; 'tis there said to be a tenement of the University.

[2] curia Maioris Oxon., 11 Henry IV ⟨1410⟩, in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 358; et vide situationem ejus, Twyne IV 205.

[3] 'nusanses' corr. from 'nocuments.'

[4] ⟨This name, owing perhaps to its suggestion of coarseness, is here and in other places added in a timid and apologetic hand in a blank space left in original bold writing of the text.⟩

[5] ⟨A mark here in the text refers to a (lost) note.⟩

[6] Oriall hall, O 54, 55.

[7] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 123, 130.⟩

[8] ⟨ibid. p. 674.⟩

[9] This I have mentioned in my history, 1294. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. 345.⟩

[10] ex bundello brevium regis, 22 Edw. I ⟨1294⟩ numero . . . in turri Londin. et ex Haro de memorabilibus Edwardi I. fol. 21 b.; Twyne XXI 401; vide Twyne VI 275, Twyne IV 178 et vide gren book fol. 147. Vide indicem pro anno 1294.

thus[1]:—'qui jurati dicunt super sacramentum suum quod est ad damnum et praejudicium domini regis et ad defeciorationem praedictae villae suae Oxon, viz., in auxiliis, tallagiis, vigiliis, amerciamentis et hujusmodi. Tamen messuagium illud nunquam onerebatur de hujusmodi retroactis temporibus pro eo quod *clerici messuagium illud semper hucusque inhabitarunt et adhuc inhabitant*, etc.' Soe far part of their inquisition[2]. From which I conclude that it was very ancient and alwaies inhabited by clerks and never knowne without, as is here said by the jury who were all sufficient burgesses of this corporation.

Now by what name it was stiled before it was knowne by the name of Bedell Hall, was (if I am not mistaken) by the name of Ride Hall; for soe it seems in an ancient charter in St. Frideswyde's booke[3], wherby Richard Segrim (a burgesse of Oxon, as is beforesaid) conveyeth severall messuages to S. Frideswyde's and particularly a certaine revenew out of one in S. Mary's parish and in this street, is prefixed this rubrick before it:—'carta Ricardi Segrim de XVI*d* de Ride Hall et de aliis redditibus, etc.[4]' Now in the margin of this charter in their old leiger book[5] is written in a later hand then the deed it selfe 'Bedell Hall.' Soe that without doubt it was called by that name divers years before it attained to the name of Bedell Hall.

At length decreasing in its number of schollers and its flourishing estate of learning, as also in respect that part of it was a schoole, as I have said elsewhere[6], the University granted and conveyed it, 30 Henry VI[7] ⟨1452⟩, (Gilbert Kymer being then Cancellor) to John, bishop of Worcester, who not long after gave[8] it togeather with three tenements adjoyning on the east part neare Grope Lane to the Provost and schollers of Oriall College. Who since that demising it to schollers and therby going much to ruine, they pulled it downe and added the scite therof to their walkes, having had its situation (according to the aforesaid conveyances) in the street called therin Schydyherde between a garden belonging to Oriell College on the south, S. Marie's Hall on the north, and a tenement belonging to

[1] This is in my history.

[2] Which messuage the king confirmed to the schollers though to his damage, vide Twyne XXI 527.

[3] liber magnus fol. 422; Twyne XXII 255; F 72.

[4] To confirme this, vide Twyne IV 179 et Twyne XXII 255 et parvum registrum S. Frideswydae ut infra hic.

[5] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 137 carta 219.

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. pp. 766, 767.⟩

[7] in archivis Collegii Oriel in pixide K, numero 10.

[8] ibidem numero 7; Twyne XXII 395; XXIII 212.

S. Marie's Church (one of ⟨fol. 27 b⟩ the aforesaid three even now mentioned) on the east, etc.[1]

⟨S. Mary's Hall.⟩

Soe far for the halls herin, besides S. Marie's Hall now standing and the ancient schooles sometimes therin which I have inserted elswhere[2].

⟨*High Street continued.*⟩

Returning now to the High Street wee must goe upwards[3] as the limitts of this ward leadeth us.

⟨Physick Hall.⟩

Wherfore, passing by a house where was in ancient time a hall called Physick Hall[4] [since and lately the habitation of Alderman Potter[5]], wee come to the large messuage

⟨Tackley's Inn.⟩

sometimes knowne by the name of Tackle's Ynne[6], owned in the raigne of Edward I by one Roger Marshall, rector of Tackley, com. Oxon.; and therefore thence (as I suppose) assumed that name, though a place for clerks long before, as by circumstance is apparent. He, it seems, as I have in Oriall College already said[7], conveyed[8] it to

[1] ⟨There are two interleaves between fol. 27 b and 28 a, the first of which contains notes belonging to places about here. These are given in their proper places. The first of them, belonging to this place, is as follows:—⟩ 'Wodcock Hall must come in in Schydyard Street ut in Twyne XXIII 305 ad imum; et vide Wodcock Hall et Castrimargi Aula in C. and chambers therin built by the Abbat of Osney; vide Twyne XXII 265. Vide Latine coppy. Woodcok Hall pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous. John de Woodcock Hall in Schydiard, O. 37.' ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. pp. 759, 774.⟩

[2] ⟨S. Mary's Hall, Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 670; there was a school opposite this Hall, Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 754.⟩

[3] ⟨It is to be remembered that the next street to the left going westwards up the High Street, viz. King Edward Street, is an entirely modern street cut by Oriel College through their property, and had no ancient street corresponding to it. See note 8 p. 81.⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal notes⟩:—(*a*) 'Catalogus Standishianus; vide Catalogum Briani Twyne de Aulis.' (*b*) 'Whether Unicorn Hall here, vide in Twyne XXIII 147, 620; V 200, 490, 491.' (*c*) 'Woodses hous is part of Oriell College land.' ⟨Notes on interleaf:—⟩ (*a*) 'Physick Hall, aedes dochinianae, ut Brianus Twyne habet in Apologia.' (*b*) 'Physick Hall, aedes postea Aldermanni Potter, ut alibi.' ⟨For Physic Hall, see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 766.⟩

[5] ⟨The words in brackets are written above 'since Pyebaker's place as I have elswhere laid downe' which are scored through, perhaps because wrong, see p. 138.⟩

[6] Tackley's Yn, O. 27; pro Grammaticis, sic Tabula Rous.

[7] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 122.⟩

[8] Ex archivis Collegii Oriall in pixide A, numero 1 et 7, etc.; Twyne XXII 347, 393.

Adam Brom[1], 18 Edward II ⟨1324⟩; and he, to the King; and the King, to the College of S. Mary the Virgin, who resided therin for severall years till Oriall messuage came into their hands.

From hence, by the name of Tackley's Inne, it was that King Edward III in the 20 yeare of his raigne ⟨1346⟩ gave leave[2] to the Provost and schollers of Oriall College that they should grant to Thomas ⟨le Bek⟩, bishop of Lyncoln, and his successors for ever an annuall pension of 20*s* being then held of the King 'in capite' as in burgage of the city of Oxon. But upon what account it was soe graunted I have not seen.

Afterwards in the 20 of Henry VI, 1442, I find it to be one of those messuages conveyed by this name to the city by Oriall College in aid of the fee-farme of Oxon which the King had long before granted them[3].

About the same time, retaining the usuall number of students, came to be governed[4] by the name of Bulkley, as I guesse Roger Bulkley (Commissary of this University, 1461) and other[5] of that name who were grammarians[6]; and then stiled 'Tackle's Ynne vulgariter Bulkley Hall[7],' as one of our registers[8] of the same year attesteth.

From which time it hath bin called and written by that name, as is commonly knowne amongst us to this day, having the refectory[9] therof yet standing resembling those of the modern halls. It doth now, and for divers years since, belong to the name of Garbrand[10], antient stationers of our University[11].

[1] ⟨Note on interleaf:—⟩ 'Adam Brom intended to found his college here and to take in all the houses from the Swan (the utmost hous in this parish) to St. Cuthbert's Hall, and build his college there.'

[2] ex libello quodam de chartis pensionum apud Lyncoln MS., A 46 (?), 16 (?).

[3] Aske Mr. Hawley of this; Twyne XXIII 150, see gr⟨een⟩ bo⟨ok⟩ 807; Twyne IV 90, 93.

[4] 'governed' written above 'possessed' which is scored out.

[5] ⟨Notes in interleaf:—⟩ (*a*) 'Richard Bulkley held Takley's Yn, 1451, O 51.' (*b*) 'Garret the bookbinder held Bulkley Hall circa 1516 et post.'

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., II. p. 714.⟩

[7] vide in Bulkley Hall.

[8] Registrum Aaa fol. 187 b.

[9] ⟨Note on interleaf:—⟩ 'Armes in the refectory of Bulkley Hall in a window there:—(1) Argent, 3 eschochens b. ⟨i.e. escucheons azure⟩; (2) gules, 3 fleur de lis or.'

[10] ⟨Note on interleaf:—⟩ 'after the change of religion in King Henry VIII's dayes it became the house of one Garbrand Harks, a Dutchman, and stationer, whose name yet owneth it.' ⟨See Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II. Part i. pp. 414, 428.⟩

[11] ⟨On the interleaf are some notes and suggestions for this place:—⟩

(*a*) 'Ludlow Hall must come in here between Schydyard and the Swan, see Twyne XXIII 298; but there is noe mention of Ludlow Hall, and therfore I thinke it must come in the Appendix; but see whether it be not the same with Swan Hall because Richard de Tekene is there men-

⟨Swan's Hall.⟩

The next tenement, saving one, to this of Bulkley Hall was another ancient hall, called Swannis or Swan's Hall. 'Item de Aula quae vocatur Swannis Halle et fuit Henrici de Ethrop, *2d*':—soe a certaine rentall or an account[1] in the raigne of Edward II. Which Henry Ethrop was lord of it and baillive of Oxon, 20 Edward II ⟨1326⟩. Betwixte whose widdow Agnes Ethrop and Richard de Teckene and Robert Beaumond hapned a larg and tedious suite[2] in the husting court of Oxon, 10 Edward III ⟨1336⟩, concerning the taking away of an ancient lavatory[3] from this place, termed then 'le Swan Hall.' Which is all in a manner I have seen of it.

It came afterwards into the hands of Oriall College, who are present lords therof; in whose records I have seen it termed 'Swan on the hope,' having had the signe of the swan over its doore as other halls and inns for schollers had, as is elswhere said.

⟨S. Thomas Hall.⟩

Next tenement to this (which is now the Swan inne, and which is the utmost extent of S. Marie's parish this way) was sometimes knowne by the name of S. Thomas' Hall[4], having bin one of the ancientest receptacles for clerks herabouts. 'Item, de Aula S. Thomae quae quondam fuit Walteri le Spicer per manus haeredis Johannis de Eynesham etc, *2s* etc.':—soe a certaine rentall[5], 23 Edward III ⟨1349⟩, for tenements in Oxon out of which certaine revenews issued out towards the infirmary of Abyngdon Abbey. Which John de Eynesham here named had (as it seems) *30s* annuall rent from hence, as appears by an inquisition[6], 22 Edward III ⟨1348⟩, concerning the extent of his tenements and lands in Oxon. But the chief lord therof in those times

tioned, viz., 179 in Twyne XXIII; O. 64.'

(*b*) 'See the catalogues of principalls and halls how this runs.'

(*c*) 'Cuthbert Hall without doubt must come in next to Bulkley Hall. Perhaps the same with Phisick Hall. Fuit pro grammaticis, sic Tabula Rous; vide in Appendice.'

[1] in quadam cista in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum, Twyne XXII 336; vide V 327.

[2] Rotuli curiae regis Oxon., 8 et 10 Edw. III ⟨1347, 1349⟩ in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII 161, Twyne IV 141.

[3] i.e. nannium, Latine; vide Twyne XXIII 264 in principio.

[4] ⟨Notes on interleaf:—⟩ St. Thomas Hall, V. 218, O. 63, 64, 65 bis. Spicer's Hall, vide North-East Ward in a paper against Burewaldescote Hall ⟨see page 81, note 6⟩. Vocatum Borehed, O. 64, A. V. 11. Quaere, whether Borehed did not stand in Jury Lane, i.e. Beare Lane.

[5] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 38; Twyne XXIII 146.

[6] in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 184.

was John[1] of Oxon, who in the 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩ conveyed it[2] to John de Shordich, chevileir, by the name of S. Thomas Hall situated between the tenement of John de Maidstone on the east (which without doubt[3] was Swan Hall) and the tenement sometimes of Philip de Ew on the west. After his death, coming to his heire Richard Attepoole[4], the right therof was by him, 20 of the same king ⟨1346⟩, released and given[5] ⟨**fol. 28 a**⟩ by the same name also to Nicholas Shordich, clerk, brother to the said Sir John, togeather with the great gate belonging therto, situated in S. Edward's parish, as I shall shew anon in Brid Hall and Mayden Halle. From him it seems to have come to one Roger de Northwode of Oxon, who, in the 35 of Edward III ⟨1361⟩, conveyed[6] it (by the name of a messuage sometimes called S. Thomas Hall) to William Daventre, parson of the church of Pychcote, John Lawdreyn, John de Middleton, and Adam de Plompton, clerks, all whome being of, or at least then lately of, the society of Oriall College, ⟨they⟩ conveyed it[7] the same year therunto by the name 'sometimes of S. Thomas Hall but now (as 'tis therin said) the Boorhede,' who are to this day the present owners therof[8].

Therin are some footsteps of an oratory or at least of a refectory remaining in the hall of this place, now the Swan Inne[9] as I have before said.

⟨The Ram.⟩

Adjoyning to S. Thomas Hall is a tenement[10] in All Saints' parish,

[1] Whether not John Spycer, Twyne XXIII 513.

[2] rotuli curiae Hustengorum Oxon, 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩, ibidem; Twyne XXIII 157, 265.

[3] 'without doubt' substituted for 'as I have said.'

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'of...vide O 65.'

[5] ex archivis Collegii Oriall in pixide E numero 8 etc.; Twyne XXII. 394.

[6] Written above 'conveyed' is 'enfeoffed? vide.' The marginal reference is 'ibidem, Twyne XXIII 210.'

[7] ⟨Marginal reference:—⟩ 'Ibidem, Twyne XXII 394.'

[8] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Ask Mr. Hawley whether Queen's College or Magdalen College doth not receive 13*s* 4*d* from them for the Boorhede, now the Swan. Vide Twyne XXIII 206, Twyne III 638, 639.'

[9] 'Swan Court, 1670.' ⟨This note added between the lines by A. Wood.⟩

[10] ⟨On the interleaf is this note:—⟩ 'That tenement is mentioned in Twyne IV 205 (1442) as belonging to Lyncoln College and then or lately inhabited by John Carre, a bedell of the University. That it was a hall, see V 51, 53, prope S. Thomas Hall, 60, 63. 'Tis called Ram Yn. Mr. Windsore calls Ram Hall. It hath a refectory in it still; and, about 8 or 19 ⟨i.e. eighteen or nineteen⟩ years agoe, arched doore and windowes next to the street. Ram Hall W. p. 70, the house sometimes of old Alderman Hartley, quaere.

Mr. Peter Stall kept an elaboratory their (*sic*) for severall yeares after the restauration of King Charles II. I being for some time one of his scholars did observe the mak of the place and 'twas like an old refectorie's, old and steps to go down into it.'

being the first house on this side, knowne in dimissions from Lyncoln College by the name of the Ram. It hath bin also another ancient hall as the building therof doth testifie, having the refectory yet remaining; but of its name I cannot absolutely resolve[1].

⟨Spicer's Hall.⟩

Near it and in the same parish hath bin also, if I am not mistaken, Spicer's Hall; soe called from one of that profession that sometimes owned it. Afterwards it belonged to John[2] of Oxon before mentioned, who, in the 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩, alienated[3] it to John de Shordich, cheviler, before mentioned, by the same name and situated between a tenement of S. John's Hospitall on the east and a tenement of William de Burchester on the west. Which is all I have seen considerable of it to be here inserted, only its bare name in records[4].

⟨*S. Edward's Lane, now Alfred Street.*⟩

From hence taking our progresse up the street, wee come to a lane called sometimes S. Edward's lane[5], assuming that name from the scituation of the church and hall soe called neare the middle of it on its west side.

I find often mention of it in ancient charters[6] in King Henry III his raigne, stiling it sometimes by the name of 'venella' and at other times 'vicus' leading from the High Street in Allhallows parish towards S. Edward's Church. It did also lead into the Great and Little Jury and under the west side of the place now called Peckwater's Ynn towards S. Frideswyde's Priory; but those passages being stopped up, stretches it self but from the High Street to Tresham Lane[7]

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Whether not Stodley's Inn here, because his house was here; vide in appendice.' ⟨Notes in the interleaf:—⟩ (*a*) 'Stodely's In opposite to All hallowes Church doore, V. 264; forfeited, V 265; Stodley's Hall, V, 273, 283.' (*b*) 'Two or three houses about Hawkins', the painter's, belonged formerly to the chantry of S. Ann.' (*c*) 'Berry's house, the goldsmith's, is town land.'

[2] vide V 491.

[3] Rotuli curiae hustengorum 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩ ut antea; Twyne XXIII 265; whether not 'in apothecaria.'

[4] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'Whether Parie Hall or Parie's ⟨? Purie's⟩ Place here; vide appendix et latin copy aularum per A. W.' (*b*) 'Haukins his house and another by it belonging to Oriall College.'

[5] ⟨On the interleaf are several notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'S. Edward Street is that on the north side of Pecwater, V. 59.' (*b*) 'O. 34. vide sced. 22. p. 6.' (*c*) 'Venella S. Edwardi A. V. 30.' (*d*) 'Vicus S. Edwardi, V. 547.' (*e*) 'the halls at the further end next S. Frideswyde's must be brought in here, viz. St. George's and others by it, see afterwards; V 547.' (*f*) 'it led to the Little Jury, as I think, which led to St. Frideswyde' Church. Vicus Judaeorum, V 409.'

[6] liber parvus S. Frideswydae, p. 110, 113, 114.

[7] ⟨Now Blue Boar Lane leading into S. Aldate's Street.⟩

leading into Fish Street and Schitebarne Lane[1] leading into Schidiard Street.

⟨*High Street, continued.*⟩

⟨Parn Hall *or* Tabard Inn.⟩

Next adjoyning the west side of this lane towards the High Street, was an ancient hall called Parn Hall (given[2] to the Frideswydians by Christian le Rus in the beginning of Henry III, as is elswhere ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ said), part wherof was demised[3] by them, 5 Edward I ⟨1277⟩, to Thomas le Pape and Julian his wife; in which dimission it is stiled the corner messuage called commonly Parne Halle situated between the land of Olyver le Seynter[4] on the west and S. Edward's Lane on the east in the parish of All Saints'.

It afterwards came to be called the Taberd and Taberd's Ynne, having such a signe over its doore. It was (besides what I have said of it before ⟨p. 130⟩) a stately garment[5] and of old time commonly woren of noblemen and others both at home and abroad in the warres, but then (to wit, in the warrs) their armes were embroidered or otherwise depict upon them that every man might by it be knowne from others. But now these taberds are only woren by the heraldes and be called their 'coates of armes in service.'

Afterwards this place came to be called Furres Inne[6]; and lastly the Bear Inne[7], by which name[8] (after the dessolution of S. Frideswyde's Priory alias Cardinall Wolsey's College) ⟨it⟩ came into the hands[9] of Richard Taverner, esquire, and Roger Taverner, gent., his brother.

⟨Kemp's Hall.⟩

From hence wee goe up the street to Kemp's Hall in this parish of All Saints' where now the Checquer In is[10]. Of which, though I find noe great matter of it from record ⟨fol. 28 b⟩ denoting it to be hall by that name[11] but only by tradition from our antiquary ⟨i. e. Brian

[1] ⟨Now Bear Lane leading into Oriel Street.⟩

[2] ibidem p. 113 carta 172; vide cartas ex eodem libro 172, 173, 174, 377 et in ecclesia S. Frideswydae.

[3] ibidem p. 248 carta 377; F. 119.

[4] perhaps the same with Oliver 'campanarius,' V. 220.

[5] Stow, Survey of London, in Faringdon ward without, edit. 1618 p. 782.

[6] Twyne XXI 204.

[7] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'signum Ursae in parochia Omnium Sanctorum 1457, vide sched. 6 p. 1.' (*b*) 'signum ly Tabard 1508 in registro Collegii Oriall, Dr. Lewis [being accused for breaking it.]' ⟨The words in square brackets are now legible only in Transcript A.⟩ ⟨Note in the interleaf:—⟩ The Furreses lived at the Bear tempore Henry VIII.

[8] ⟨For the Bear Inn, see Boase's Oxford in 'Historic Towns,' p. 131. It is now the premises of Foster & Co., tailors and robe-makers, at the corner of Alfred Street and High Street.⟩

[9] Patentes 38 Henry VIII ⟨1546⟩ parte 10; Twyne IV 589.

[10] e notis Briani Twini.

[11] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ 'Perhaps

Twyne〉, yet the building on the backside therof cannot otherwise but assure us that it hath bin dedicated for the use of the gowne. It was in King Henry VIII's raigne the house of Richard Kent[1], alderman of Oxon (rather therefore Kent's Hall) but about the 38 of the same king 〈1546〉, 〈he〉 sold it (with the stone house opposite to it where the judges reside at their comming to Oxon[2]) to William Fruer, esquire, divers times Mayor of this city[3].

〈Fish Street, now the northern half of S. Aldate's Street.〉

Going from this hall up to the north-west corner[4] of Quatervois and soe turning downe into Fish Street,

〈Knap Hall〉

wee come to another most ancient hall, sometimes called Knap Hall 'Tenementum Ermenoldi, Knap Hall, juxta angulum versus Gyldhall 13*s* 4*d*' :—soe an ancient rentall[5] belonging formerly to Osney.

About the Norman Conquest it did belong to one Ermenold, a burgesse of Oxon, who (holding severall lands of Abyngdon Abbey, and particularly the Wyke neare the South Bridge, of Faritius, abbat therof) gave this in the beginning of Henry I about the year 1104 to the said Abbey, situated 'infra forum Oxeneford,' as in the charter is said. It being afterwards among other lands confirmed to them by Pope Eugenius the third[7], anno pontificatus 8 and in the year of our

〈John〉 Kemp, archbishop of Canterbury, studied there, vide V 254, et in catalogo sociorum Collegii Merton O. 48. vide in Kemp's Hall. The back part therof joyned to the house of the P〈reaching〉 Friers, V. 581.

[1] Richard Kent, alderman, and his house here, V. 581.

[2] 〈The Judges' house is now in S. Giles' (No. 15) a great stone house built by Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, for her town house (see Boase's Oxford in 'Historic Towns,' p. 182) and now rented by the city from S. John's College. The stone house in the High Street (No. 13), is now M. Slade's shop.〉

[3] 〈A marginal note here mentions〉 'a lane sometimes on the west side of the Checquer In leading into the Jury'; and adds 'ask Mr. Grenway.' 'it belongs to the towne; so Mr. Hawkins.'

〈Another marginal note says 'The house of Widow Flexney belongs to All S〈aints〉 parish church. Whether or noe that in Twyne XXII 336 of Henry Owayn; vide Twyne XXIII 542.' This house, now Mr. Allen's No. 136 High Street, was anciently called Swanbourne Inn.〉

[4] 〈On an interleaf between 28b and 29a is this note:—〉 'whether or noe the two tenements, one on the east, the other on the south side of that corner house and expressed in Twyne XXII 106 and belonging to a Jew, might not be D'oylye's Inn and Boken Hall standing in Queen Maude's time,—this must be maturely considered because as the MSS. author there produce saith that they were relinqueshed by clerks in King Stephen's time; vide hic infra at this mark* 〈referring to the note on page 151, which is so marked in the MS.〉.

[5] 〈Marginal note :—〉 'in thesaurario Aedis Xti. V. 581; Twyne XXII 336.'

[6] liber Abingdon qui imperfecte incipit '. . . . lam inhabitantibus' fol. 153; Twyne XXII 178.

[7] ex alio libro ejusdem qui deviditur

Lord 1152, was demised by Ingulph[1], the Abbat, and covent of the same place, 4 Henry II ⟨1158⟩, to one Radulf Briton[2]. In which dimission 'tis said that 20*s* the annual rent therof belonged to their altar and that 16*d* was to be paid thence to the king according to the custome of Oxford. As concerning the 13*s* 4*d* due from it to Osney as is beforesaid (which was from the first foundation therof as the confirmation charter[3] of R⟨obert⟩ Doylly[4] the founder hath, wherin 'tis confirmed to them by the name of 'terra Ermenoldi infra burgum Oxon'), great controversies hapned between that Abbey of Osney and Thomas Gybbes the possessor of it, 7 Henry IV ⟨1406⟩. Wherin in the husting court[5] the Abbey claiming their right for the said annual payment which was then detained, 'twas said by the then abbat, William Wendover, that he and all his praedicessors (five of whome he there mentioneth) did alwaies receive the said annuall rent from this place by the name of 'terra Ermenoldi vulgo Knap Hall.' From which therfore wee cannot otherwise imagine but that this was a very ancient receptacle for clerks.

Divers dimissions I have seen of it to severall persons, stiling it by this name of Knap Hall[6], which I shall now for brevity passe over and forbeare to recite them. In some of which, in the raigne of Henry VI and VII, it is written the Faulcon Inne situated between a tenement[7] of Oriall College on the north and Gild-hall on the south in St. Martin's parish.

But since that it hath bin knowne, as now 'tis, by the name of the Castle Inne, wherin to this day is an ancient and deep vault underneath it curiously arched with stone like unto divers halls and religious places within this city in our greatgrandfathers' dayes.

⟨Great and Little Jewry.⟩

The tenements from this place downe Fish Street to Christ Church great gate or therabouts, with a larg compasse of ground behind them,

in particulas, particula prima; Twyne XXII 183, 336.

[1] liber Abingdon ut antea fol. 168, b; Twyne XXII 179. It was a taverne, 1228; A 39, 41.

[2] of John Briton see 601 inter testamenta in Twyne III.

[3] registrum Osney in domo capitulari Aedis Xti fol. 7 alias 16; Twyne XXII 425.

[4] * Which makes me think that it did belong to the Doylye's and called Doyllye's Inne; see the Foundation charter of R⟨obert⟩ Doilly where he ⟨gives?⟩ them 'terram Ermenoldi.'

[5] Rotuli Hustengorum Oxon. 7 Henry IV ⟨1406⟩ in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 355.

[6] Knap Hall, O 32; V 451, 578. Now the Oxford Savings Bank, No. 2 S. Aldate's; Turner's City Records p. 94.

[7] ⟨Notes on the interleaf:—⟩

(*a*) 'Oriel C⟨ollege⟩ tenement (now Alder's) was part (as I suppose) of Knap Hall or the corner tenement.'

(*b*) 'The corner tenement belonging to Stodley, O 32.'

I find to have bin situated in the Great and Little Jury, the places sometimes where the Jews of Oxon for the most part inhabited. The extent of which place, besides this next to Fish Street, was to the north side of Xt Ch. great quadrangle or therabouts on the south side, of Peckwater's In as it now stands and S. Edward's Lane on the east, and the back part of the High Street in All Saints' parish behind the Checquer and Bear Inns on the north; and all of it situated in the parishes of S. Martin, S. Aldate, and S. Edward. The inner part of it was open and wide, lying almost rotular, having S. Edward's Church near the middle therof with divers halls schooles and religious places about it, as I shall shew in good time.

Concerning the Jews first comming to Oxon (which was within few years after the Norman Conquest), as also of divers memorable passages of them, I have at larg in my history [1] inserted; and therfore what now remaineth to be said is of their habitations and the places within thes⟨e⟩ of the Juryes stiled in records 'magnus' and 'parvus Judaismus,' as also Great Jury and Little Jury Lane.

⟨The Gild-hall *now* The Town-hall.⟩

And first, to begin with the Gild-hall [2] situated ⟨**fol. 29 a**⟩ on the south side of Knap Hall beforementioned, wee find to have bin owned by some of the Jews [3] and particularly in the beginning of Henry III to one Mossey the son of Isaac. From whome comming to the said King (by escaet, as I suppose) was by him in the 13 year of his raigne, Feb. 18, 1228 ⟨i.e. $122\frac{8}{9}$⟩ given and graunted [4] to the burgesses of Oxon in consideration of a fine of a C li. ⟨100£⟩ levied among them [5] both for the obtaining therof and his charter 'pro gilda mercatoria [6]' and other liberties. Which being obtained they translated themselves from the old Gild-hall on the other side of the way (as I shall in South-West Ward deliver) and setled their Portomoote in this tenement, wheron they built a hall of one story (afterwards of two, as now it is) in the raigne of Edward I or a little before, the lower roome of which I find to be converted into two taverns in the beginning of Edward II [7] and the keepers therof to pay an annual rent for them to the city [8].

[1] ⟨See 'Jews' in the index to Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon.⟩

[2] See in Cowell what signifies 'gild.'

[3] Gild-hall in Judaismo, Twyne XXIII 258. Gild-hall situated inter domum Adae (?) vinetriae vel vinetoris et Dav. ⟨Davidis⟩ Judaei ut in A 42 b.; and that the vinetrie was by K⟨n⟩ap Hall, vide V. 451 ad imum.

[4] Rotuli chartarum 13 Henry III ⟨1229⟩ membrana 8; A 42 b.

[5] Fines 13 Henry III membrana 10, in Turri London; A 39 b.

[6] quod 'gilda mercatoria,' vide in gilda in Cowell.

[7] Twyne XXIII 231, 232.

[8] Twyne XXIII 237 *bis*.

⟨The Lower Gild-hall.⟩

The next place to this is their lower Gild-hall, devided formerly into two tenements and owned at the aforementioned time, 1228, by David a Jew[1]. From him, or else from some other of his issue, they came into the hands of King Henry III, who appointed that some revenews therof should be paid to the House of Converts[2] at London which he had founded. In one of these two also it was that the said King, about the 18 year of his raigne ⟨1234⟩, extended his charity soe far as to institute it a House of Converts, that is, a place for those Jews and infidells that were converted to the christian faith in Oxon to reside in and have sufficient maintenance from the King and other pious and well-disposed people. In a short time after it was soe brought about that noe small number of these converts had their abode in this place[3] and were taught and instructed in the doctrine of the church and had an orthodox and learned preist to govern them. Mention of these converted people I find often in records stiled by the sirname of 'le convers,' and more particularly in St. Frideswyde's register; wherin in divers charters there be the names of 'Eve[4] convers,' 'William le convers[5],' and 'Nicholas le convers[6]' and 'Ailb⟨ert?⟩ le convers[7]' and the like.

But after the banishment of the Jews from England about the year 1290 this place came into the hands of the Caryes, burgesses of Oxon. Of whome John Cary the son of Richard Cary died[8] seised of it, 1352, by the name somtimes of 'Domus Conversorum in parochia S. Martini'; out of which and other tenements he allotted a certaine revenewe towards the maintenance of his chantry in S. Martin's Church. Which being setled by his executors with license from the King, the tenement came to one of his executors called Nicholas Saundresdon, by profession a spicer, who also in his will[9], 1399, taketh order that the said messuage then called 'Corye's ⟨Carye's?⟩ Yn' and of old 'Domus Conversorum' should be allotted for the maintenance of a chantry in the aforesaid church (as I have there[10] exprest); and that, if his executors and his son William should happen to dye before this tenement with others were sold for the establishing the said chantry, then the parson of S. Martin's parish,

[1] A 39.
[2] Twyne XXIII 190.
[3] vide Speed page 530, column 2.
[4] registrum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 5 carta 10.
[5] ibidem p. 88 carta 134.
[6] carta 135.
[7] vide A 39, 2.
[8] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 54; Twyne XXIII 526.
[9] rotuli curiae Maioris Oxon, 22 Richard II ⟨1399⟩; Twyne XXIII 629.
[10] ⟨In Chap. XXX.⟩

togeather with the Mayor and baillives of Oxon, should doe it and have a right to praesent a chapleyne to the said chantry there. By which means perhaps it, with Greinsted Hall next following, did come to the city[1] who erected theron part of their lower Gild-hall[2].

⟨Grensted Hall.⟩

Adjoyning the House of Converts in the same parish was Grensted Place or Hall[3], soe called from one Gilbert Grensted that lived therin in the raignes of Edward I and II. The rent therof also seemed to have issued thence towards the House of Converts, as appears from the breif[4] of Edward II to distraine the goods of Richard Cary and Gilbert Grensted who were behind hand in the payment of the rents of their habitations due for that use. After G⟨ilbert⟩ Grensted's death, it was in the will[5] of Nicholas Saundresdon beforementioned given (by the name of Grensted Hall) toward the said chantry, saving the rent due from thence and also from Corye's ⟨? Carye's⟩ Inne to the Master of the House of Converts in Chancery Lane at London where the Rolls since, as now, are kept[6].

Soe far for those places in S. Martin's parish in this ward.

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'but see whether the county did it not.'

[2] ⟨On the interleaf are a number of notes which seem to belong here:—⟩

(*a*) 'Somthing concerning this see in Additamentis ad aulas and in the papers before the halls in B (?) ⟨or 'B. T.' in a monogram⟩ before p. 43; in the second paper, King Edward I's breif to the sherriff and burgesses for the provision of a hall to performe the assises in, Twyne XXIII 554.

(*b*) 'Nova camera apud Gild-hall, Twyne XXIII 229.

(*c*) 'aula cum camera deskeling subtus domum Concilii, Twyne XXIII 189; eskeling quid, 583.'

(*d*) 'domus Johannis Deverous assignata pro conversis London, 18 Edward I ⟨1290⟩, Twyne XXIII 209.'

(*e*) 'The Fleur de luce called Old Yeild- ⟨i.e. Old Gild-⟩ hall, 1311; by which appears that the other was about that time built; vide Twyne XXIII 762, 763.'

(*f*) 'de Gylda aula, see in Fish Street in Latin coppy.'

(*g*) 'St. John's Hospitall paid to the converts at London pro domo Kepeharme, V. 239. See somewhere in Collectaneis ex archivis Collegii Magdalen pro acquittance to the Master of the House of Converts; vide Twyne III . . ., Twyne XXIII . . . .'

(*h*) 'the upper Gild-hall was antiently two tenements and so was the lower Gild-hall.'

(*i*) 'Gild-hall in Judaismo et acquietancia in Judaismo, vide indicem pro temporall government at the latter end. Perhaps afterwards a scoole which belonged . . . .' ⟨two words illegible.⟩

[3] Grensted Hall, Twyne XXIII 102, V 500; potius Grensted Hall in Grope Lane. More of Grensted Hall, vide Twyne XXIII 463.

[4] in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII 190 ut antea.

[5] 629, ut antea, vide quotationes illic.

[6] House of Converts, vide discourse of House of Converts in my two sheets of paper containing an appendix of religious houses. ⟨i.e. infra, Chapter XXXII.⟩

⟨Nixon's School.⟩

Now before I enter into S. Aldate's, I must step into the Gild-hall Yard behind the two aforementioned tenements (now the lower Gild-hall) ⟨**fol. 29 b**⟩, and take a veiw of an aedifice lately performed by a pious and well-deserved person of his country, John Nixon, late alderman of Oxon and a native of Blechington in this county. Who, for the great affection he bore to this place where he arrived by his honest endeavours to a competent estate, bestowed 200 li. ⟨i. e. £⟩ and 5 li. ⟨i. e. £⟩ in the bui⟨l⟩ding a free schoole for poor free men's sons of this city, and 30 li. per annum[1] endowing the same for the maintenance of a master with the setling therof with good government by orders and statutes, most of which I should now insert with a farther account of its foundation, but being of yesterday's erection and soe fresh in every man's mind I shall only leave with you an in⟨s⟩cription in golden letters depicted on the outside therof, going thus:

['John[2] Nixon, Esquire, Alderman of this city of Oxon, erected this school for citizens' sons and endowed it with thirty pounds per annum for ever for the maintenance of a schoolmaster 1658. He died 1662.']

⟨Blue Boar Inn.⟩

Returning into the Fish Street againe, and going downward, wee arrive in the limitts of S. Aldate's parish. The first house wherin is the Blewboore Inne[3], a tenement also sometimes belonging to a Jew, afterwards to King Henry III, and from him to the House of Converts[4] at London, which yeilded for their use 26*s* 8*d*. Continuing soe, as I find, till King Edward VI's raigne as by the chamberlaine's

[1] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'he gave 600 li. for the purchasing 30 li. per annum.' (*b*) 'see school notes, p. 25; see almanack 1658 Ap⟨ril⟩, in Ap⟨ril⟩ and July.' (*c*) 'about this place there was a scoole it seems in Queen Elizabeth's time, vide Twyne XXIII 603.'

⟨Notes on a piece of paper attached to fol. 29 b.⟩ (*a*) 'out of my Almacks.' 'July . . . 1658, the foundation of the new schoole in the Guild-hall Yard began.' (*b*) 'Alderman Nixon, he setled the said schoole in April 1658,—30 £ per annum to a master, and the 19 of the said month the boys began to go to schoole (in the Councell house, I think).'

[2] ⟨The inscription is not given in A Wood's MS., but is supplied from Peshall. It ran along the front of the building on a plank between the upper and lower windows. It is now only imperfectly legible. The whole building has been allowed to fall into a disgraceful condition of dirt and disrepair, and is well worth a visit from any one who may be purposing an endowment for charitable purposes.⟩

[3] Twyne XXIII 130, it appeares that the Blewbore stood by Penyfarthing Street.

[4] See in my discours of the House of Converts ⟨given in Chap. XXXII⟩, and bring it in here.

accompts[1] for the third year of the said king ⟨1549⟩ under the stile of 'redditus resolutus' appears. But how long afterwards, and whether to this time, I know not. It appears also from thence that it belonged to the city, but how it came soe to do I cannot justly say, unless it was a tenement left by N⟨icholas⟩ Saundresdon for the maintenance of the aforesaid chantry and soe by that meanes translated (or at least part of it) to them.

⟨*Little Jury Lane, now Blue Boar Lane.*⟩

Next to the said tenement wee have an orell or entrance[2], leading sometimes from this street into the Jury, now towards the west side of Pecwater's Inn and soe into Schitebarne[3] Lane. But when the Deane and Canons of Xt Ch. inclosed most part therof into their territories, then was this lane measured out and built. For as I understand from a certaine writing[4], dated (as I remember) about the 1 of Queen Mary ⟨1553⟩, tells us that S. Edward's Hall (which was situated in the Jury and about the middle of this lane on the south side), with its appurtenances and ground therunto belonging, was in the hands of Mr. Edward Freur of Oxon, gent. Part of which ground[5] Xt Ch. men having a desire to include within their precincts, did in leiu therof confirme all Edward Hall to him, annexing therunto severall articles and conditions to be performed by each. From which I find that the said Edward Freur should grant for him and his heires that the Dean and Chapter should at their costs make a lane of 12 feet and 10 inches in widenesse from the end beginning at Fish Street to the farthest part of Edward Hall ground neare the west part of Peckwater's Inne; that they should have towards the making of that wall all the stones comming from the corner wall of Edward Hall, containing by estimation 20 loades; and that the said Edward Freur should out of his free gift give 40 load from the ruins of the Black Friers in Oxon and also an 100 loads more for the said use. All which being granted and this lane measured out by Dr. Tresham, then Sub-deane, the south wall therof was built with the same stones and the lane afterwards called Tresham Lane and New Lane.

[1] Twyne XXIII 629, ut antea.

[2] This lane called the Little Jury, 21 Elizabeth ⟨1579⟩; Twyne XXIII 597.

[3] ⟨Now Bear Lane.⟩

[4] in Thesaurario Aedis Xti, Twyne XXII 345. Examine this more. A wall built at Friswyde's V 584, 585.

[5] Note that in one article in Twyne XXII 345 concerning Edward Freer's release of ground within the wall there mentioned, he did release it accordingly, 18 Dec 1 and 2 of Philip and Mary ⟨1554⟩; in pixide S. Aldati in Aede Xti.

⟨*Fish Street continued.*⟩

⟨The Jewish Synagogue; Burnell's Inn.⟩

Going from hence downe Fish Street by the place where severall tenements sometimes belonging to the Jews were once standing, wee come to their synagogue[1] (or place where all meet on their sabbath[2] to performe their usuall rites), which stood almost opposite to the east end of Penyfarthing Street[3]. It did formerly belong to the Canons of S. Frideswyde's, but when license was granted to the Jews of England to build synagogues in the cityes and great towns where they resided, then was ⟨**fol. 30 a**⟩ it demised and granted by them[4] in consideration of an exchange had for other tenements to Copyn a Jew of Worcester, by rendring to them 4*d* per annum[5] for all service. Who afterwards on the said ground (situated then between the land which was Anketil le Wanter and the land which the said Copyn bought of Segar) built a fair synagogue for the use of the Jews of Oxon, which soe continued till such time they were prohibited by the King. Afterwards, upon the expulsion of the Jews from England, this (with eight more tenements of which seven were in S. Aldate's, one in S. Martin's; and another, called 'the Schoole of the Jews,' here in the Jury) came through King Edward the I his hands, in the 19 year of his raigne ⟨1291⟩, to William Burnell[6], Provost and afterwards Deane[7] of Wells, brother to Robert Burnell bishop of the same place and uncle to Philip Burnell the father of Edward[8] who was 18 years of age at the death[9] of the said William. He, it seems, noe sooner had it in his hands but, according to his former intentions, converted it (with a tenement adjoyning) into a hall for students, and for their better convenience turned the said synagogue or at least part of it into an oratory to exercise their devotion therin, having had license[10] at the same time (19 Edward I ⟨1291⟩) from Oliver ⟨Sutton⟩, bishop of Lyncoln, to celebrate divine service within it. From him, out of pure

[1] See books of the customes of the Jews in celebrating service. ⟨The Jews' Synagogue and Jews' School, see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 745.⟩

[2] 'and at other times' followed but was scored out.

[3] ⟨Now Pembroke Street.⟩ liber magnus S. Frideswydae f. 381, 382; Twyne XXII 250, 251; et in libro parvo p. 55 et 230; vide Twyne XXII 307. Vide cartas 94, etc., ex libro S. Frideswydae.

[4] 'See in my paper de antiquis scolis de scola Judaeorum where according to this same (?) it should be the same with sco⟨la⟩ Judaei (?).'

[5] ex Archivis Collegii Balliol, vide Historiam Balliol, p. 13.

[6] V. 165.

[7] ex fasciculo brevium Edwardi II in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII 482.

[8] ex fasciculo escaetorum 33 Edwardi I ⟨1305⟩ numero 35 in Turri London.; Twyne XXIII 48.

[9] Registrum Sutton fol. 25; Twyne XXII 151.

gift, it, with other tenements and shops, came (35 of the same King ⟨1307⟩) to the Master and schollers of Balliol College[1]. For the confirmation wherof they had license of mortmaine and other letters patent from the said King, as also a confirmation of the donation from Queen Margaret, 8 Edward II her son, ⟨1314⟩, and the disclaime of Sir Edward Burnell heir to the said William, with all other circumstances of law contained in a multitude of writings. And though it came into other hands, as 'tis here said, yet it continued in its flourishing estate of students; and changed its name from 'The Jews' Synagoge' to Burnell's Synagogue and from that to Burnell's Inne and Balliol Hall, by the two last of which names it remayned till Henry IV's time; and then it came to be called 'Burnell's Inne *alias* London College.' For it must be knowne that Richard Clifford, sometimes bishop of London, having had his breding here while he was at Oxon, ⟨it⟩ was (in respect of that and his munificence towards it at the time of his death) afterwards called by the same name. 'Item lego mille marcas[2] etc,' saith he in his will[3]; 'also I give and bequeath a thousand markes to my poor schollers,' saith he in his will, 'that are or shall be remaining at praesent and to come in my inne called Burnell and to the fellows therof that constantly now or shall continue; soe that from the said sum 40 li. ⟨i. e. £⟩ therof shall be distributed by my executors yearly to them (the Master and fellows therof) for their sustentation till it be to the last quite payd.' Soe farr part of the said bishop's will, wherby he leaved ⟨*sic*⟩ larg legacies to his schollers here of this College which in respect to his title was afterwards called London College[4].

But from that name I find it to slip about the year 1469 to the name of 'Hospitium de le Pyke,' as a certaine note[5] which I have seen testifieth; wherin 'tis said that one David John, rector of the parish church of Little Shifford in the diocese of Sarum laid downe his resignation of the same church July 4, 1469, 'in Hospitio de le Pyke in parochia S. Aldati Oxon' and in the presence of John Fitzrobert, notary. In a rentall[6] also belonging to S. Frideswyde's Priory, 1517, there is (among divers tenements of theirs in St. Aldate's parish) mention made of this by the ancient name of 'Burnell's Synagogue alias Balliol Hall sed modo vocatum le Pike'; then yeilding from the

[1] ex Archivis Collegii Balliol, ut supra.

[2] Vide cet⟨era⟩ Twyne XXIV 588.

[3] Vide in papyro in Burnell's Inne.

[4] Vide in notis ad differentes ep⟨iscopos⟩ London in Godwino.

[5] ex libro coenobii de Newberry quondam apud Dominum Ricardum Feteplace MS.; vide in Burnell's In et Hospitium de la Pike.

[6] in thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXII 354.

Master and schollers of Balliol College 4*d* per annum, being the same sum as it should seem that the Frideswydeans compounded for long before when Copyn exchanged other tenements for this, as is before said.

Severall benefactors appears to have bestowed their benevolence on this place; among whome was James Goldwell, bishop of Norwich, who gave an exhibition [1] to certaine schollers therin,—but whether to the religious or saecular (being replenished with both) I cannot tell. As for those that were religious, were of the order (as it should seem) of S. Barnard; but when S. Barnard's College [2] was built, they left this place to others of the order (as I guesse) of S. Benedict, as it partly appears in our registers [3]. And those that were saecular were students in the Civill and Canon Law, having schooles neare them for the entertainment of those professions, as is in the schooles [4] already laid downe. ⟨**fol. 30 b**⟩. Severall memorables occurrs of this place sometimes by the name of an Inne or College, togeather with the principalls therof as they are seen in our regesters; but because the former are taedious to repeat and the other imperfect as relating to a succession [5], I shall for those reasons desist, and only tell you that it was one of those places that was pulled downe by the command of Cardinall Wolsey when the foundation of his college was to be prepared, having before had the perpetuall alienation [6] of it, 17 Henry VIII ⟨1525⟩, from Balliol College with seven more tofts (of which one was the Dolfin Inne [7]) lying by it in Fish Street.

Soe far may be said of Burnell's Yn or College, which stood [8] where Dr. Mayne's lodgings now are on the north side of Christ Church great gate.

⟨*Civil School Lane.*⟩

Now before I take my course downe to S. Michael's Church sometimes at South Gate, I must retire to the inside of the Jury; reaching (as I have said before) to Peckwater's Inne on the east, and the north side of Christ Church quadrangle or therabouts on the south. The entrance into which from Fish Street (besides that entrance now leading into Tresham Lane before specified) was through another lane,

[1] registrum ⟨written over 'liber actorum'⟩ I fol. 64; vide in Norwich et vide in illo registro.

[2] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 651.⟩

[3] registrum Aaa fol. 106, 1. vide in papyro soluto, et vide in eodem registro de controversia de taxatione hujus aulae p. 106, 1 et 2.

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 768, 771.⟩

[5] ⟨'Succession' substituted for 'catalogue.'⟩

[6] e chartario Aed. Xti; Twyne XXIII 81.

[7] V. 530 ⟨Dolphin Inn, see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 422.⟩

[8] Stood almost opposite to Penyferthing Street. ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 420, 651.⟩

running almost under the north side of Burnell's or London College, and opposite to the east end of Pennyfarthing Street, called Civil Schoole Lane[1] in the parishes of S. Frideswyde's and S. Aldate's. Soe stiled it seems to have bin because it lead to the schooles of the Civill Law situated in the Great and Little Jury. 'De Johanne Basse capellano pro quieto redditu exeunte de tenemento vocato Kingston etc situato inter quemdam vicum vulgariter vocatum Civile Schoole Lane ex parte boreali et tenementum Magistri et sociorum Collegii Balliol ex parte australi, 3*s* 4*d*' :—soe a rentall[2] belonging formerly to S. Frideswyde's and made for the year 1517. Mention also I find of the like situation therof in the alienation beforesaid from Balliol College to John Higden, Deane of Cardinal Wolsey's College.

⟨Civil Law Schools.⟩

At our entrance into the Jury wee had presented to us the Civill Law Schooles, situated about the middle of the north side of Christ Church great quadrangle, of which I have spoken more about ⟨in⟩ the schooles[3].

⟨S. Edward's Church.⟩

From thence passing by severall halls (of which more anon), wee come to S. Edward's Church, situated formerly about the middle of the Jury, having had the middle part of Tresham Lane beforesaid in its yard. It was dedicated to King Edward the Martyr who died 979, and was amongst other churches in Oxon by the favour of Henry I confirmed etc. Vide caetera in ecclesia S. Edwardi inter ecclesias parochiales, ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩. Soe far concerning S. Edward's Church.

⟨Canon Law School.⟩

As for those places that stood about it I shall in order recite. First, therfore, was Canon Schoole, of which among the schooles[4].

⟨House of the Preaching Friars.⟩

Then the ancient habitation[5] of the Preaching Fryers sent to convert the Jews, as I have in my discourse of them in the South Suburbs elswhere ⟨in Chap. XVII; see in Chap. XXXI⟩ laid downe.

⟨Sanctuary.⟩

Betweene which places and very neare to the said schoole (the

[1] Civil School Lane, V 530.

[2] ibidem ⟨i.e. e chartario Aedis Xti⟩; Twyne XXII 354.

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 771.⟩

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 768.⟩

[5] ⟨'and schooles' was written between the lines, but scored out. See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. pp. 736, 739.⟩

ground wherof doth belong to the University) hath bin a sanctuary[1] or a place to receive malefactors, the vestigia or footsteeps of which did not long since (about 30 or 40 years agoe) remaine (as I have heard) in a townsman's ground abutting downe from the High Street in Allhallowes parish to Tresham Lane[2].

⟨S. Edward Hall.⟩

Then was there, neare the said Scholes of the Canon Law[3], S. Edward Hall, said elswhere to be in the churchyard of S. Edward's. 'Tenementum Godwyni monetarii, Aula Edwardi, 33*s* 4*d*,'—soe an ancient rentall[4] belonging somtimes to Osney; denoting it to be, in ancient time not long after the Norman Conquest, the tenement belonging to a minter and who perhaps at the foundation of that Abbey gave it therto. It was possessed for the most part by legists[5] of the Welsh nation; and had principalls over them (as our registers testyfye) severall[6] of whome occurreth even to the year 1528[7]. At length this place was among other tenements herabouts conveyed[8] by King Henry VIII, 38 yeare of his raigne ⟨1546⟩, by the name of Edward Hall to his new-erected College of Christ Church. Who afterwards upon the decay of resort of students therunto demised it to lay persons and inclosed most of its ground belonging to it within their wall as in Tresham Lane is before ⟨p. 156⟩ expressed[9].

[1] Twyne VI. 218.

[2] ⟨Now Blue Boar Lane.⟩

[3] This Edward Hall stood neare Canon Schoole, vide Twyne VI 227.

[4] Ibidem ⟨i.e. e chartario Aedis Xti.⟩ vide Edward Hall, forte idem cum aula in coemiterio Edwardi, Twyne XXIII 97. Ubi stetit vide Collectanea ex M⟨iles⟩ W⟨indsor⟩ p. 42.

[5] Sic Tabula Rous.

[6] 'severall' written above 'one' which is scored out.

[7] Twyne XXIV 382.

[8] pars quarta originalis 38 Henrici VIII ⟨1546⟩ rotulus 40; Twyne XXIII 9.

[9] ⟨On a leaf inserted between fol. 30b and 31a are several notes which belong here:—⟩

(*a*) 'Then was there in the corner of the churchyard of St. Edward the house or hall of Dermannus, a clerk of Oxon tempore Henrici I or before, whose son Stephan, a preist, conveyed it to Mr. William de Norforck; and he to John Kepeharme; and he to Paganus de Sto. Germano. From whome through other hands it came to S. Frideswyde's, ut liber magnus p. 336. And I suppose that the said Dermannus his hous was afterwards corruptly called "Aula Damiani"; for such a hall in this parish wee have in our registers. Vide in appendice aularum; F. 95.' 'Dermannus Scache V 164.'

(*b*) 'tenementum Salle in oriente parte ecclesiae S. Edwardi V 392, Twyne XXIII 86, V 588; et Radulph Salle V 544, 549.'

(*c*) Edward Hall, vide catalogum canonicorum quem habui a Magistro Washbourne; vide in catalogum principalium aularum. V 588 et alibi.

(*d*) 'Edward Hall given to Osney by Godwyn monetarius; vide rent⟨all of⟩ Osney which I have, 1463, under the window. ⟨It⟩ stood opposite to Canon Schoole, vide B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ de scolis p. 94; Twyne I, 2.'

⟨Ape Hall.⟩

To passe by S. Edward's Schooles (of which elswhere[1]), wee must proceede to another hall called Ape Hall[2], neare the churchyard of S. Edward's also. 'Aula Ape in parochia S. Edwardi per Magistrum Mody de Hibernia, etc.':—soe a rentall[3], 7 Edward II ⟨1313⟩, sometimes belonging to Osney[4] **⟨fol. 31 a⟩**, delivereth, the said Mr. Mody then being principall. It assumed its name from the possessors somtimes therof; of whome Thomas, the son of Thorald l'Ape, was one in the beginning of Henry III and who gave it to Osney Abbey in the said King's raigne by the name of 'terra angularis[5] in parochia S. Edwardi juxta coemiterium ejusdem[6].'

⟨Eagle Hall.⟩

Then was there Eagle Hall (Aula Aquilina et Aquilae), somtimes called Hawk Hall and Iron Hall. 'de Aula Aquilae in parochia S. Edwardi, 40*s*,'—soe a certaine rentall[7] for the year 1389. In one of our registers, wherin are the admissions of principalls therof as in others, it is stiled 'Aula Aquilae[8] alias Yren Hall' and in another place[9] only 'Hyren Hall[10].' Soe called probably because of the signe of the hawke or eagle over its doore.

Mention besides I find in an ancient script[11], 1 Edward II ⟨1307⟩, of one John de Conesgrave 'mancipium in domo Roberti Sparhaukes,' but whether meant of this hall or another I cannot justly say.

⟨Jewry Hall.⟩

The next hall that appears was Jury Hall in the Little Jury, belong-

(*e*) 'Edward Hall vel "aula in Cimiterio" V 422, 427. Whether S. Edward Schooles were not in it.' ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 739.⟩

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. II. p. 739 foll.⟩

[2] Ape Hall V 422, 427, 543.

[3] in chartario Aedis Xti, vide in Ape Hall; V 391.

[4] In a rentall of Osney, 1463, which I have 'tis thus:—'Aula Aquilae' nunc tenementum Thomae Ape.' See in Aula Aquilae following.

[5] registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton fol. .; Twyne XXIII 112. ⟨On the interleaf are the references:—⟩ Corner Hall V 422, 427.

[6] ⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 31 a are these notes⟩ (*a*) 'Domus Kepeharme, Glazen Hall, V 422, 427, 543, 592. See two leaves forward. See two leaves after in an interleaved paper.' (*b*) 'Selar or Solar Hall must be hereabouts V 457, 544, 592.' ⟨See *infra* pp. 173, 174.⟩

[7] in archivis Civitatis; Twyne XXIII 133.

[8] registrum Aaa fol. 41, 1.

[9] ibidem, fol. 43, 2.

[10] Hiron Hall pro legistis Hibernicis; sic Tabula Rous. Aula Aquilae, tenementum Thomae Ape, etc:—soe an Osney rentall, 1463, in St. Edward's parish. See it under my window. V 588.

[11] in fasciculo appellorum per probator. (?) Oxon in chartophylacio Oxon; Twyne XXIII 213.

ing sometimes to the Frideswydians, stiled in a coroner's inquest[1], 13 Edward I ⟨1285⟩, by the name of 'aula in parvo Judaismo'; but whether the same with Jury Schoole or Civile Law Schoole[2], I am in doubt.

⟨Crime Hall.⟩

Crime Hall[3]; 'item, duobus laborariis operantibus apud Crime Hall, etc.': soe in a fragment of an ancient roll[4] of expenses of Osney about the reparation of their tenements in S. Edward's parish, which is all I have seen of it.

⟨School Hall.⟩

Then was here, in the Jury, Schoole Hall. Of which thus in a rentall[5] or rather tax of schollers hall⟨s⟩ in the raigne of Edward II:—'item le Scole Hall in coemiterio S. Edwardi in Universitate, 40*s*, etc.' But not knowing whether this might not be the same with Canon Scoole, I shall as doubtfull passe forward.

⟨White Hall.⟩

White Hall[6], situated (according to the will[7] of one Martin de Saltford, chaplein, anno 1348, in the Little Jury between a tenement of the Abbat of Osney on the east and another of S. Frideswyde's on the west. Which is all in a manner I find of it, only the dimission[8] therof with the same situation by one John Wodecokhall to Mr. Richard Wike an⟨? no⟩[9], 33 Edward III ⟨1359⟩.

What halls[10] besides there have bin standing in the Jury is not cleerly apparent. If there have bin any that have slipt my pen besides what are here laid downe, I shall after my conclusion of S. Frideswyde's Priory and its parish speak of in my perambulation through the remainder of S. Edward's parish, much of which was therin.

⟨*Fish Street, continued.*⟩

Returning from the Great and Little Jury the same way wee came in, viz., through (sometimes) Civill Schoole Lane[11] [at[12] which wee

[1] Ibidem, in Archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 172.

[2] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 768.⟩

[3] Crim Hall V 471.

[4] in chartario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII 101.

[5] in archivis Civitatis; Twyne XXIII 133.

[6] White Hall V 545, 546 bis.

[7] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 53b.; Twyne XXIII 148.

[8] in chartario Aedis Xti. in chartis Osney et S. Frideswydae; Twyne XXIII 87 bis, 3; vide. 'Richardus, mancipium apud le White Hall,' Twyne XXIII 214.

[9] ⟨The paper is worn; perhaps 'Wikewane, 33 Edward III' 1359.⟩

[10] ⟨On the interleaf:—⟩ 'Glazen Hall modo gardinum,' V. 588. ⟨See p. 174.⟩

[11] called Jewry Lane V 276; parvus ⟨? magnus⟩ Judaismus V 543, 545, 547.

[12] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

entred], wee come into Fish Streete againe. And, passing by sometimes Burnell's Inne,

⟨*S. Frideswyde's Lane*⟩

wee approached to a lane on the south side therof, where Christ Church great gate now is, called S. Frideswyde's Lane [1], leading somtimes to the sacred ruins of that venerable peice of antiquity, S. Frideswyde's Priory, of which more anon. Therin were severall tenements belonging to that Priory, inhabited for the most part by the retainers and servants therof [2].

⟨*Fish Street continued.*⟩

⟨**South Gate.**⟩

From thence going downward wee come into the limitts sometimes of S. Michael's parish ⟨i. e. at the South Gate⟩ and to the place where South Gate formerly stood. The signes and tokens therof though not apparent by ruinous buildings, yet it may be discerned by a fall or discent that parts Fish Street from Grandpont, and wheron those stately towers adjoyning therto were sometimes standing.

⟨**S. Michael's at the South Gate.**⟩

Adjoyning this gate [on [3] the east side] was in former times S. Michaell's Church [4], distinguished in ancient membranes from the other at North Gate by the name of St. Michael's at South Gate [5],

[1] Twyne XXIII 81. V 530.

[2] Note, that if it can be proved that S. Michael's Church stood *without* the wall ⟨and so would fail to be considered in the South Suburbs⟩, then let our discors of S. Frideswyde's Priory come in after S. Frideswyde's Lane.

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out; being repeated below.⟩

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 421.⟩

[5] (*a*) 'In Aa p. 89 a. 1. it is writ "parochia S Michaelis *extra* portam australem"; and therfore I suppose the church also stood without. For St Michael at North Gate the parish therof is all within the gate because the church is within also.' (*b*) 'This is a mistake for part of the parish is without' ⟨(*b*) is by the hand noticed on p. 119 and is wrong.⟩ (*c*) 'This church ⟨i.e. S. Michael's at South Gate⟩ is without the gate,' V 560.

⟨In arguing about the position of S. Michael's at the South Gate, we must take into account the whole of the analogous circumstances at the North Gate of the city. There we have (*a*) a suburban parish, S. Mary Magdalen beginning on the outside edge of the glacis of the city ditch, and containing a strip of land running along the north side of the city. (*b*) A city parish, S. Michael at the North Gate, containing a corresponding strip within the city wall. The wall and ditch and the glacis beyond were however held to belong to the city parish, and hence in the modern division of the city by parishes—the north side of Broad Street and George Street are in S. Mary Magdalen parish, but the south side in S. Michael's parish.

Now at the South Gate we have the parish of S. Frideswyde's within the wall and close to it, and so probably the city parish corresponding to S. Michael's at the North Gate; leaving S. Michael's at the South Gate to be the surburban parish, occupying a strip outside the south wall in the same way in which S. Mary Magdalen did outside the North Wall, This argument from analogy is

or, as 'tis elsewhere, 'supra portam australem.' It stood near it ⟨i. e. the South Gate⟩ on the east side therof, and for the most part within the wall and in that equall distance, etc, ⟨see the rest in Chap. XXX⟩.

Thus far may be said of S. Michael's Church; the limitts or parish wherof, togeather with those memorable places therin, were for the most part contained without the wall in Grandpont, as I have more fully laide downe in the South Suburbs ⟨in Chap. XVII⟩.

⟨Leylonde Hall.⟩

What of the remainder was within the wall, I find nothing memorable therin [except[1] Leylonde Hall, joyning to the wall of the city, concerning which I can say little, only that it was inhabited by schollers, 12 Henry IV ⟨1411⟩, as appears in a parchment roll containing the names of those under the chancellor's jurisdiction (Twyne IV p. 70, 1); and that Richard, the Prior of S. Frideswyde's was presented, 2 Henry VI ⟨1424⟩, for raising a privy house in the towne wall apud Leylond Halle (Twyne XXIII 135)].

⟨S. Frideswyde's Priory.⟩

From hence therfore taking our course from the south side of it towards the inside of this ward, wee had the ancient and well-endowed Priory of S. Frideswyde's before us; standing sometimes in part of Christ Church quadrangle towards the south side therof and on the place where the hall, kitchin, chaplein's quadrangle of the same College now standeth, besides divers outbuildings where the canon's stables now are next Christ Church meadow.

Concerning the originall and history of which place I shall devide into three parts: the first shall intreat of it while it was a Nunnery and how long it continued in that condition; the second how it came

rendered extremely probable by the fact (given in Chap. XXV) that the rector of S. Michael's at South Gate drew tithe from meadows *outside* the wall.

All these churches were very small. The original smallness of S. Mary Magdalen is evident from the extraordinary form given to it by the additions made when the population of the parish increased. The original smallness of S. Michael's, pent up between the street and the city wall, is obvious from the fact that when it was desired to increase the church to its present size, the city wall at the North Gate had to be deflected from a course like — ——— to a course like _ ⌐¯¯¯

to be a Priory, of what order the inhabitants therof, and the liberties it was endowed with; and lastly, of the ⟨**fol. 31 b**⟩ parish belonging thereto with the halls and other places therin.

First, therfore, to speak of it while it was a Nunnery. I must produce most of the passages of the life of S. Frideswyde as an introduction to what shall be laid downe concerning it, etc. See amongst the religious houses and parish churches, ⟨in Chapters XXXI and XXX⟩.

Soe farre may be saide of the Nunnery, Priory, and parish church of S. Frideswyde[1].

⟨*Lanes in S. Frideswide's parish.*⟩

⟨Ernis Lane.⟩

What lanes and halls have bin standing in its limitts or the said parish were, first, Ernis Lane[2] (Venella Ernisii); soe called from some of that name who lived therin in the raignes of King Steven, Henry II, and Richard I. Of whome Ernisius, the son of Ernisius Carnifex, conveyed[3] land therin to one Jordan de Eilsbirie, lying (as he saith in his charter) 'in venella nostra.' In another[4] of Adam the son of Hernis cordwainer, by which he doth graunt also land to one Radulph the miller of S. Fridewyde's saith that it was situated 'inter gablum[5] meum de petra et terram quam Bernardus cocus tenet de feodo meo in venella mea.' The said tenement and lane was situated, as a rubrick in S. Frideswyde's great[6] book attesteth, on the south side of the great gate belonging to the coemitery of that Priory and towards Peckwater's Inne.

⟨Peckwether's Lane.⟩

Then was there near it Peckwether's Lane; or 'the little lane' (as 'tis elswhere) 'of Richard Peckwether[7],' who lived in the later end of Henry II, of which is mention made in the aforequoted place[8], that is to say, in a charter of Jordan de Eilesbirie, wherby he giveth to S. Frideswyde's Priory his land in the parish of S. Frideswyde 'in

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 420, 462.⟩

[2] ⟨An interleaf belonging here is inserted out of place facing fol. 28a. It has a few notes:⟩ 'Ernis Lane et Ernis carnifex V 542.'

[3] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 1. carta 1.

[4] ibidem p. 2, carta 3.

[5] ⟨Gablum = front of a house.⟩

[6] liber magnus S. Frideswydae in cartis parochiae S. Frideswydae p. 305.

[7] ⟨Note in the interleaf at fol. 28a, and also (scored out) in the margin of fol. 38a:—⟩ 'Here speak of the Peckwethers who were benefactors to S. Frideswyde's, vide contenta libri istius monasterii circa cartam 10.'

[8] liber parvus p. 1 carta 2; A. W. 37; F 3, 4.

viculo Ricardi Peckwether retro molendinum equitium proximam magnam portam Coemiterii' (S. Frideswydae).

⟨Hamel Lane.⟩

Then was there another lane called 'the Hamele,' of which is mention made in the charter[1] also of one Joane Paske in the raigne of Henry III, wherby she leaveth and confirmeth to one Radulph Frewyn, allutarius, Oxon, a seld with a solar situated 'in venella quae vocatur Hamele in parochia S. Frideswydae.' It was soe called from having houses therin, 'Ham' signifying, according to Leland, 'domus.'

Soe much for the lanes that appear upon record.

⟨*Halls in S. Frideswyde's parish.*⟩

⟨Hare Hall.⟩

Then for the halls, have bin these following; viz. Hare Hall, of which I only find this note 'de domo Clipston, est de ara S. Frideswidae, quondam terra Galfredi Telar, nunc Hare Hall nuncupatur etc.,'—soe a rubrick in S. Frideswyde's great book[2], which denoteth the tenement said to be 'de ara S. Frideswidae' to be very ancient, [having[3] been given therto (after it had bin lost from them in that broken time before and at the conquest) by the name of 'de la Wose,' in the time (as I suppose) of Henry II. Vide contenta libri parvi S. Frideswydae p. 10.]

⟨Karall Hall.⟩

Then Karall Hall, belonging (6 of Edward I ⟨1278⟩) to Philip de Ew, a burgesse of Oxon, by the marriage of his wife, as an inquisition[4] taken that year thus delivereth:—'idem Philippus de Ewe tenet unum messuagium quod vocatur Karol Hall ratione uxoris suae quod dedit ei Galfredus de Hengesey in liberum maritagium cum filia sua, et reddit haeredibus Henrici le Riche 3*s*, et templo de Couele 2*s*, et valet 20*s* plus per annum et ⟨est⟩ in parochia S. Frideswydae.' Soe far part of that inquisition, A. D. 1278, which is all I have seene therof.

⟨Greek Hall.⟩

Graec Hall (Aula Graecorum), belonging also formerly to S. Frideswyde's Priory, in one of whose leiger books[5] I find mention of

[1] ibidem p. 7, carta 13; A. W. 37; F 4, 5.

[2] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 313; Twyne XXII 247; F. 10.

[3] ⟨The passage in square brackets is from the interleaf now at fol. 28a.⟩

[4] Rotulus generalis inquisitionis Villae Oxon 6 et 7 Edward I in Turri London; Twyne XXII 134. This must be in S. Peter's parish in the West.

[5] Registrum magnum, fol. 312; domus Creck, F p. 11.

it, in a rubrick prefixed before a charter, thus:—'de ista terra subscripta quae fuit de ara S. Frideswydae et vocabatur Prest-land, etc., jacente inter tenementum quondam Willelmi Burnell et Grek Hall, etc.' In a dimission also of it from the Covent in the raigne of Henry III about the year 1240 (William being then Prior) 'tis said to be in St. Frideswyde's parish; and, in the margin to the charter[1], is writt—'nota Krek Hall in dominicum[2].'

Severall memorables togeather with the names of the Principalls therof are inserted in our regesters, by the name also of Graeck Hall[3]; which I shall now as needless forbeare to repeat. It had its situation on the east side of Christ Church great quadrangle where the Deane's lodging[4] are or very near it, and yeilded to S. Frideswyde's 25*s* 8*d* per annum.

⟨Leberd Hall.⟩

In the next place appears Leberd Hall, belonging to the same Priory also; of which another rubrick[5] thus saith:—'de domo Bishop nunc Leberd Hall vocata et est de ara S. Frideswydae.' Of its situation wee have in a rentall[6] of the said priory, 1517, thus described:—'of a garden sometimes called Libert Hall neare Graec Hall, 3*s* 4*d* etc.' By which it appeeres that it was then and for severall years before laid wast, and not unlikely from the time of the great pestilence which hapned in Oxon A. D. 1320 when divers other halls also were left void.

[All[7] that I shall say more of it is that it was given to S. Frideswyde's Priory by Laurence Kepeharme in the beginning of Richard I, ut in libro magno S. Frideswydae, p. 314.]

⟨Black Hall.⟩

Then Black Hall, a very ancient place for ⟨explicit fol. 31 b.[8]; St. Frideswydae p. 11.'

[1] Over 'in the margin to the charter' is written 'in another book,' to which a marginal reference is put, viz. 'registrum parvum p. 223 carta 352.'

[2] ⟨On the interleaf now at fol. 28a is this note, marked for insertion here:—⟩ 'It was given to the said Priory by Dionisia the daughter of Lambert the son of Thomas or Thowi, about Richard I his time as I think; before whose charter of donation is this rubrick:—'carta de domo Theford nunc Crek Halle juxta terram praedictam, etc., (meaning Prest-land as before) ut liber magnus p. 312. Vide contenta libri parvi

[3] Graec Hall pro legistis, sic tabula Rous.

[4] e notis Magistri Windsore, vide in Graec Hall.

[5] registrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 313; Twyne XXII 248; F. 7.

[6] in chartario Aedis Xti inter munimenta Prioratus S. Frideswydae; Twyne XXII. 353.

[7] ⟨The words in square brackets are found in the interleaf now at fol. 28a, and marked for insertion here.⟩

[8] ⟨Folios 32–37, containing an account of Corpus Christi College, are

incipit **fol. 38 a**⟩ students also. By which name I find it in a charter[1] about the beginning of Henry III, when Simon was Prior of S. Frideswyde's; wherin 'tis said that it was situated in this parish on the west side of a tenement at the corner 'sicut itur ab ecclesia S. Frideswydae manu senistra in venella quae vocatur Gret Jury Lane, etc.' But afterwards, as it should seeme, by the union of S. Edward's and S. Frideswyde's was, in a rentall[2] (1517) belonging to the said Priory, inserted among the tenements in S. Edward's parish and also under the stile of a garden 'quondam vocatum Blake Hall, etc.'—which is all I have seen of it.

⟨Gulp Hall.⟩

Neare unto it and Leberd Hall beforementioned was another called Gup Hall, or rather Gulp Hall, mentioned only in a rubrick in the said book[3], thus:—'de domo Christinae postea Gup Hall nunc vacua placea, etc.' Which was (as I guesse) in King Richard the II's time, denoting it to be an ancient place, seing then 'twas desolate and ruinated.

It was given[4] by the said Laurence Keepharme to St. Frideswyde's Priory, and confirmed afterward by Christian his wife in her widdowhood, ut liber magnus p. 314.

I have now done with S. Frideswyde's parish.

⟨*Halls in S. Edward's parish.*⟩

What next to be spoken off is the remainder of S. Edward's parish contained in the scite of Peckwater's[5] Inne that now is with the lane on the north side therof, Canterbury College, and some of the ground belonging to the Deane's lodgings of Christ Church, as also the way leading from Peckwater's Inne to the great quadrangle of the same College.

⟨Pitance Hall.⟩

What halls or nurseryes for schollers that have bin on this ground were, first, Pitance Hall, situated opposite to Jewry Lane. 'Carta originalis de adquisitione tenementi vocati Pitance Hall, etc':—soe a rubrick of a charter in St. Frideswyde's booke[6]. In which also 'tis said, having bin writt about the beginning of Henry III, that it was situated between the land of David a Jew towards the west side and a tenement of Margerye Pychecote towards the east. It assumed

inserted here out of place; they are brought in in Chapter XXIX.⟩

[1] liber magnus S. Frideswydae, fol. 315; Twyne XXII.

[2] in chart. Aed. Xti; Twyne XXII 353.

[3] fol. 313; Twyne XXII 248.

[4] vide cartam 34 ex libro S. Frideswydae; F p. 7, 29, 115.

[5] ⟨See note 7, p. 166.⟩

[6] liber magnus, fol. 329.

its name [without[1] doubt] from the rent therof 'ad pietantiam conventus[2]' [on[1] some anniversary day.]

⟨Sampson Hall.⟩

Sampson Hall, sometimes belonging to John Feteplace in the raigne of Henry III towards the later end. From him it came[3] to one Henry Swyndon, a burgesse of Oxon. Then to Adam de Swyndon his son; and from him by sale to Henry of S. Edward's who gave[3] a certaine rent therin to the Frideswidians about 16 Edward II ⟨1322⟩. It was situated about the[4] north west corner of that quadrangle of Christ Church[5] called now Peckwater's Inne and was standing A. D. 1517, the garden therof then yeilding 6*s* 8*d* per annum as a rentall[6] that year belonging to S. Frideswyde's Priory manifesteth.

⟨S. George's Hall.⟩

S. George's Hall[7]. 'Item do et lego etc,'—'also I give and bequeath to Alice my wife,' saith one Christopher Beneyt in his will[8], 1349, 'my hall which is called S. George's Hall with five shops annexed to it in S. Edward's parish situated between two tenements of the Priorie of S. Frideswide's etc.' He (the said Christopher) having bin one of the executors of William Pubbesbury mentioned in S. Ebb's Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩, had the same left to him in his will[9], 1348, by paying thence an annuall rent for his chantry there. For the further situation therof I find in the concession and confirmation of the ground wheron it stood, then a garden, from Roger Chychester, an apothecary of Oxon[10], to Thomas Baret, 14 Richard II ⟨1390⟩, to have had S. Edward's Lane on the east side of it. Which is all in a manner I have seen of it, excepting the quiet claime[11] and release therof of Robert Gascoyn son and heir of Agnes sister and heir of Nicholas Pubbesbury to John Lodelow,

[1] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[2] ⟨A mark here indicates that we are to insert a note from the interleaf now facing fol. 28a, viz.:—⟩ 'having bin given to the said Priory by one Elyas de Maydewell son of William sometimes of Pyrye to the end that the rents therof might be bestowed towards the increase of the Canons' clothing, ut liber magnus p. 330.'

[3] Liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 327, 330; Twyne XXII. 245.

[4] Twyne XXIII 167.

[5] See more of it in Twyne IV 151, 152.

[6] in chartario Aedis Xti, Twyne XXII 353.

[7] S. George's Hall V 547.

[8] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 49 b; Twyne XXIII 147, 522.

[9] Rotuli curiae Oxon 31 Edward III ⟨1357,⟩ in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 144, 341.

[10] inter munimenta Prioratus S. Frideswydae in chartario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII 73.

[11] ibidem, Twyne XXIII 100.

burgesse and an apothecary of Oxon, 4 Henry IV ⟨1403⟩; wherin also he stileth it 'toftum angulare ab antiquo vocato Georg Hall.'

⟨Peckwater's Inn.⟩

Peckwater's or Peckwether's [1] Yn, the house sometimes of Richard Peckwether and Radulph Peckwether his son, praetor of Oxon in the raigne of Henry III. The last of whome conveyed it about the year [2] 1260 to John Giffard, baron of Brimsfeild; who, for the great esteeme he had for learning and the benefit of the commonweale, constituted and converted it into an house for students in the Civil Law. Which soe continued till the utter decay therof in King Henry VIII's raigne, as is manifestly apparent from our regesters, wherin also are severall memorables togeather with the names of principalls that have governed it [3].

⟨Vine Hall.⟩

Neare to Peckwater Yn was Vine Hall [4], situated in S. Edward's

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 453; Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 715.⟩

[2] liber Einsham in thesaurario Aedis Xti MS., vide in Peckwater's In.

[3] ⟨References and notes on the interleaf now facing fol. 28a⟩:—

'The gift of Peckwater's Yn to St. Frideswyde's, F. p. 3; Rous in Tabula sic, Peckwater's Yn legistae, prius grammatici sub Lelando; New Peckwater's Yn called before Vine Hall W. p. 96; Pecwater's Inn V. 549; Pecwater's Yn ubi stetit, W. 56, 69, 87, 96; Vine Hall alias Pecwater's Yn in catalogo canonicorum quem habui a magistro Washbourne; Pecwater's Yn yeilded at the dissolution of S. Frideswyde's Priory 3£ 3s 4d, so a paper before Christ Church.' ⟨See p. 192.⟩

[4] ⟨There are several marginal notes here at the foot of fol. 38a:—⟩ (a) 'See the limits of Vine Hall in my notes of the founder's kindred of New College.' (b) 'Vine Hall seems to have stood on the east side of Peckwater, vide O 72'; (c) 'Vine Hall in which the towne had interest V 264, 283, New College 268, 272, 281, 282'; (d) 'whether not from Vine a Jew, and soe came to the towne, vide Twyne XXIII 166.' (e) 'Vine Hall pro legistis Hiberniae, sic Tabula Rous.' ⟨See p. 192.⟩

⟨Attached to the interleaf now facing fol. 28a is a slip of paper written in Dr. Woodward's hand:—⟩

'The Boundarie of Vine Hall.

'Rogerus Compton, rector ecclesiae de Burgfield, Sarum dioceseos, charta sua confirmavit magistris Johanni de Ethyngham et Willelmo Duraunt, Domino Johanni de Bolton, capellano, et Ricardo Aswell unum messuagium vocatum Vyne Hall cum domibus, curtilagiis et omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis in parochia Sancti Edwardi in Oxon, scituatum inter Aulam vocatam Glassen Hall ex parte boreali et Aulam vocatam Shep Hall ex parte australi et vicum regium vocatum vicum Sancti Edwardi ex parte occidentali habendum et tenendum dictum messuagium, etc. Datum Oxon. anno Edwardi tertii 38°' ⟨1364⟩. ⟨At the side is written in the same hand the source of the extract:—⟩ 'Registro collegii secundo, folio 154° pagina secunda ad summum etc.' ⟨Above which A Wood has written 'Vicus Sancti Edwardi.'⟩

⟨At the end is another extract in the same hand:—⟩ 'Another conveyance of the saide Hall agreeing with the former in all other parts hath one particular somewhat different, viz. these 'cum pertinentiis suis in parochia Sancti Edwardi in Oxon, scituatum inter vacuam

Street or Lane and neare or upon the west side of Peckwater's quadrangle which now standeth. It was soe called, as I suppose, from one Henry Juvine or Juvenis the owner of it in King Richard I or at least in King John's time; and afterwards in Henry III's raigne demised by Simon, Prior of S. Frideswyde's, for 2*s* annual rent. Before which dimission charter [1] which is in one of their regester books is this title in red letters :—' dimissio ⟨**fol. 38 b.**⟩ Prioris et Conventus de tenemento quodam ⟨? quondam⟩ vocato Henrici Juvenis modo Vin Hall etc, pro annuo redditu 2*s*.' Severall owners therof occurre in records by the same name, as also the names of severall principalls therof; which I shall now omitt [2].

At its decay of students therin it was united with Peckwater's Inn; soe that, both being under one principall, for the most part was called 'Vine Hall *alias* Peckwether's Inne,' by which name it was given [3] by King Henry VIII in the 38 of his raigne ⟨1346⟩ to his new-erected College of Christ Church [4]. On which afterward, and on the roome where other halls also stood (and not unlikely some of those beforenamed), the present quadrangle of Christ Church knowne by the name of ' Peckwether Quadrangle ' was erected.

⟨*Shitebourn Lane, now Bear Lane.*⟩

From the north side or end of Vine Hall wee had a street, leading thence and also from S. Edward Lane to Schydiard Street; being now the same on the backside of the Swan Inne and on the north side of Peckwether quadrangle. It is in severall record called S. Edward [5] Street, as leading from S. Edward Church and Lane beforementioned; and sometimes by the name of Vine Hall Lane [6]. By the former I find mention therof in Godstow book [7] in a dimission of Ship Hall to the Warden and schollers of Canterbury College; and the other in the charter of sale [8] of a tenement with a stable by George Owen, esquire, to one William Pawe, 3 Edward VI ⟨1549⟩.

placeam quondam vocatam Glassen Hall ex parte boreali et aulam vocatam Shep Hall ex parte australi etc.' 'Datum apud Oxon anno Richardi Secundi primo ⟨1377⟩. Registro collegii secundo, folio 156° pagina prima post medium.'

[1] liber magnus S. Frideswydae. fol. 329; Twyne XXII 245; F. 35; H. Juvinis, p. 123.

[2] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ 'Juvine Hall; aliquid de Vine Hall, vide tenementum Henrici Juvinis, vide in carta 106 ex libro S. Frideswydae; Vine Hall, V. 10.'

[3] pars quarta originalis 38 Henr. VIII ⟨1346⟩, rotulus 40, in officio rememoratoris in saccario; Twyne XXIII 9, 38.

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 453.⟩

[5] ⟨A mark here seems to refer to a note on an interleaf which is not now found.⟩

[6] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ but more properly Shitebourn Lane, vide Twyne XXII 395.

[7] Registrum Godstow fol. 125; Twyne XXIV 239; Twyne XXI 347.

[8] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 70; Twyne XXIII 532.

⟨Brid Hall; Maiden Hall.⟩

In this street or lane wee had somtimes standing Brid Hall and Mayden Hall; of which is mention in the charter of donation[1] or release of Richard Attepole to Nicholas de Shordich, clerk, 20 Edward III ⟨1346⟩, wherby, conveying S. Thomas Hall beforementioned to him, conveyed also the great gate in S. Edward's parish[2] with two shops annexed as appurtenances belonging therto[2]. On the east side of the now back-gate of the Swan Inne (or at least near it) was a tenement sometimes called Brid Hall[3], belonging to Godstow Nunnery; and on the west side another hall called Maiden[3] Hall. As for the last of these two, it belonged to Robert de Appleby, a bedell of the University in the raigne of Edward III. 'De tenemento vocato Mayden Halle[3] quod Robertus de Appelby, bedellus, tenuit et quod quondam fuit Bonivalet[4], etc, 16*d*,' — soe a rentall[5] for severall quitrents which belonged to the kitchin of Abbendon Abbey, 23 Edward III ⟨1394⟩. He, it seems, in his will[6] (1349), left it by the same name to his executors for the payment of his debts. But the cheif lords therof were the proctors and brethren of the chantry of S. Thomas in St. Marie's Church who (with divers other halls tenements and lands in and about Oxon) conveyed[7] it, 16 Richard II ⟨1392⟩, by the same name to the Provost and schollers of Oriall College, who to this day are lords of its soile.

⟨Soller Hall.⟩

Neare to Vine Hall beforementioned and towards the upper end of this street or lane was also formerly situated Soller Hall[8]. 'tenementum Rogeri Wynter, Soler Hall, etc,'— soe a rentall[9] of Osney, 1421. The name of such a hall Chaucer tells in his tale of the Reve to have bin at Cambridge, whose words I shall omitt.

All the mention besides I find of it was that it belonged to John

[1] in archivis Collegii Oriel in pixide e numero 8; vide Twyne XXII 394.

[2] ⟨The words in 'S. Edward's parish' are added between the lines, and the original conclusion of the sentence is scored out. Viz. 'Which gate, as 'tis there said, was in St. Edward's parish.' Something is wanting, since it is not shown how these two halls are mentioned in that charter.⟩

[3] ⟨A mark here seems to refer to a note on an interleaf which is not now found.⟩

[4] of the tenement Bonivalet, vide in catalogo Cancellariorum, 1190.

[5] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 38; Twyne XXIII 146.

[6] ibid., fol. 51; Twyne XXIII 524.

[7] ex archivis Collegii Oriall in pixide c numero 10, et vide Twyne XXIII 211.

[8] Solar Hall, V. 10, 164; Soler pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous; Sorrell Hall, vide p. 268; vide Sorrell Hall in Latin coppy, W 70, 88, 96. ⟨See note 6, p. 162.⟩

[9] inter munimenta Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti.

Docklinton, a burgess of Oxon, spoken of in S. Aldate's Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩; and that in his will[1] (1348) ⟨he⟩ left it, by the name of Soller Hall in S. Edward's parish to Alice his wife.

⟨Glasen Hall.⟩

Herabouts also stood Glasen Hall. 'Tenementum Kepeharme viz Glasyn Hall in parochia S. Edwardi etc,'—soe a rentall[2] of Osney Abbey, 5 Richard II ⟨1381⟩. But though it was stiled a tenement at that time, yet (as it elswhere appeares) was in the 1 Richard II ⟨1377⟩ a void plot of ground. For, in the dimission[3] then of Mr. William Mydleworth, clerk, to Sir Jeffry Lucy, knight, of Vyne Hall, 'tis said that same hall was situated between a void plot of ground sometimes called Glasyn Hall on the north and Ship Hall on the south which is all I have as yet seen therof.

⟨Canterbury College.⟩

I have now done with the halls that stood on the place where Peckwater's Quadrangle is as also on other places adjacent on the north, west, and part of the south side therof. My next purpose must be to proceede to Canterbury College, containing sometimes part of the said quadrangle and some of the ground included in the Deane's gardens, etc[4].

Soe far may be said of Canterbury College[5].

⟨*S. John Baptist Street, now Merton Street.*⟩

Taking my course from thence, wee goe crosse Schydiard Street[6] (part of which on our left hand is included in Corpus Christi College limitts[7]), and are conducted to S. John Baptist's Street; soe called from the parish church therin, dedicated to that saint. It stretcheth it self from Canterbury College gate at the west end, by ⟨**fol. 39 a**⟩ Corpus Christi College, Merton College, Alban Hall, and soe to the end of Nightingale Hall Lane[8] at the east end therof [to[9] a posterne that was antiently in the wall]. Divers records and those very ancient not only testifye this street to be soe called[10]; but also that elegant effigies of St John Προδρόμου preaching in the wildernesse cut in stone

[1] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 47; Twyne XXIII 519.

[2] inter munimenta Osney ut supra, vide Glasyn Hall. ⟨See note 6, p. 162.⟩

[3] liber testamentorum ut supra fol. 58; Twyne XXIII 149. ⟨See also note 4, p. 171, and note 10, p. 163.⟩

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 455, 651.⟩ ⟨See p. 192.⟩

[5] ⟨See in Chap. XXXI.⟩

[6] ⟨Now Oriel Street.⟩

[7] ⟨See p. 139, note 1.⟩

[8] ⟨Now King Street.⟩

[9] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for:—⟩ 'which is ⟨in⟩ S. Peter's parish in the East.'

[10] called also Joneses Street sed corrupto.

over Merton College gate [1], as also his other with the sacred writt in his hand over the church doore set up by Dr. Fitzjames [2], Warden of Merton College.

⟨The early Oxford Press.⟩

In this street it was, when that excellent art of printing was invented at Mogunce in Germany about the year 1459, received its first printer and presse [in [3] our University]. Divers notes at the ends of old printed books doe soe testifye.

Among which were the questions of John Dedicus, a scholler of Oxon, on Aristotle's Ethicks, printed by John Scolar 'in viculo S. Johannis Baptistae 1518 cum privilegio.' It was prohibited by the Cancellor of Oxon under his seale that noe body should print this famous work for seven years space ('in septennio') or cause it to be sold by others within this University or its precincts under the punishment of the losse of all his coppyes and 5£ for every book that then was sold;—the reason why I find noe where expressed.

In this place also [and not in the street of S. John the Evangelist [4]] were the 'principia et introductiones' of brother Peregrin de Lugo, an Italian, printed 1506.

The exposition of Alexander of Alexandria also on the three books 'de anima' by Theodore Rood of Colen 1481 as in a parchment examplar of it in Brasnose College Library is evident [5].

Leonard Aretine [6] on the book of Ethicks, 1479.

And lastly among divers before that time was the exposition of S. Heirome on the Apostles' Creed [7] finished December 17, 1468; as it is plainly evident from old Mr. Windsore's notes, who had it also as he saith from the end of the same book in Mr. Garbrand's shop, a bookseller in Oxon 70 years agoe [8].

[1] ⟨See Parker's Handbook for Oxford, p. 47.⟩

[2] ⟨Warden from 1482 to 1507. See Brodrick's Memorials of Merton College, p. 171.⟩

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out, perhaps with the intention of inserting them as subject to the sentence, i. e. 'that our University received.'⟩

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in the margin with the reference 'vide in S. Marie's Street per me et B⟨rianum⟩ T⟨wyne⟩.' They had originally been written at the end of the sentence in this form—'printed 1506, but not in the street of St. John the Evangelist as 'tis there said, having never bin as I could yet learne from any record such a street'—and then scored out, perhaps because of the street mentioned p. 109.⟩

[5] See in W. 1. collectanea Windsore p. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Vide in Appendice B⟨riani⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ in parochia S. Johannis Baptistae.

[6] 'Aretine' subst. for 'Arrentine.'

[7] ⟨One of the copies of this book is preserved in the University Archives.⟩

[8] ⟨A marginal note says:—⟩ 'See in A 34, 2; where 'tis said that Alexander de anima was printed at Oxon 1441 ⟨*sic*; 1481 is meant⟩, the same booke is as I remember in Bibliotheca Bodleiana in A . . . . inter libros artium.'

From hence therfore, if it be soe, what will become of our historians (namely, Holinshed[1] and others) who report that William Caxton brought it first into England, 1471, and was first used at Westmister, then in S. Augustin's monastery in Canterbury, S. Alban's, and at Oxon. Certainly from that same note it doth not only appeare that printing was translated to Oxon within lesse then 10 yeares after its first invention; but also that it was the first place in England that received it, and that also not unlikely, having bin long before that time accounted the second University in all Christendome[2].

To passe by severall remarkable matters concerning the invention of this admirable art, the University priviledges for the use therof and the like, wee come to speak of those places of note that are now and sometimes were standing in this street.

⟨Corpus Christi College.⟩

And first for Corpus Christi College, wee have elswhere[3] made a discourse therof togeather with those ancient halls that stood on its scite and were pulled downe for the foundation therof.

⟨Lane between Corpus and Merton, now the Grove.⟩

Next to the limitts of Corpus Christi College wee had in ancient time a common way towards the city wall for a more speedy conveyance therto in times of warr and distraction, especially to the posterne therin[4], as I have in Merton College more at larg shewed[5].

⟨S. John the Baptist Street, continued.⟩

⟨Goter Hall.⟩

Adjoyning to the said way, and neare to the common shore comming downe Grope Lane and under the west end of S. John's Church, was a hall sometimes standing, called Goter Hall. Of the graunting of which to Merton College an inquisition[6] for that purpose, 14 Edward II ⟨1320⟩, delivereth thus:—'er jurati dicunt quod remanent eisdem Johanni, Adae, et Waltero ultra donationem et assignationem

[1] Chron. in Henr. VI 37° anno regni ⟨1459⟩; Twyne XXII. 365.

[2] ⟨On the early Oxford press see Henry Cotton's Typographical Gazeteer (1831), p. 208: W. Blades on 'The first printing press at Oxford,' in The Antiquary, III. 13: and especially F. Madan's forthcoming work on 'the Oxford Press' in which this section will be discussed.⟩

[3] ⟨See note 3, p. 16; and Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, pp. 382 foll.⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩(*a*) 'This common way was given by leave by King ⟨Henry⟩ III to Walter Merton to include; vide Twyne III 598.' (*b*) See the inquisition about this lane and gate in Twyne IV 623.

[5] ⟨According to Gutch, Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 3, note (1), Wood never wrote this treatise on Merton Coll.⟩

[6] Inquisitiones 14 Edward II ⟨1320⟩, 150, in Turri London; vide Twyne XXII 135, Twyne XXIII 617.

praedictas quoddam messuagium cum pertinentibus in Oxon quod vocatur Goter Halle, quod quidem messuagium tenetur de haeredibus Johannis Feteplace per servitium Dec. et 8 ⟨? decem et octo i. e. 18⟩ denariorum per annum pro omni servitio et valet dictum messuagium per annum in omnibus exitibus, 6*s* 8*d*, etc,'—Soe far part of the said inquisition. But by whome it was graunted to that Colledge I have not absolutely seen; only divers writings of the delivery of seysyn[1] of the same and the release and acknowledgment of the right therof ⟨**fol. 39 b**⟩ to others.

⟨S. John Baptist Church.⟩

The next place in our perambulation is the parish church of S. John Baptist, for the building of the north isle of which the said hall (as I guesse) with other ten⟨ements⟩ adjoyning was pulled downe.

Concerning the first erection of the said church, I have noe where as yet seen; but of the sufficient antiquity therof wee have it sometimes presented to us in ancient scripts. It did of old belong to the Abbey of Reading, etc. See the rest in my discours of the parish churches ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

Soe farre may be said of S. John Baptist Church[2].

⟨Merton College; S. Alban Hall.⟩

The next places in our course are Merton College and St. Alban's Hall, of which elswhere in the first[3] book in page . . . .

⟨Nun Hall.⟩

In the limitts of the last as it now stands was Nun Hall, annexed to it as one of our registers[4] in the year 1450 and 51 testifye. Wherin also are the names of divers principalls of them.

[1] Twyne III 596; the seysyn was made to three of the fellows, as it there appears. ⟨See an abstract of the document in Brodrick's Memorials of Merton College, p. 308; the three fellows are *John* Grey⟨n⟩ville, *Adam* de Lyndestede, and *Walter* de Horkestowe.⟩

[2] S. John Baptist's Church, M. p. 6.

[3] ⟨Merton College, Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 3. The site of Merton College was occupied by four tenements, (*a*) one belonging to the Abbey of Reading, on the west of S. John Baptist Church, (*b*) one to the Priory of S. Frideswyde's, (*c*) one to Jacob the son of Mossey, a Jew of London, and (*d*) one to Robert Flixthorpe. The three last stood on the east of S. John Baptist Church, and their site is now occupied by the front Quadrangle of Merton College. For S. Alban Hall, see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 654. See also Brodrick's Memorials of Merton College, pp. 301–316, with the plan there. From what is said about S. Alban Hall and Nun Hall in Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 655, we may infer that these tenements with their gardens extended from S. John Baptist Street to the city wall.⟩

[4] Registrum Aaa. fol. 86. et 98, 2.

[Nun [1] Hall (Aula Monialium), soe called because it anciently belonged to the nuns of Littlemore, com. Oxon. In this place the fellows of Merton College took care within few years after the said college was founded (and, as it seemeth, the founder also) that the kindred of the said founder should be educated and maintained; that is to say, (i)—such that were borne of and descended from Margaret (sister to Christina, the mother of the founder) who maried William Chastaygne of Kyngesmulle; (ii)—from Robert, brother of the said Christina; (iii)—from Christina, sister to the founder, who maried on⟨e⟩ Thomas Worting; (iv)—from Editha, another sister, who maried (as it seemeth) one Eddrad; (v)—from Castama or Castania, another sister, who maried one Oliver; (vi)—from Matilda, another sister, who maried one de Wyly; (vii)—from Alice, another sister, who maried [Peter [2]] de la Clyne ⟨Clyve?⟩; (viii)—from Agnes de Ewell, another sister; (ix)—from Matilda, another sister, who maried one Staks at the Wich or Wyke; with others. The issue of all whome were here (I say) maintained from within seven years and less after the foundation of the College till the raigne of Henry IV or therabouts at what time they were woren out and forgotten and few or none left that layd claime or rather made suit for maintenance. They had here a Master or principall, fellow of Merton College, that governed them and read to them. Those that were yong had a grammer master to teach them sometimes in the hall and somtimes in the University. Others that were mature the principall or some other that the College appointed read logick and philosophy to them; whome, if any hopefull, were elected fellows of the College, not by force of statute, but good will.

It appears that maintenance were given to the founder's kindred that were either students elswhere in the University or in the country,—but see whether they were not at first foundation of the College maintained in the towne; vide collectanea ex computis collegii Merton, pp. 18, 24.

Besides the said kindred, were others in following ages that were students here who belonged to the college, continuing there till the union of their hall with Alban Hall [3].]

[1] ⟨The paragraphs in square brackets are written on a slip of paper pasted to fol. 39 b. At the top of the slip is this reference:—⟩ 'Grammaticus in Collegium Merton, Twyne XXIV p. 168 et Jacobi (?) in statutis.' ⟨Lower down is another note:⟩ 'Grammatici hic per statuta forte, vide Twyne XXIV 168.'

[2] ⟨— (i. e. the mark for an omission) corrected to 'Peter.'⟩

[3] ⟨The slip ends with two notes, the first referring to the founder's kin mentioned above:—⟩ (*a*) 'Those that were not capable of being scolars were bound apprentices.' (*b*) 'Alban Hall, 2 marks; le Mine Hall or Nunne Hall, two marks; Twyne XXIII 132.'

⟨Hert Hall.⟩

Then on the east side therof was Hert Hall. 'Item de Hert Hall in vico S. Johannis pro qua Magister Aulae Balliolae solvit 4*s* quit rent,'—soe a rentall[1] of S. John's Hospitall, made in the beginning of Edward III, which annual rent was given to them[2] by Mr Peter de Abendon, the first Warden[3] of Merton College, by the same name, about the year 12—. But the cheif rent and moyety therof did belong to Walter de Forderinghey, the first Master of Balliol College, who in his will left it to Richard Hunsingore, clerk; and he, in the 9 of Edward II[4] ⟨1315⟩, to the said college.

It was ruinated and converted into a garden before the year 1424, as appears by the aforesaid description of this parish; and then probably it was by Merton College added to the limitts of S. Alban's Hall, paying for the same a quit rent to Balliol College, as they doe to this day.

⟨Lomb Hall.⟩

Next unto it on the east side was Lomb Hall, the name of which I have only seene in the charter of the aforementioned Richard Hunsingore to the said college, as soe situated[5].

⟨Elmen Hall.⟩

Elmen[6] Hall or Helm Hall, neare to the former; of which thus:—'le Helm Hall de Godstow, quattuor marcas et dimidium,'—soe a certaine rentall[7] or rather an accompt of the receipt of moneys towards a tax from the houses of clerks in Edward II his raigne[7].

It was given to the said Nunnery by Stephen the son of Warin the miller[8] about the 18 Henry III ⟨1234⟩, lying then betweene the land of 'Albertus et Willelmus aquarius' in S. John's parish. The dominicum therof belonged to S. Frideswyde's Priory who received alwaies thence an annuall rent of 2*s*. But afterwards (in consideration of other lands and tenements exchanged betweene those two religious houses) the rent was by S. Frideswyde's[9] remitted to God-

[1] inter munimenta ejusdem Hospitalis in Collegio Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 129 et vide 128.

[2] liber evidentiarum ejusdem Hospitalis, fol. 35; Twyne III 638.

[3] ⟨Warden from 1272–1286, see Brodrick's Memorials of Merton College, p. 153.⟩

[4] Ex archivis Collegii Balliol, vide Historiam Balliol, p. .... .

[5] ⟨Here is a mark which seems to refer to a note on an interleaf not now found.⟩

[6] Elme Hall M. page 3, 12; Twyne III 593, 597.

[7] in archivis civitatis Oxon; Twyne XXIII 132.

[8] Registrum Godstow, fol. 126 et 135; Twyne XXIV p. 239, 240.

[9] Registrum magnum S. Frideswydae, p. 319; Twyne XXII 243; V. 549; et registrum Godstow ut supra, fol. 135.

stow, 1286, by the name of 'domus quondam Stephani Bishop in parochia S. Johannis Baptistae quae vocatur Elmen Hall.'

⟨Great and Little Bileby.⟩

Next unto it were the houses of Great and Little Bileby, belonging in the beginning of Henry III his raigne[1] to Adam de Chinnore, clerk, who togeather with Alexander de Watlinton, gave them to S. Frideswyde's Priory in the said king's raigne; being then, before, and severall years after inhabited by clerks, as from sufficient testimony is apparent.

⟨Runsive Hall.⟩

Then was there, adjoyning to them, Runsive Hall, or 'domus Runcevall' as 'tis elswhere. 'Carta de domo vocata postea Runsive Hall de quo primo habuimus 20*d* redditus ut patet infra,'—soe a rubrick before a charter in S. Frideswyde's leiger book[2] which is all I find of it[3].

This hall it seems with the four former in S. John's parish (viz. Great and Little Bileby, Elmen Hall, and Lomb Hall[4]) were sometimes standing betweene Hert Hall before mentioned and the end of S. John Baptist's Street by Nightingale Hall Lane[5]; and were all ruinated before the year 1424, as appears from the aforesaid discription, wherin 'tis manifest that the ground wheron they stood were then devided into two garden grounds; one belonging to Merton College; and the other, eastward under the city wall, to S. Frideswyde's, which since was joyned to the former in one as it now remaineth.

Soe farre for those halls on the south side of S. John's Street.

⟨Lackford Hall.⟩

As for those on the north side, have bin, first, Lackeford Hall. Of which is only mention in a charter[6], 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩, wherby

[1] Registrum antiquum ejusdem Prioratus, p. 162, carta 157; Twyne XXII 260; F. 83, 84, 86.

[2] Registrum magnum fol. 459; Twyne XXII 260.

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Of Runcivall Hall vide Twyne III 992 et Twyne XXIII 139, and something to that effect see Twyne III 599 ad imum.' ''Tis called also Romcyvalle Hall, Twyne XXIII 132, vide in appendice.' ⟨Note on a slip of paper pasted to fol. 39*b*:—⟩ 'Runcivall Hall:—In a little peice of parchment tyed to a bursar's accompt of Merton College, 12 Edward II ⟨1318⟩, is a chedule of goods remaining in Roncevall Hall taken by the Warden and fellowes of Merton College. 2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩, mention there of the kitchin, celar, and hall.'

[4] ⟨Here is a mark which seems to refer to a note on an interleaf not now found.⟩

[5] ⟨Now King Street.⟩

[6] Rotuli hustengorum Oxon, 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩, in chartophylacio Oxon; Twyne XXIII 622.

John Cary of Oxon, luminour, gave and graunted to Mr. John Deverel, clerk, a void plott of ground in the street and parish of S. John betweene Chymney Hall on the west and a tenement[1] of S. Frideswyde's on the east; which plott, as he in his deed saith, 'dudum vocabatur[1] Lackford Hall.'

⟨Chimney Hall.⟩

Then Chymney Hall in the same parish, belonging sometimes to S. John's Hospitall; in one of whose rentalls[2] for tenements in S. John's Street it is thus delivered:—'de domo proxima Aulae cum camino, etc.' It was the tenement of John Kepeharme from the said Hospitall in the raignes of Edward I and II, and then taxed at five marks. ⟨fol. 40 a⟩ 'Item, le Chymney Hall Johannis Kepeharme reddit domui S. Johannis, quinque marcas':—soe the aforesaid accompt[3] of clerks' houses in Edward II his raigne. Divers conveyances of it I have seen after John Kepeharm's time while 'twas a hall, and afterwards when a void peice of ground. In one of which[4], 30 Edward III ⟨1356⟩, it is stiled 'a toft lately called Chymney Hall'; which argues, that is, 'twas quite ruinated at that time and consequently very ancient. How long before it entertained students I cannot say; yet certaine I am it was possessed by them 31 Edward I ⟨1303⟩, for soe it seems from a coroner's inquest[5] then taken, wherin 'tis said that one Thomas de Ketings, of Ireland, clerk, who had his hand in the death of another, had then his abode 'apud la Chymney Halle in Vico S. Johannis[6].'

⟨*Logic Lane.*⟩

Next to the place where the same hall was sometimes situated wee have a lane called[7] Logick Lane. Of which though I find noe great matter therof, yet it plainly appears that it assumed its name from a hall sometimes therin or adjoyning called Aristotle's Hall, as also from a Scoole near the north end therof in Horsmuln Lane[8], where logicians performed exercises.

[1] Of which tenement of S. Frideswyde's and Lackford Hall; and why soe called; see contenta ex libro S. Frideswydae pp. 112, 111.

[2] inter munimenta Collegii Magdalen ut supra; Twyne XXIII. 129.

[3] Twyne XXIII 132.

[4] Rotuli hustengorum ut supra; Twyne XXIII 622; see other conveyances Twyne XXIII 204, 205.

[5] Rotuli inquisitionum coronatoris Oxon 31 Edward I ⟨1303⟩ in cartophylacio civitatis Oxon; Twyne IV 35, Twyne XXIII 164.

[6] ⟨Here is a mark which seems to refer to a note on an interleaf not now found.⟩

[7] ⟨A mark here seems to refer to a note on an interleaf not now found.⟩

[8] ⟨See note 3, p. 132.⟩

⟨Aristotle's Hall.⟩

As for the scoole I have said of it elswhere [1]. The hall, it seems, stood in the garden opposite to Alban Hall, and belonged to S. John's Hospitall, as their ancient rentalls [2] in the raignes of Edward II and III testifye. Divers names of the principalls therof occurr in our registers, togeather with other affaires concerning it. Among which I find [3] that some therof who were for the most part accounted indigent had license under the publick scale of the Cancellor of the University, 1461, to require the almes of well-disposed people as I have elswhere [4] laid downe. This hall decaying about the year . . ., the ground therof with the garden belonging therto was by Magdalen College let to Merton, who afterwards annexed [5] it to Portionists Hall, as it now remaineth.

⟨Colecill Hall.⟩

Coleshull ⟨Hall⟩ or Colecill Hall; soe called from a name [6] who were burgesses of Oxon that owned it, of whome John Coleshull was one, who (dying [7] 1273) left part therof to S. Peter's parish church in the Baylye (and the rest by Joane Coleshull, his daughter or grandchild, 1349). Divers dimissions from the proctors of that church I have seen which stileth it by that name; as also a note [8] showing that it was re-aedified by them, 1449. But at length a long lease therof being let to Merton College was by the said proctors togeather with the rector and parishioners of the church sold [9] to them, being then a void plot, about the 5 Henry VIII ⟨1513⟩, by paying 8*d* per annum for the same according to their indenture by which they obliged themselves to performe it the said year.

⟨Knight Hall.⟩

The next hall to this (of Coleshull, which occurres among the aulary cautions even to the year 1505) was Knight Hall, which belonged for the most part (if not all) to S. John's Hospitall; in one of whose rentalls [10], 2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩, it is stiled 'Aula Militis,' then yeilding to them 9*s*.

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 745.⟩

[2] inter munimenta ejusdem Hospitalis ut supra; Twyne XXIII 128.

[3] Registrum Aaa fol. 183b; vide in Aula Aristotelis. ⟨See Anstey's Munimenta Academica, p. 684.⟩

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., I. 619.⟩

[5] It was let to John White tempore Henry VI, vide Twyne XXIII. 204.

[6] Nicholas de Coleshull, V 65; William de Coleshull, proctor, ⟨in 1281.⟩

[7] inter munimenta Collegii Merton, Twyne III 592.

[8] Registrum Aaa fol. 79, 1.

[9] inter chartas in archivis ejusdem ecclesiae; Twyne XXIII 431.

[10] inter munimenta ⟨Coll. Magd.⟩ ut supra; Twyne XXIII 127, 3.

But the true reason why it was soe called was because it was the house of one Alexander Knyght, a mechanick[1] living in this parish at and divers years before the foundation of Merton College, as appears among the names of wittnesses to charters[2] for the conveyance of tenements to the founder of the said college for the foundation and enlargment therof. At length all the interest herin belonging to the aforesaid Hospitall was by a charter of composition[3] between the Master and Covent therof and Merton College wholy released to that college, 10 Henry VI ⟨1432⟩. In which composition it is stiled the messuage sometimes of Alexander Knyght[4] 'sed modo vocatum Knyght Hall,' and situated betweene Coleshull Hall on the east and the land of Merton College on the west and Kybald Street (towards which it abutted) on the north. After which, within some years following, this hall with the former (being much ruinated) was quite levelled[5] with the ground and converted into a garden for the use of Portionists Hall, as to this day remaineth on the east side therof.

⟨Portionists Hall.⟩

Then was there, next on the west side of Kynyght Hall, the ground sometimes (as I guesse) of Richard le Curteys[6] mentioned before. From him or from his near allies it came to Mr. Peter de Abendon *alias* Laking[7], Warden of Merton College, (having bin before and in his time a grammer scoole theron, as I have among the schooles already delivered[8]). But he, after his resignation of that office, feoffed[9] it[10] about the year 1288 to Mr. Jeffry de Cudinton, Mr. Richard de Normanthon, and Mr. Richard de Chelsham for the perpetuall use of that college, they being then fellows therof. Afterwards in the next age following and about the year 1349, John Wylliot, fellow therof also ⟨**fol. 40 b**⟩ and about these times Cancellor of the University, bestowing an exhibition for the maintenance of nine poore schollers to be of the same house; was afterwards allotted an habitation for them, as I have in Merton College more at larg laid downe. From whome (being stiled Portionists[11], those that

[1] 'mechanick' subst. for 'carpenter.'

[2] Vide Twyne III 591.

[3] inter munimenta Collegii Merton; Twyne III 591, 596.

[4] Walter le Knit circa annum 1207; vide Twyne XXIV 660.

[5] but before that it was a stable for Merton College, ut in Twyne III.

[6] vide librum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 167 carta 268. ⟨For Curteys see in the treatise on C. C. C. in Chap. XXIX.⟩

[7] terra Petri de Laking, F p. 36.

[8] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. pp. 716, 717.⟩

[9] 'feoffed' substituted for 'conveyed.'

[10] inter munimenta Collegii Merton; Twyne III 596.

[11] ⟨The clause seems to have at first run:—⟩ 'From whome being stiled Portionists, since Postmasters, Hall.'

have such a stinted portion) it was knowne and written by the name of Aula Portionistarum, Portionists or Postmaster's Hall and sometimes Little Merton Hall[1]. Wherin after they had continued till the year 1595 were then for severall inconveniences which arose by their disorder called over to abide in Merton College[2], and their habitation (part of it) was demised to lay persons, as it continueth soe to this time[3].

⟨Biham, or Beam, Hall.⟩

The next hall to the former, which now is the dwelling of Dr. Thomas Willis and opposite to S. John's parish church, was Biham Hall, belonging in the beginning of Henry III to one William de Bosco, afterwards (as I guesse) Cancellor of this University. From him, in the 37 of the same (anno 1252) or therabouts, it came to Mr. Gilbert de Biham, canon and afterwards praecentor of Wells; who letting it to clerks as 'twas before, came to be called after his name. From him and from Reynold de Hulmo, rector of All Saints' Church, who had part therof, came to S. Frideswyde's Priory[4] who retained it to them and their successors till King Henry VIII's time. The various wayes that this hall hath bin written by hath given occasion to divers to take them for severall:—viz. 'Aula Boemii' as one of our bookes[5] of Epistles hath; then 'Bohemiae[6],' as if the schollers of that nation resided here before the University of Prague was established according to the supposition of some of this University that have bin well seen in antiquities; 'Beam Hall' and 'Aula Trabinia' or 'Trabina,' as our registers[7] for the most part have, wherin also are the names of divers principalls and scholler therof; 'Beni ⟨? Bem⟩ Hall,' in S. Frideswyde's great leiger book[8]; and lastly 'Beme Hall,' as the book[9] of Osney with divers other scripts. But all of them wheresoever they are written, as far as I have yet seen, seeme according to the scituation of it therin expressed to be one and the same hall.

⟨The early Oxford press.⟩

Herin also, if I am not mistaken[10], the first printing presse after the invention of that art was by the Universitye's approbation setled

[1] vide Twyne III 602.

[2] Registrum modernum Collegii Merton fol. 177, sed vide in Collectaneis.

[3] ⟨Wood's own family then rented it from Merton College, see p. 4. Two deletions here, one of half a line, the other (apparently beginning 'being the habitation of') of a line and a half, perhaps refer to that fact.⟩

[4] Registrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 465, 466, 467; Twyne XXII 261; et registrum parvum p. 165, 166, 167, 168; but noe mention therin of a hall.

[5] liber epistolarum F. fol. 172, 1.

[6] Registrum F (reversed) fol. 45, vide in Aula Bohemiae.

[7] Reg. Aaa. fol. 208, 2; et fol. ....

[8] ut supra, fol. 465.

[9] Reg. Osney bibl. Cotton fol. X; Twyne XXII 291 et vide Twyne XXIII 85.

[10] See below in Jesus Hall.

and exercised by those two famous typographists, John Scolar and Wynand or Winken le Worde, Germans; with others both before and after.

⟨S. John Baptist's Hall.⟩

Adjoyning Biham Hall on the west side was S. John Baptist's Hall[1], now knowne by that neighbourhood by the name of 'the Pit,' opposite to the north doore of S. John's Church. 'Tenementum Johannis de Sancto Johanne, Aula S. Johannis, cum tribus cotagiis, 33*s* 4*d*,'—soe an ancient rentall sometimes of Osney[2] (1463) to whome it did belong from within few years after their foundation. I find mention of its name divers times in Osney book[3] and their old charters; as also in our registers, of the names of principalls therof, which I shall now passe over[4].

⟨*Grope Lane.*⟩

Next to S. John's Hall is Grope Lane, leading from S. John's Church and Street to S. Marie's, as is before ⟨p. 137⟩ shewed.

⟨S. Martin's Hall.⟩

Wherin I find to have bin these halls following, first, S. Martin's Hall, different from Little Merton[5] or Portionists Hall beforementioned. 'Aula S. Martini S. Frideswydae, 40*s*,'—soe the aforesaid accompt[6] for clerks houses in Edward II his raigne. It belonged, as from thence it appears, to S. Frideswyde's Priory; in whose book[7] I find mention of it thus:—'de terra inter le Oriel et Aulam S. Martini in vico S. Johannis.' Again, before another charter[8], thus:—'carta de domo cestr. ⟨?⟩ modo vocata Martin Hall, etc.' Soe farr part of two rubricks before charters therin; by which it appears to be both in the parish and street of S. John, though contrary to the last[9] I find it to have bin in this lane; for, in the common register[10] of Oriell College, to whome it was first demised and afterwards per-

[1] ⟨The site of this hall is now occupied by the new buildings of C. C. C. at the corner of Grove and Merton Streets.⟩

[2] inter munimenta Osney in chartario Aedis Xti, vide in aula S. Johannis, vide transcriptionem quam habeo.

[3] ut supra fol. X et alibi in eodem; Twyne XXII 291, Twyne XXIII 25.

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'If wee cannot bring in Dosier Hall, Three Crosses, and Gayler Hall to be sometimes in the scite of Merton College, then bring them in here at the conclusion of my discours of this street of St. John.'

[5] ⟨Then pronounced 'Marton Hall,' and so capable of being confused with 'Martin Hall.' A marginal note has 'Merton Hall standing 1523, O 71.'⟩

[6] Twyne XXIII 132.

[7] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 421; Twyne XXII 255; F 73, 82.

[8] ibid. fol. 464; vide librum parvum S. Frideswydae i. e., contenta p. 82.

[9] ⟨i. e. the statement that it was in S. John Street.⟩

[10] Registrum commune Collegii Oriell penes decanum, fol. 84.

petually (on some consideration) alienated by the said Priory, tells us that it stood at the east end of their library which, according to tradition, was where the present hall of the same college is now built. Soe that, according to that proof, it stood betwixt it and this lane.

⟨Schipster's Hall.⟩

Then was there, near to the back gate of the said college, and almost opposite to Kybald Street, another place for clerks called Schipster's[1] Hall, as is manifest from the description[2] of this parish, 1424, as is before laid downe. Which is all I have seen of it.

⟨Porta de l'Oriole.⟩

Going from hence up this lane on the west side therof wee sometimes came to a great stone gate[3] opposite to Worme Hall, having bin the farthest extent of this parish on this side of Grope Lane.

Then above that gate were severall tenements which belonged to S. Marie's Church and in that parish; then the back part of S. Marie's Hall, as I have elswhere laid downe. On the other side of this lane, which is the easterne, was the back part of Great and Little Lyon Hall in S. Marie's parish.

⟨Grensted Hall.⟩

Then next to them ⟨**fol. 41 a**⟩ was Grensted in S. John's Parish, sometimes belonging to Merton College; which they, according as an inquisition[4] saith (49 Edward III ⟨1375⟩), had obtained to them and their successors, being then a void plott of ground and before[5] the right of one Thomas de Bere. But because they procured it without the King's license he recovered it[6] against them (14 Henry IV ⟨1413⟩) with other tenements adjoyning.

⟨Wormen Hall.⟩

Next to Grensted was Worme or Wormen Hall, of which I only find in the charter of one Robert Skerne, 8 Henry VI ⟨1430⟩, wherby he[7] gave it (with another hall in S. Edward's parish) for sixty and sixteen years to Merton College, conditionally that his anniversary should be duly kept by them. It was then situated

[1] Alice Shepster V 238.

[2] inter munimenta Collegii Merton, Twyne III 602.

[3] called Porta de l'Oriole, Twyne XXII 256, O 39.

[4] inter munimenta coenobii Osney in chartario Aedis Xti, Twyne XXIII 102; vide Twyne III 602.

[5] ⟨i. e. formerly belonging to.⟩

[6] ex quibusdam indicibus in officii receptoris scaccarii registro, fol. 84, Twyne XXII 297.

[7] Inter munimenta Collegii Merton, Twyne III 599.

between a tenement of the Abbat of Osney on the north and a tenement of the Hospitall of S. John on the south, the last of which tenements standing on the corner turning up into Kibald Street was in a certain script[1], dated about the year 1424, stiled 'ortus Greue[2].'

⟨*Kibald Street.*⟩

Wee are now come to the remainder of a street called of old time Kibalde Streete, which stretched it selfe formerly from and through the Oriole, and since (as now) from Oriall College backgate to Horsmulne Lane, [and[3], if I am not mistaken, crookedly from thence to the Angell backgate neare the east end of S. John's Street.] Of which all as far as I have seene speaketh it to have bin in S. John's parish. In a charter[4] written when Peter Torald was Mayor, Laurence Wythe and Macaeus, provosts of Oxon, which was about the year 1234 or rather before, it is stiled 'Kibolde Strete in parochia S. Johannis Baptistae.' Soe likewise the leiger booke[5] of Osney hath it by that name. But in most charters and especially in S. Frideswyde's[6] book it is written Kibald. From whence it hath its name[7], whether from such a hall therin as I shall anon shew, it is not now in readinesse to produce. Elswhere I find[8] mention of a messuage in 'Kibald's twychen,' that is, as I suppose, 'Kibaldi bivium,' a double way or a way having two parts and common to tow parishes[9], as that was without doubt to S. Marie's and S. John's, [part[10] of the north side being in S. Marie's and the south side in S. John's.]

But by what name soever it hath bin called, it was in ancient time a populous place and contained divers halls and tenements as I shall forthwith shew. All which decaying by the decrease of schollers in our University and the ground wheron they stood included by University College and by other tenements in S. John's Street, the streete it selfe was in the 9 of Elizabeth ⟨1567⟩ let by the city[11]

[1] Twyne III. 602.

[2] ⟨? 'hortus Greve' or 'Grene.'⟩

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are added from the margin.⟩

[4] in archivis Academiae in pixide F numero 6 et 8, vide Twyne I p. 42.

[5] registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton fol. 112; Twyne XXII 286.

[6] registrum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 162, carta 258.

[7] ⟨substituted for 'from whence the word hath its derivation.'⟩

[8] registrum Osney ut supra, fol. 237; Twyne XXII 288.

[9] ⟨The words 'which were S. Marie's and S. John's' followed but were scored out.⟩

[10] ⟨The first cast of this clause was, 'and branching out from Kibold Street on the north side therof.' This was scored out and the clause in brackets substituted. Afterwards the words 'part of the north side being in S. Marie's' were scored out.⟩

[11] liber senatus concilii Oxon fol. 110; Twyne XXIII 592; sed vide.

to Corpus Christi College for 21 years by paying yearly 4*s* at the least with these conditions, viz., that they should build at each end therof a wall with two great gates, and that each man that had a back-way therin from their tenements in S. Marie's ⟨parish⟩ in the High Street and from those in S. John's Street should have free ingresse therin at necessary times and have their back-sides reserved unto them. All which being accomplished and the lease with other years following expired, the one half therof towards the east end was by University College inclosed (having had a lease therof from the city), and the other part laid open as it now continueth [1].

⟨Jesu Hall.⟩

As for the halls that have bin therin were first Jesu Hall [where[2] now Corpus Christi College stables are with other building at the east end therof made by them at the foundation of their College a brew-house, both] which upon the decay of schollers therin [divers[3] years before] was united to Biham Hall standing behind it and made (part of it) a refectory[4] for their use and then knowne by the name of Beam Hall *alias* Jesu Hall. By which name coming into the hands of the King at the dissolution of Cardinal Wolsey's College which did enjoy most of the lands of S. Frideswyde's and afterwards of Osney (when made a cathedrall by King Henry VIII) was by King Edward VI in the 7 year of his raigne ⟨1553⟩ sold[5] to Georg Owen, esquire, his phisitian, to be held of him in socage as of the honour of Ewelme. But he the same year the 28 of March granted it to Robert Morwent, clerk, and praesident of Corpus Christi College. By which means comming to that College, they converted it into a stable; and the east end therof (now a single tenement) into a brewhouse for their owne use. Which soe continueth.

⟨William Hall.⟩

William Hall, called antiently Keeble and Kibald Hall; belonging[6] (beyond all record almost) to the University, amongst whose muniments and charters I have seen divers dimissions therof by those

[1] ⟨Now Grove Place off Grove Street.⟩

[2] ⟨In the MS. there is a line drawn about the passage in square brackets, perhaps to mark it for deletion, as the substance of it is repeated later on. The sense is:—there were two houses (i) Jesu Hall, afterwards the stables of Corpus Christi College, (ii) another building at the east end of Jesu Hall, afterwards the brewhouse of the same College.⟩

[3] ⟨These three words are scored out.⟩

[4] e notis Magistri Windsore quondam socius Collegii Corporis Christi; vide in aula Biham et Jesu; vide W p. 47, 96.

[5] ex archivis collegii Corporis Christi in pixide A 4; Twyne XXIII 666.

[6] See the giver therof, Twyne I 42; perhaps called William Hall from William Heyland, ther mentioned.

names, which I shall forbeare now to recite. It stood on the north side of this street and was for many years agoe ruinated ⟨**fol. 41 b**⟩ and converted into a garden, but since built upon againe and made a stable by the University carrier[1].

⟨S. Andrew's Hall.⟩

Next to William Hall on the east side was S. Andrew's Hall[2] which belonged to Osney, in one of whose[3] rentalls in the raigne of Edward III for tenements in S. John's parish, it is thus delivered:—'Aula S. Andreae in Kibald, solvit 7*s* per Magistrum Laurentium de Hybernia' (principal). The names of severall principalls[4] therof doth occurre in our registers even to the year 1505; which I shall now passe over and only tell you that it was annexed to Deep Hall in S. Marie's parish, as one of them[5] in the year 1461 sheweth.

⟨Hert Hall.⟩

Hert Hall, in the same parish of S. John and sometimes belonging to Osney; in one of whose rentalls in the Edward III, as is beforesaid, I find thus of it:—'Aula le Hert per Magistrum Johannem Trygates' (principal). It was the tenement sometimes of Mr. Stephen de Stanes, clerke. From him by sale it came to William le Dosier[6], a wealthy burgesse of this parish, whose son Simon le Dosier gave it to the said Abbey[7] about the year 1260, being stiled then in his deed 'Aula Tegulata[8]' ('the slatted hall'). The reason why it was soe called I cannot resolve, unlesse (you'l say) it was one of the first tenements or one of those few that were slatted (like to that of Glassen Hall and Thatcht Hall) when the inhabitants of Oxford, as I have elswhere[9] said, began to defend their houses against fire by that device receved amongst them in King Stephen's raigne. In the 27 of

[1] ⟨On fol. 42 a are notes referring to the text of fol. 41 b. The first of them comes here:—⟩ 'Neare William Hall was Aula Scacarii, as a rentall of S. John's Hospitall, 13 Richard II ⟨1389⟩ testifieth, which goeth thus:— "Aula Willelmi quod est gardinum juxta Aulam Scacarii in parochia beati Johannis."' Sic in B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ in Coll. Corp. Christi bibliotheca, p. 60.

[2] S. Andrew's Hall in S. John's parish, Twyne III 602; pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous. S. Andrew's Hall given by one Seley, vide rentall which I have under the window, 1463. S. Andrew's Hall V 421, 427, 428, 483, 484. Aula 2 vel seld all ⟨*sic*⟩ V 421, 429, 483, 484; tenementum Radulphi scriptoris V 424, 427, 483, 484. ⟨In V 421 it appears as 'aula secunda sive seld Alle.'⟩

[3] in chart. Aed. Xti; Twyne XXIII 96.

[4] principalles S. Andreae V 288.

[5] registrum Aaa. fol. 188, 1.

[6] Dosier Hall V 232 bis, 236, 242, 366.

[7] reg. Osney bibliothecae Cotton, fol. 112; Twyne XXII 286, V. 366.

[8] with out doubt this 'aula tegulata' was afterwards called Dosier Hall and at length Hert Hall. See in my Latin coppy of the halls V 10, 29. Aula Hert V 421, 482. ⟨See note 4, p. 185.⟩

[9] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., I p. 171.⟩

Edward III ⟨1353⟩ I find it let to ferme[1] and demised by Osney to severall of the society of University College[2] by the name of Hert Hall, containing then a refectory and six chambers besides other necessary roomes, togeather with a plot of ground adjoyning on the east side of it towards Horsmuln Lane. Who (it seems) continuing tenants therunto alwaies after, it came at length upon the decay of schollers therin quite desolate; and the ground therof as well as part of the street afterwards wherin it stood included in the walks of the said College.

⟨Laddred Hall.⟩

Then was here Laddred Hall; of which a certaine rubrick before a charter in S. Fridewyde's book[3], thus:—'carta de redditu 2*s* de quodam tenemento juxta Laddred Hall.' In which charter that tenement is said to be situated in ⟨S.⟩ John's parish in this street between two tenements of the Prior of S. Fridewyde's, which is all I have found therof; only by circumstance that it stood on the south side of this street and opposite to William Hall[4].

⟨Scheild Hall.⟩

Then Scheild Hall, of which all the mention I find is in a coroner's[5] inquest, 31 Edward I ⟨1303⟩; viz. that one Walter le White, clerk, an Irishman and Willocks, a servitor to David de Bren, of the same nation, both 'de la Scheild Hall' in Kibalde Street had a hand in the killing of one Adam de Sarum.

⟨Black Hall.⟩

Neare to Scheild Hall was Black Hall[6], belonging formerly to S. John's Hospitall; in one of whose rentalls[7], in King Edward II his raigne, thus of its name only:—'de Aula Nigra in Kibalde Strete.' Which is all I have yet found of it.

⟨Vine Hall.⟩

Then was here Vyne Hall[8], belonging also to the said Hospitall. 'Item le Vine Hall in Kybald Street, reddit domui S. Johannis 18*s*,'—

[1] inter munimenta coenobii Osney in chartario Aedis Christi, Twyne XXIII 87.

[2] 'tenementum Dosier' held by University Coll., 1463; see the rentall of Ousney which I have under my window.

[3] liber magnus S. Frideswydae, fol. 468; Twyne XXII 262, F. 89.

[4] It was ⟨? must⟩ be the back part or garden of Dr. Willis ⟨see p. 184⟩ opposite to William Hall.

[5] inquisitiones coronatoris Oxon in archivis civitatis, Twyne IV 35.

[6] Black Hall V 228, 231, 233, 239, 241.

[7] inter munimenta ejusdem Hospitalis in Collegio Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 127, 3.

[8] 'Vine Hall, V 193, 228, 231, 235, 241.' 'Hauks Hall here, V 241; vide an in appendice.'

Soe an accompt[1] of the habitations of clerks before mentioned in the raigne of Edward II. Divers times I find it in rentalls of the said hospitall in the raigne of Edward III, by the name sometimes of 'Aula[2] Vineae' and [in[3] one of them it is] described to be 'contra muros villae versus Kybald Street.' Furthermore that there were schollers herin in the 33 of Edward I ⟨1305⟩ appears from another coroner's[4] inquest the same year, viz., that one 'Richard de Berden, mancipium de la Vigne Hall in Kibalde Strete' was the author and cheif instrument of the death of one Philip Port, a scholler of another hall in S. Peter's in the East.

⟨Corner Hall.⟩

And last of all (as far as I have yet seen) was Corner Hall[5], sometimes neare or on the place where University College ball-court is at the east end of this street by the south end of Horsmuln Lane. It belonged or at least part therof in the raigne of Henry III to Sir Fulk de Rowcote[6] or Ricote, knight, who among other revenews[7] gave 2*s* annuall rent thence by the name of 'Aula Angularis in Kybald Street apud le Horsmull' to the Hospitall of S. John. Which is all I have seen of it[8]. ⟨explicit fol. 41 b.⟩

[1] in archivis civitatis Oxon, Twyne XXIII 132.

[2] Vide Twyne XXIII 129.

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[4] inquisitiones coronatoris Oxon in archivis civitatis, Twyne IV 27, Twyne XXIII 178.

[5] ⟨Notes on fol. 42 a:—⟩ (*a*) 'domus in cornerio quam Ricardus Pencridge tenet, V 233; whether Corner Hall or Pencridg?' (*b*) 'Corner Hall V 195, 199 numero 23 b.' (*c*) 'domus in cornerio Willelmi Knyght, V 242; V 211 but that is in S. John Street V 484.' (*d*) 'terra angularis, V 192, in parochia S. Petri,' (*e*) 'Domus angularis, V 427.' (*f*) 'and note that some messuges in Kibald Street were in St. Peter's parish, V 199, 205.'

[6] When this Sir Fulco lived, see Twyne I p. 108. See also in the catalogue of sherriffs in the beginning of the books that hath the green strings.

[7] liber extractorum evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis in Collegio Magdalen, fol. 63, 2; Twyne III 640.

[8] ⟨On fol. 42 a there are some notes by A Wood concerning halls etc in this street besides those given *supra* in their places:—⟩

(*a*) 'Then was there Rose Hall, in S. John's parish, neare or adjoyning to S. Andrew's Hall; of which I find only its name in the description of S. John's parish 1442, vide Twyne III 602, vide V. 2, 16.' (*b*) 'Henry Rose, 186 in Twyne XXIII.' (*c*) 'White Hall, V 2, 16, 25.' (*d*) '⟨Br⟩ end Hall V 2, 16, 266.' (*e*) 'terra S. Frideswydae in Kibald Street inclusa per scolares Collegii Universitatis, F. 83.'

⟨The hand mentioned in note 2, page 119, and subsequently, has here written the following notes. The first of them is intended to contradict Wood's note (*a*) given above but is scored out, the writer having seen his error.⟩

(*a*) 'This is a mistake if the site of Andrew Hall (before set down) be true, viz. that it was united to Deep Hall garden. For Rose Hall was

the second or third tenement from the east end of Kibald Street and near the west end of University College ball-court.'

(*b*) 'The tenement I referred to being once two or more and containing 48 yards in length, it is very like that either Rose Hall or White Hall which both lay west of that tenement (antiently called Aula Tegulata postea Aula le Hert) did adjoyn on St. Andrew's Hall, as Mr. Wood remarks.'

(*c*) 'Rose and White Hall joyned on each other but the deeds mention not which lay east which west. One of them viz. the more east was once called Bishopsmore; the other belonged to . . . Grendon whose heirs passed them both to University College.'

⟨The transcriber of Transcript A has a note about this hand:—'I have heard it conjectured to be Mr. Smith's sometimes of University College.'⟩

⟨Other notes by A Wood follow concerning Hare Hall Lane and the halls there, see p. 127.⟩

(*a*) 'Hare Hall Lane alias Nitingale Hall Lane; see my discours of it at the beginning of this ward. Part of Kibald Street V 207. It was follow Kibald Street. It belonged to John Godmanston from the Hospitall, V. 176, from the towne, ibid.; and severall other things there. Its limits V 180 and 228.'

(*b*) 'Hare Hall et descriptio ejus V 178, 180; unde dicta V 199, 202, 233, United with Borstall Hall V 238, 241, 242.'

(*c*) 'Pencrish Hall et descriptio ejus V 178, 233. Mr. Richard Pencridge V 238. Whether not united to Chimney Hall becaus R. Pencridge held it V 239, 243, 480.'

(*d*) 'Ros in his Tabula saith that Pencridg Hall was destroyed before his time.'

(*e*) 'Nitingale Hall et descriptio ejus V 178, 228, 233, 238, 240, 241 *bis* Twyne III 597; A.V. 23. Unitur cum Chimney Hall, 1424, Twyne III 602.'

⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 28 a Wood has some notes referring to Dr. John Fell's work at Canterbury College (*supra* p. 174) and Peckwater and Vine Halls (*supra* p. 171:—⟩ 'Dr. Fell, Dean of X. Ch., patcht and mended Canterbury College, by making new windows therein uniformly, and rough-casted it. He ⟨'ye' in MS.⟩ built the east part and half the north part of Peckwater's Inn, which was sometimes an orchard belonging to one of the Cannons. Then did he build to the west part, and mad the west part (which was, as I think, Vine Hall) uniforme with the other in windows and rough-cast. Then did he finish the south side of Peckwater by taking out of his owne garden roome next to his back gate there, and built it uniforme as the rest. And wheras the way that leads from Peckwater to the great building was ⟨s⟩traight along from Peckwater to the middle of ⟨the⟩ north side of the great quadrangle over the ruins of the cathedrall of C⟨ardinal⟩ Wolsey, he mad it a shorter cut as now 'tis, by cutting a peice through his garden. Then as for the place where wee goe up into the hall, which was open on the top and a confused way in building and scarce any steps, he made ⟨it⟩ as 'tis now by the help of one ... Smith, an artificer of London, who built the arch ⟨'to depend' (scored out)⟩ as now 'tis. Then did he alter and ⟨'he' in MS.⟩ re-aedify the cloister by making ⟨'make' in MS.⟩ it uniforme, which lay like the cloisters of Osney.' 'Great Tom was cast in Canterbury Hall the time before the last.' ⟨For the buildings which have replaced Fell's work on the site of Canterbury, Peckwater, and Vine Halls, see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 453, 455.⟩

⟨CHAPTER IX.⟩

South-West Ward[1].

⟨Incipit **fol. 44 a**[2].⟩ I have delivered before that this ward reacheth from South Gate on the west side of the street to the north-east corner of Quatervois, and from thence on the south side to West Gate and all that portion of land contained in the bowells therof to the city wall.

⟨*Fish Street, now the northern half of S. Aldate's Street.*⟩

⟨Segrim's Houses.⟩

The place then where I must begin my discourse therof is at South Gate, adjoyning which were the tenements of the Segrims, burgesses of Oxon at and divers years after the Norman Conquest; and held 'in dominico' as it should seem of the Cannons of S. Frideswyde[3]. Afterwards or about those times they were converted into hostells for people of a scholastick and religious conversation. Which continuing for that use till the decay of discipline and doctrine in our University, came to be the possession of the servants and retainers to the said Priory[4]. At length Thomas Wolsey, that heroick and publick-spirited Cardinall, when he converted the said Priory into a College, turned also these tenements into an Hospitall ('πτωχοδοχειον insigne') to receive and have releife from it. But his designes failing before compassed, and falling into the King's hands, this with his college was left imperfect both in its buildings (as it now remaineth) and its revenews. But afterwards King Henry VIII taking upon him to perfect the college in some sort in its endowment setled here also

[1] ⟨A Wood has dated this chapter:—⟩ Jan. 28, 1662 ⟨i.e. 166⅔.⟩

[2] ⟨Fol. 42 a contains only the notes already given, fol. 42 b is blank. Fol. 43 a has only these notes 'South-West Ward.' 'Quotations out of S. Frideswyde's little register corrected.' fol. 43 b has only this note 'Catalogue of the principalls of Broadgates is among catalogue of principalls of halls on my upper shelf.'⟩

[3] Vide cartam 71 ex libro S. Frideswydae et 73, 82, 83; and in the writings belonging to S. Aldate's parish.

[4] Whether not Boll Hall here, V 165; whether not two of that name; see in quotations of Bolle Hall.

the number of 24 almesmen and each to have 6£ per annum; which continueth soe[1] to this day.

⟨S. Aldate's Church.⟩

From hence on the north side wee goe to S. Aldate's Church. Concerning the first foundation of which, it seemeth to me to have bin very ancient; I meane if wee regard, etc.; vide cetera inter ecclesias parochiales ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

Thus much may be said of S. Aldate's Church[2].

⟨Broadgates Hall.⟩

On the south side of which and behind Christ Church Hospitall before mentioned was somtimes that venerable peice of antiquity standing called Broadgates Hall[3]. Which though it with other halls adjoyning hath risen from that estate to a college called Pembroke College, yet being soe fresh in memory since it was soe converted, I shall, though not in its proper place, speak therof as a moderne[4] hall by delivering something therof concerning its first rise, and then as far as our regesters deliver give a catalogue of the Principalls therof. That it therefore did antiently belong to S. Frideswyde's priory; vide cetera[5] inter aulas modernas, etc.

After you have done with Broadgates, then insert those halls that I have writt at the end therof, with the Hamel.

⟨*Penifarthing Street, now Pembroke Street.*⟩

Returning into Fish Street againe wee passe by a parcell of houses standing at the east end of S. Aldate's Church[6] (which were built on the ground belonging to the yard therof) and come to the easterne entrance of a street called Penifarthing Street, part of which on the south side therof and soe far as a little entrance leading thence to Pembroke College was also anciently another parcell of the said churchyard[7]; but, by the increas of severall chantry preists belonging to the church of S. Aldate, was built upon as it should seem for their use[8].

[1] ⟨By a graceful act of inter-collegiate courtesy Ch. Ch. has (1888) allowed this building to become the property of Pembroke College, which has thus been enabled to complete its natural site.⟩

[2] Hamel here, and then the hall. Hamel hath ben bigger before the Hospitall was partly built upon it. ⟨The reference is to a lane called 'Hamel' formerly between Ch. Ch. Almshouses and Pembroke College.⟩

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Coll. and Halls, p. 614.⟩

[4] ⟨i.e. still existing.⟩

[5] ⟨See the treatise in Chap. XXIX.⟩

[6] ⟨Still seen in Peshall's map, 1773; since taken down.⟩

[7] But the corner-hous where a barber now lives was belonging to S. Frideswyde's as in a dimission therof by the Prior in libro magno p. 360.

[8] a house here called the Preist-house V 163.

As concerning the said street (which is common to the parishes of S. Aldate and S. Ebb's and stretcheth itselfe even to S. Ebb's Church and the four wayes that there meet), I find mention therof in very ancient records[1]; but in some in the raignes of Henry VI and VII by the name of Pynkeferthing Streete. The name of Penyfarthing[2] Lane I find in the history of Cambridge, which the author therof Londinensis[3] saith, that it was soe called from poore people inhabiting therin. But whether this street that wee are now speaking of did in like manner soe take its name I cannot say, knowing very well from good record that it assumed its name from a wealthy family living therin in old time. Of whome I find[4] William ⟨fol. 44 b⟩ Penyverthinge to have bin one of the provosts of Oxon in the raigne of Henry III about the year 1240. As also one Nicholas Penyfader[5], an inhabitant heraboutes in the later end of the said king and beginning of Edward I, with divers others before and after that time.

⟨Bull Hall.⟩

As for the halls that have bin therin I find these following;—first, Bull Hall (Aula Taurina, as our regester hath tempore[6] Henry VIII), belonging anciently to Merton College[7]. 'Item solut. Vicecomiti de arreragiis de Bolle Hall pro Magistro et scholaribus domus de Merton de dono ejusdem Magistri etc, 55*s*':—soe in the accompt[8] of one Robert de Watlyngton, the receiver of murage, 1 Edward III ⟨1327⟩. Elswhere I find it to have belonged to that College at or within few years after its foundation; and that it was the house sometimes of a Jew[9], and came to the king by escaet[10].

It had its situation on the north side of this street and almost

[1] Twyne XXIII 374, 543.

[2] Penyfarthing Street, V 527.

[3] Historia Cantabrigiensis Academiae, editio 1574, liber 2, p. 120.

[4] Twyne XXIII 427.

[5] Twyne IV. 2.

[6] V 67, 68.

[7] ⟨On an interleaf facing fol. 44b are a number of references about the halls here. Those which are attached to Bull Hall are as follows:—⟩

'Bole Hall in Penyfarthing Street, vide infra hic; V 163, sed vide p. 166, 167; O, 53, 60; Twyne III 598, 599.' 'Given by a Jew to Merton College, Twyne III 605.' 'Bule Hall V 529.' 'Bull Hall for legists, so Rous.' 'Mr. Walter Berton apud Bole Hall, vide collectanea ex computis Collegii Merton p. 1. Camera apud Bole Hall p. 10, 23. Severall of Merton College were principalls of Bole Hall.' 'Bull Hall in Penyfarthing, ut in catalogo praesidentium Coll. Mert. ⟨? Magd.⟩ where it seems to have been the house where Abel Parne lived.' 'Bull Hall see there also p. 3.' 'Bull Hall perhaps in Fish Street and a backway in Penyferthyng Street.' 'Egle Hall in Penyfarthing Street, for legists; soe Tabula Rous.'

[8] ex diversis membranis inter computos Camerariorum Oxon in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII 231.

[9] ⟨For Jews in Penyfarthing Street, see Prof. Thorold Rogers in the Athenaeum for 3 Sept. 1887, p. 311.⟩

[10] Twyne XXIII 222, 223; but see the giver therof in Twyne III 605.

opposite to the place where now stands a fair house built of freestone and brick.

⟨Moyses Hall.⟩

Near unto it and on the west side of the said house was Moyses Hall[1]; soe called from Moyses[2] or Mossey, a Jew of that name, living sometimes in Oxon. From him it came to Lumbard, another Jew; and in the raigne of King John or beginning of Henry III (being then, as I guesse, an escaet) it came to one Richard[3] le Pouer, who gave it to Philip Walys, and he to John Wamberge. From John Wamberge it came to Philip de Wormenhale, 30 Edward I ⟨1302⟩; and yeilded him, in the beginning of Edward II, 30*s*. 'Item Moyses Hall reddit Philippo de Wormenhalle, 30*s*, etc.':—soe an accompt of the habitation of clerks in the said king's raigne. From Thomas the son of the said Philipp it was conveyed, 4 Edward III ⟨1330⟩, to Adam Brom, founder of Oriall College; and then situated between a tenement of Osney on the west and another of Abendon on the east. By his will[4], bearing date in the feast of S. Barneby 1332, he bequeathed it to Richard Overton his clerk. But he, in the 17 of Edward III ⟨1343⟩ giving it with other halls to Nicholas Misterton, came from him, 19 of the same king ⟨1345⟩, to William Daventre; and from W⟨illiam⟩ Dav⟨entre⟩, the 36 year ⟨1362⟩, to Oriall College[5] who are to this day the lords therof.

Soe far with brevity the state and progresse of this most ancient hall, which (besides what is already produced) occurres very often in our regesters, having the names of divers principalls therof.

⟨Little Bedell Hall.⟩

The next hall herabouts was Little Bedell Hall[6], in S. Ebb's parish; of which in one of our registers[7] thus:—'Magister Johannes Bergeveny exhibuit, etc.'—'Mr. John Bergeveny gave caution for the hall commonly called Little Bedyll Hall situated in Pennyvirthyn Street on the vigil of S. Mathew 1 61.'

I find elswhere it belonged to the nuns of Stodley as by their

[1] Moyses Hall O 28, 29, 31, 52, 53, 56; V 67.

[2] de Mosseo Judeo vide cartam 84 ex libro S. Frideswydae.

[3] ex archivis Collegii Oriall in pixide 'n.'

[4] in libro testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 12; Twyne XXIII 513.

[5] ex archivis Collegii Oriel ut supra.

[6] ⟨Notes on the interleaf:—⟩ 'Aula parva Bedelli juxta Paul Hall, dominus Willelmus Edwards; Aaa 38, 2.' 'Parva Bedelli in parochia S. Ebbae, Mr. Robertus Carpenter; sic Aaa 99, 1.' 'Mr. Bedyll living by Bull Hall vide collectanea ex a registro Collegii Merton, anno 1511.'

[7] registrum Aaa fol. 207, 1; whether not soe called from William Stokes, bedell; Twyne XXIII 535.

rentalls[1] appeare, wherin also as in our registers are the names of severall principalls therof seen, and yeilding to them in Henry V and VI their raignes, 13*s* 4*d*, and at other times, 20*s*. In the last of which king's raigne it was by them repaired.

⟨Paul Hall.⟩

[Paule Hall[2] must come in here for it stood in Penyfarthing Street on the east side of the Nag's Head. See what I have said of it afterwards.]

⟨Grove Hall.⟩

Then neare Little Bedell Hall was another called Grove Hall or Greve[3] Hall. 'Tenementum Walteri Bolle, Greve Hall, in parochia S. Ebbae, etc.':—soe a rentall[4] of Osney Abbey in the raigne of Edward III; but in another[5] in the said king's raigne 'tis called 'Aula Grove vel Bolle[6]' (Mr. William de Weston being then principall); and in our registers by the name altogeather of Grove. For the further situation of which is express mention made in an indenture[7] of Thomas, Abbat of Osney, 22 Henry VI ⟨1444⟩; wherin he demising it by the name of Grove Hall to Mr. Thomas Nynehyde, lord and principall of Hengsey Hall, saith that it stands in the street called Penyferthing Street in S. Ebb's parish between a garden of the said Mr. Thomas on the east and a tenement of John Coventre on the west.

Soe far for the halls standing in this street that have occurred to my sight. If there have bin any more towards the farther end therof by S. Ebb's Church I shall in my walk that way toward the conclusion of this ward insert[8].

[1] in fasciculo rentalium Priorissae de Stodley in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon; Twyne XXIII 409.

[2] ⟨The passage in square brackets is added from the interleaf facing fol. 44 b, where also are the following notes about it:—⟩ 'V 588.' 'Why soe called see V 1, 240, 361.' 'Paul Hall where stood, W p. 96.' 'for legists, soe Tabula Rous.' 'Jorden de Aylsbury gave somthing from Paul Hall to Osney; see a rentall of Osney which I have, 1463, under the window, in parochia S. Ebbe.' 'Paul Hall V 422; vel domus Hattermonger V 427, 527, 588.'

[3] Johannes Greve, bedellus inferior theologiae, in hac platea, vide Twyne XXIII 143, tempore Henry VII. Greve Hall, see a rentall of Osney 1463 which I have under the window.

[4] in chartario Aedis Christi.

[5] ibid, Twyne XXIII 97.

[6] Aula Bolle vel Grove V 422; domus Bolle V 427, 514, 526, 527, 591; Grove Hall ⟨V⟩ 588, 591.

[7] ibid. ⟨i.e. in chartario Aedis Christi,⟩ Twyne XXIII. 92.

[8] ⟨On the interleaf:—⟩ 'Black Hall V 422, 428, 526.' 'Black Hall in parochia S. Ebbae Twyne XXIII 97, given to Oseney by Lucas de Botley tempore Henry III.'

⟨*Fish Street, continued.*⟩

In the meantime returning into and going up Fish Street, wee come to another hall called Bolle or Bull Hall in S. Aldate's parish and quite different from the other of the same name before mentioned.

⟨**Bolle Hall.**⟩

It was called so from a sirname that antiently owned it and other tenements herabouts. It had its situation according to two leases[1], 20 and 32 of Henry VIII ⟨1528, 1540⟩, on the north side of a tenement then called the Blewbore belonging to Magdalen College[2], Fish Street and the Cardinall's or Christ Church College on the east, and Penyfarthing Street on the west. In divers scripts I find mention of its name written Bole and Bolle Hall denoting it to have bin inhabited by clerks. And furthermore in a coroner's inquest[3], 23 Edward I ⟨1295⟩, touching the death of a certaine ⟨**fol. 45 a**⟩ clerk, 'tis said that one Richard de Shireburne, 'clericus, manens apud la Bole Hall' was consenting to his death. In another inquest[4] also, 25 of the same king ⟨1297⟩, concerning the death of one John Metescharp in a riot committed, 'tis there said that 'Michael, mancipium clericorum habitantium apud la Bole Halle in parochia S. Aldati etc.' with severall clerks of Oxon were the first authours of the said riot. With divers other notes both before and after, speaking it to be a flourishing place for students[5].

⟨*Kepeharme's Lane.*⟩

From hence going up the street wee come to a place now stopped up, where was in former time a lane called Kepeharme Lane. 'De terra juxta venellam quam Johannes Kepeharme tenuit':—soe in the confirmation of the originall[6] charter of S. Frideswyde's Priory by King Stephen about the year 1135. It stretched it self from Fish

[1] ex libro counterpan. dimissionum Collegii Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 130.

[2] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'This tenement of Magdalen College must without doubt be Barnard Sanders his house. Ask Sr. Touchen the baylive. Dr. Clayton's hous near it is Magd. Coll. land.' 'Perhaps Abell Parn's house.'

⟨Notes on the interleaf:—⟩ 'Note that the houses from Barnard Sanders to old Mr. Holoway's is Magdalen College land, and I think Barnard Sanders is also.' 'The Old Swan was therabouts, V 243; see collect. ex reg. Coll. Mert., anno 1511.'

[3] Twyne IV 39, 142, 200.

[4] Twyne IV 142.

[5] ⟨On the interleaf between fol. 44 b and 45 a is a note apparently intended for this place:—⟩ 'Whether Doclinton's Yn must not com in here, V 163, 164; vide collectanea ex computis Collegii Merton p. 10. The same perhaps as the Christopher V 164. Of the Christopher vide catalogum Praesidentium Coll. Magd. p. 2. ⟨See note 11, p. 200.⟩

[6] in libro magno Prioratus S. Frideswydae p. 12, 318; A. 122.

Street over aganst the Blew Bore Inn even (as it should seem) to the Little Bayly [or[1] els into the Bocherew over aganst Halegod Lane], and was common to this, S. Peter in the Bayly, and S. Ebb's parishes[2].

The said lane also or else part of it branching out from thence, I find to have been called 'Kepeharme's Twychen'; and more particularly in S. Frideswyde's book[3], wherin the Prior of that place by the consent of one Maud Crompe gave and confirmed to Alexander de Myldecombe, clerk, two messuages[4] 'juxta venellam quae appellatur Kepeharme's Twychen in parochia S. Aldati.'

The reason why these places have bin soe called were, as is evident, from the owners therof and inhabitants therin of such a name at and divers years after (if not before) the Norman Conquest[5]. People they were in their times of great repute and wealth and bore the cheife office of magistracy of this corporation for divers yeares. Of whome Kepeharmus in the latter end of William I and beginning of William II was one, who had issue John and Hugo[6]. John[7] was alderman of Oxon with Henry the son of Segrim[8] in King Stephen's time; and had issue Lawrence and John, both in their times aldermen of this same place also, which was then as much as mayor now. As for the last of those two (John[9]), he dying before Alice his wife, she, in the 6 year of King John ⟨1204⟩, gave to the King[10] according to the custome then of Oxon an hundred marcs and two palfreys that she might marry againe and have full seysyn of her husband's lands and chattells then in the King's hands. What issue Hugh had were Robert and Benedict, both benefactors to S. Frideswyde's Priory. The first of them gave a certaine revenew in S. Edward's parish; the

[1] ⟨The words in square brackets are added from the margin.⟩

[2] ⟨On the interleaf between fol. 44 b and 45 a are several notes about this lane, as follows:—⟩ (*a*) 'Kepeharme Lane, V 529; alias Hinxsey Lane, V 163, 164.' (*b*) 'Kepeharme Lane went downe to Penyfarthing Street, O. 52.' (*c*) 'Kepeharme Lane stretched it self to Little Bayly and to the Butchery over against Halegod's Lane and to Penyfarthing Street.' (*d*) 'Kepeharme's Twychyn, V 529.' (*e*) 'Keepharme's Lane went to Penyfarthing Street, vide A. V. 17, vide supra in Moyses Hall.'

[3] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 46, carta 79; Twyne XXII 248, 306.

[4] perhaps in Penyferthing Street.

[5] Of the Kepeharmes vide contenta ex libro S. Frideswydae pp. 95, 96.

[6] Hugo Kepeharme married Petronill, a benefactor to S. Frideswyde's of a messuage which she had of Roger Pilet of Beverly the son of John the son of William Pilet of Oxon; vide ibidem ⟨i. e. contenta ex libro S. Frideswydae,⟩ p. 99.

[7] John Kepeharme and Laurence his son, V 538.

[8] ex libro Osney in chartario Aedis Xti fol. 32, 2.

[9] Johannes Kepeharme et Adeliza uxor, V 542.

[10] rotuli finium 6 Johannis ⟨1204⟩ membrana 5 in Turri London; Twyne II. 39.

other, his court[1] in this lane[2] which was Chieres a Jew[3] and also Trill Myll as I have elswhere said, and had issue[4] Lawrence Kepeharme, spoken off in my discourse of S. Frideswyde's priory[5]. Severall of this name also follow; viz. William Kepeharme[6], Walter, and Robert[7] and Sibill his wife in the raigne of Edward I; with others who were all for the most part wealthy burgesses. Whome to enumerate with their pious gifts to the church would now perhaps seem taedious. Therfore waving that I shall speak of their habitations in this lane.

⟨Kepeharme Hall.⟩

The first of which that appears was Kepeharme Hall, mentioned in ancient writings denoting it to be inhabited by clerks. From them, as it should seem (I meane from the name of Kepeharme), it came to Osney Abbey, who afterwards as capitall lords therof demised it for a quitt rent of 12*d* per annum as in a script[8] (bearing date 1326 or therabouts) appeares. Severall owners therof from that Abbey in writings belonging to then ⟨? them⟩ speaketh it to be called by the same name till about the latter end of Edward III[9], and then whether changed into another name I cannot say. The owner therof in the beginning of Edward I or latter end of Henry III was one Thomas de Hengesey. From that name it came to William Attehole and Catherine his wife[10]. From them to William de la Glorie, and from the said William to Simon de Gloucestre in the raigne of Edward III bearing then as I have said the same name[11].

⟨Hinxsey Hall.⟩

Then was there Henxsey or Hinxsey Hall[12]. 'Tenementum Kepe-

[1] liber parvus Frideswydae p. 40 carta 67 et liber magnus 368.

[2] and as I think the lane it selfe.

[3] vide cartas 77, 78 ex libro S. Frideswydae; F. p. 24.

[4] But that John Kepeharme was father to Laurence vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 123. Laurence Kepeharme gave in his last will to St. Frideswyde's divers lands and tenements in Oxon both in the Jewry which sometimes were in the tenure of Jews and in other parishes, ut liber magnus p. 384; vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae 24. Benefactor to Oseney V 396.

[5] who married Christian the daughter of Radulph Pady a burgess of Oxon and was a benefactor; which Christian afterwards was maried to Jordanus. vide cartas in parvo libro S. Frideswydae 22, 23, 24, 25 which charters are therin pages 11, 12, 13. Vide cartas 173, 174, 175.

[6] when he lived and who he married, se contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 115.

[7] Robert Kepeharme, vide Twyne III 598.

[8] ex munimentis Osney in chartario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII 91.

[9] vide catalogum cancellariorum B⟨riani⟩ Twyne sub anno 1327.

[10] ibidem ⟨i. e. in munimentis Osney, ut supra⟩.

[11] Note that Sir William Morton's house where Mr. Holloway now lives was called the Christopher tempore Elizabeth. ⟨See note 5, p. 198.⟩

[12] Hinxsey Hall V. 164, W. 96.

harme, Henxsey Hall in le Fish Street in parochia S. Aldati' :—soe an ancient rentall[1] of Osney Abbey. It was in old time a tenement of the said name of Kepeharme, but from them, as the former (if not the same), came to that Abbey[2]. At length they demising it to the name of Hengesey or Hinxsey (of whome Jeffry de Hengstesey was one of that name[3] in the later end of Henry III), came to be called Hinxsey Hall. By which name I find it stiled in the will[4] of one William de Beobury or Leobury of Worcester, preist, wherin he saith he made it, 1336, 'in majori solario Aulae de Henkeseye in Oxon.' And though it is said before that it stood in Fish ⟨fol. 45 b⟩ Street, yet most part therof (if not all) stood in this lane, as from severall instances and from what I shall say in the next hall is apparent. It was frequented by students in the Civill Law[5] as our regesters testifye, wherin are the names of divers principalls therof reaching downe even to the year 1530 and 1535. And furthermore of the largnesse therof and the number of chambers therin, I find mentioned in a certaine tax[6] of them, 9 Henry IV ⟨1408⟩, wherin (besides severall lower roomes togeather with the refectory, kitchin, and buttery) are numbred ten, one wherof was taxed at 20*s*, others at 18*s*, another at 10*s*, two more at 9*s*, and two others at 5*s*; and all amounting to 4£ 13*s*. Besides which also was an oratory for the said schollers to celebrate service therin and not to trouble the parish church, as I find in a certaine[7] indenture dated 19 Jan. 1 Henry VII, 1485 ⟨i. e. $148\frac{5}{6}$⟩ between John Eggecombe of S. Aldate's parish and Mr. John Carew, principall of this hall. The substance of which tells us that the said John Eggecombe delivered to the said John Carew a license 'ad celebrandum in oratorio,' a chalice of sylver parcell-gilte weighing 5 ounces, and a masse booke that beginneth in the second folio in the Kalender 'marc. prima. necat.'; all which were to be delivered when asked for.

⟨Gloucester Hall.⟩

Neare to Hinxsey Hall was Gloucester Hall. Of the situation of which a certaine deed[8] 4 Henry IV ⟨1403⟩ thus telleth us: viz. that

[1] ibidem ⟨i. e. in munimentis Osney, ut supra⟩. Vide in Aula Kepeharme.

[2] 1*s* belonging to Osney out of Hinxsey Hall, see rentale Osney under my window, 1463, in parochia S. Aldati. V. 466.

[3] Twyne XXIII 85, 109.

[4] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon, fol. 21; Twyne XXIII 144.

[5] Hinxsey Hall for legists; sic Tabula Rous. V 588.

[6] rotuli hustengorum curiae Oxon 9 Henry IV ⟨1486⟩ in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 169.

[7] ex variis chyrographis penes Oliverum Smith de Grandpont in Oxon; Twyne XXIII 477.

[8] ex munimentis Johannis Smith, nunc Domini Guilelmi Morton, equitis aurati; Twyne XXII 352.

Thomas Forsthill, a burgesse of Oxon, granted and confirmed to William Brompton of the same place 'all his tenement called of old Gloucestre Hall, situated in the parish of S. Aldate in the lane commonly called Kepeharme Lane, between the tenement of John Shaw, senior, on the east part and the tenement sometimes of William le Northerne called Henxeye Hall on the west, which tenement called Gloucestre Hall extendeth it self from the said lane towards the north even to the tenement of the schollers of New College, etc.' Soe farr part of that deed. But in another of the said William Brompton to one John Hykkys, 'tis said that this hall reached soe far as the Great Bayly in S. Martin's parish, as I shall further shew when I come there. It was soe called from such a name that sometimes owned it, of whome Simon de Gloucestre beforementioned was one; and alwaies (as far as I have yet seen) inhabited by clerks, for the most part Welsh, as Henxsey Hall towards the latter end was [1].

Soe farre may be said of Kepeharme's lane and those halls therin.

⟨*Fish Street, continued.*⟩

Going againe into Fish Street and passing up towards Quatervois, wee have a tenement next saving one to this lane which formerly belonged to the chantry of S. Andrew [2] in the church of S. Peter in the Baylye.

⟨**Clare Hall.**⟩

And then, going forward within the limitts of S. Martin's parish, wee come to a tenement which hath bin also an ancient hall called Clare Hall [3]: but of it (excepting its bare name and that it did belong to Elias the son of Bassene [4], a Jew of Oxon, in the raigne of Henry III) I find noe great matter therof.

Afterwards it came to be called Fishmongers Hall because owned by severall of that profession in Oxon (the armes of which are, as I remember, yet standing in the windows therof). And lastly, the Lyon Inne in the raigne of Henry VI and before, as it now remaineth; being opposite to the Guildhall doore.

⟨**Baptist Hall.**⟩

The very next tenement to it, which is the Fleur de Luce [5] Inne, was sometimes [standing [6] on its scite] the most ancient hall called Batte's or Baptist Hall, frequented and inhabited (as it should seem

[1] Twyne XXI 731.

[2] Twyne XXIII 150, 535.

[3] e notis B. Twyni, vide in Clare Hall.

[4] Twyne XXIII 755.

[5] Fleur de Lyce, Twyne XXIII 102, V 500.

[6] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

by clerks) at or neare the time of the Norman Conquest, and being then owned with divers other halls and tenements in this parish by the Jews of Oxon. But when their houses in the said parish were threatned firing by King Stephen and when the house of Aaron the son of Isaac, a Jew, opposite to this, was burned and therupon D'oyllye's In and Boken Hall standing by it were relinquished by its clerks; then was this with others also for some time forsaken, as the same author, elswhere quoted[1], semeth to notefye, which I shall not now for a truth maintaine. Amongst severall owners of the Jews that this place did claime, was one Jacob the son of Mossey, of London[2], from whome it was for some time called Jacob's Hall. But when King Henry II granted the burgesses of Oxon 'gildam mercatoriam,' they procured meanes to have it[3] converted into a Gild-Hall for their publick meetings; seing that their old porto-mote in S. Martin's churchyard was to⟨o⟩ little to containe their fraternity[4]. Here, it seems, they did not continue long; but translated themselves to another Jew's habitation on the other side of the way, as I have in South-East Ward already showed ⟨p. 152⟩. And then this returning to the heir of the aforesaid Jacob againe, came at length (by the banishment of the Jews, as I think) into the hands of Edward I, who gave it to Queen Eleanor his wife[5], and she afterwards to Henry Owayn, a burgess of Oxon. From whome through severall ⟨explicit fol. 45 b[6]; incipit **fol. 50 a**⟩ other owners (under the names of Batte's Hall, Jacob's Hall, Old Yeild Hall, and Batte's Yn) it, with severall releasments of annuityes and quitt rents thence, came to the schollers of Merton College[7] in Oxon who are the present lords therof and doe pay a certaine annuall rent thence to the sherriff to be returned into the exchecquer. Soe farre may be said of Batte's Hall.

⟨Swyndlestock.⟩

Passing from thence to the tenement[8] at the north-east corner of

[1] Twyne XXII 106.

[2] ex munimentis Collegii Merton; A. 7; Twyne XXIII 755.

[3] ⟨'it' substituted for 'this hall.'⟩

[4] 'meeting after service.'

[5] ibid., ⟨i. e. ex mun. Coll. Mert.⟩

[6] ⟨The pages have been confusedly bound up here. Fol. 50 is placed after fol. 45 b, which its matter succeeds. Fol. 46 containing notes of Broadgates Hall (given below in Chap. XXIX), is placed after fol. 50 b. Fol. 49, containing notes of various halls (given below in Chap. XXVIII) is placed after fol. 46 b. Fol. 51, whose matter follows fol. 50 b, is placed after fol. 49 b and is followed by fol. 53. Folios 47, 48, 52 are missing. They do not occur in Transcript A, and so their loss must be prior to the date of that transcript.⟩

[7] John de Wodehull gave Battes Yn to Merton College, V 258.

[8] ⟨A Wood has added this alternative reading in the margin:—⟩ 'or this *to the tenement at Quatervois standing on the corner looking jetting out north-east.*'

Quatervois, formerly a Jew's tenement and called by the name of Swyndlestock, which for severall hundreds of years hath belonged to this city

⟨*Great Bayly Street, now Queen Street*⟩

wee enter into the Great Bayly in the parish of S. Martin and S. Peter's in the Bayly, extending it selfe in length betweene the two churches of the said parishes and so to New Market.

(Mention also I find of the North Bayly[1] and the Little Bayly. As for the first, I suppose 'tis only the north side of the Great Bayly[2] devided from the south part by the Bocherew; and the other, that betweene S. Peter's and St. Ebb's Church as I shall shew.)

As for the signification of its name or from whence deduced, it is not now in great readinesse to deliver. John Stow[3], as I remember, in his Survey of London, discoursing there of Faringdon-Ward-without, saith that 'from the south side from Newgate lyeth a street called the Old Bayly *or* court of the Chamberlaines' of the city of London. Soe farre he. By which conjunction ('*or*'), it seemes to be the same in meaning with a court where actions are tried and affaires of the city dispatched and the like, and from thence the street wherin it stands to have taken its name.

Now whether this street which wee are now treating off called the Great Bayly ('magnum Balliolum' as 'tis in ancient evidences) had its name from thence, wee may verily conclude soe to have bin; knowing very well from sure record (as is more fully shewed in North-West Ward) that such a place in old time was here standing and where our burgesses at the Norman Conquest (and questionlesse before) meet to order the buisness and affaires of this place.

But to goe forward. As for those places that have bin sometimes standing on the south side of this Bayly, which is in the ward I am discoursing off, you shall take as I partly upon guesse have received them; and though perhaps I may mistake in respect of the scituation of them not to be absolutely on this side but on the other in North-West Ward, yet certaine I am from record that such places there were and confined within limitts of the parishes of S. Martin and S. Peter in the Bayly.

⟨Gloucester Hall.⟩

The first was the utmost house of S. Martin's parish, sometimes

[1] Twyne II p. 78 b.

[2] and part of 'Seven Deadly Sins Lane' see Twyne XXIII 178. ⟨Later on he identifies the North Bayly with that part of the present New Inn Hall Street which runs north and south.⟩

[3] edition of 1618, p. 705 (?).

knowne by the name of Gloucester Hall, being the utmost extent therof this way, reaching as it should seeme from Kepeharme's Lane (as I have there ⟨p. 202⟩ said) to the Great Bayly. It was owned by Thomas Forsthill, as I have before delivered. From him it came to William Brompton; who conveying[1] it, 7 Henry IV ⟨1406⟩, to one John Hykkys, was by him (by the name of Hykkys Place) given to the Mayor and Cominalty of Oxon. For which, they (among other benefactors) had a commemoration[2] for the health of his soule. And the same tenement afterwards let by that name.

⟨Billing Hall.⟩

From hence passing into the parish of S. Peter in the Bayly, wee come to the place where once Byllyng Hall[3] opposite to the church[4], as is[5] said, stood. It was soe called, as it should seem, from the name of Byllyng, inhabitants of Oxon that owned it in Henry III and Edward I their raignes. Mention I have made therof elswhere[6] and what was performed therin by a conjurer or clerk that professed necromancy therin, 1298.

From the name of Byllyng (viz., from Rose Byllyng) it came by her last testament[7], 1 Edward II ⟨1307⟩, to Robert Wormenhae, a burghesse of Oxon. From him the same year it came to John de Loughteborgh *alias* Northerne of Oxon also, yeilding him at the same time 36*s*, and 5*s* per annum to S. Peter's Church in the Bal⟨liolum⟩ as an[8] accompt of the habitations of clerks in the raigne of Edward II, going thus, testyfyes:—'le Bylling Halle reddit per annum Johanni de Northerne, 36*s*; item ad ecclesiam S. Petri, 5*s*.'

Severall other conveyances I have seen therof by the same name[9], togeather with other matters concerning it denoting it evidently to be a place resorted ⟨to⟩ by students; which perhaps being scarce worth our recitall,

⟨Vine Hall⟩

I shall passe to Vine Hall[10] (another of that name and situated, as

[1] inter diversa munimenta in scriniis civitatis Oxon; Twyne XXIII 164.

[2] ex vetere libro MS. ibid in 4° etc.; Twyne XXIII 185.

[3] Billyng Hall was an antient stone building burnt downe in 1644, belonged to Alderman Levins.

[4] ⟨It must be remembered that the modern S. Peter-le-Bailey Church, built in 1874 (in New Inn Hall Street), stands on a site a long way to the north of the site of the Old Church; see in Peshall's map (1773); or in Hollar's map (1643), reproduced in Boase's Oxford in 'Historic Towns.'⟩

[5] Twyne XXII 103.

[6] ⟨A Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., ed. Gutch, Vol. I. p. 357.⟩

[7] rotuli hustengorum Oxon; Twyne XXIII 621 et vide in papyro soluto.

[8] in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 133.

[9] ⟨A marginal note says:—⟩ '5 mes⟨uagia⟩ pertinentia Durando ante ecclesiam, V. 372.'

[10] Vine Hall, V 59.

I guesse, herabouts), all the mention of which is in a charter[1] of one Richard le Noreys of Brehull or Brill wherby he (among other revenews) granteth to John de Brehulle and Isold his wife, 19 Edward II ⟨1325⟩, 14*s* per annum from it by the name of 'tenementum quondam Johannis Halegod postea Thomae Byllyng vocatum Vine Hall.'

⟨*Little Bayly Street, now S. Ebbe's Street* (*north half*).⟩

Going from hence and ⟨from⟩ Billyng Hall, downe the Bayly, wee come to a street leading from S. Peter's Church in the Bayly to S. Ebb's Church and from thence to Little Gate, called according to tradition from ancient people Milk Street. By that name of it I confesse I find it in noe ancient record; but rather written and called, soe far as it streetcheth it self to the west end of Penyfarthing ⟨**fol. 50 b**⟩ Street and S. Ebb's Church, the Little Bayly. In a coroner's[2] inquest, 30 Edward I ⟨1302⟩, concerning the death of one William Bufford, 'tis there delivered that he inhabited 'in parvo Balliolo in parochia S. Ebbae'; soe likewise in the will[3] of one Christopher Benyet, 1349, is mention made of a tenement in the Little Bayly in S. Ebb's parish, between the tenement of Jeffry Mounsorell on the north and the tenement of S. John's Hospitall on the south. By which two scripts 'tis evident that this street[4] which leadeth north and south from S. Peter's to S. Ebb's Church, being common to the parishes belonging to the said churches, was called the Little Bayly; and not that street which leadeth east and west from S. Peter's Church to New Market and only in that parish, as by some hath bin for a verity averred.

⟨Karoll Hall.⟩

In this place therfore of the Little Bayly (excepting the other part therof from S. Ebb's Church to Little Gate, which if you please you may terme Milk Street) was another antient hall, called Karoll or Carole Hall[5]. 'Item la Carol Hall reddit per annum 40*s*':—soe an accompt[6] of the habitation of clerks in King Edward the II his raigne. The antientest mention I have as yet found therof is in a certaine complaint[7] of a clerk therof, 12 Edward I ⟨1284⟩, aganst another of

[1] collectanea Nicolai Bishop in archivis civitatis fol. 315; Twyne XXIII 174.

[2] Twyne IV 197.

[3] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 49 b; Twyne XXIII 522.

[4] Luttle Bayly V 92, O 59, V 550.

[5] ⟨Note on an interleaf now between fol. 44b and fol. 45a:—⟩ 'Carole or Karole Hall, V 91, 92; domus Johannis de Derham hic, V 267.'

[6] in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII 132.

[7] Twyne XXIII 311.

the same place for defaming him. About those times it was owned by John de Derham; and afterwards all or at least part therof by Richard le Noreys who (the same year and to the same person beforementioned in Vine Hall) conveyed 3*s* annuall rent from it by the name of 'tenementum Johannis Derham vocatum Karol Hall.' Divers other deeds I have seen of it and speaking it to have bin situated between a tenement of S. John's Hospitall[1] and another belonging to the chantry of Our Lady in All Saints' parish, which I shall now for brevity passe over.

⟨White Hall.⟩

Then was there here (if I am not mistaken) White Hall, sometimes belonging to Osney Abbey[2]. Of which I only find bare mention in one of our registers[3] among the names of the other halls and principalls therof, anno 1438, thus:—'Item pro Aula Alba in Parvo Balliolo, magister Glaydon, etc.'[4]

⟨*Great Bayly Street* (*second half*), *otherwise The Lower Bayly*, *now Castle Street*[5].⟩

⟨Ivy Hall.⟩

From hence passing downe the Bayly ⟨i.e. the Great Bayly⟩ from S. Peter's Church to the New Market, wee had also another hall called Ivy Hall, belonging (as I find[6]) in the raigne of Edward III to one William Golafre of Northampton and Katherine his wife. From whome by that name it was, about the 12 of the said King's raigne ⟨1338⟩, conveyed to Alan de Heton; which is all I have seen therof.

⟨S. David's Hall.⟩

Then was there neare the said hall, or at least in this parish[7], S. David's Hall, a very antient place for students also. Of which I find thus in the will[8] of one Robert Fenne, anno 1348:—'item do et lego, etc'—'also I give and bequeath to William Fenne my brother all my interest that I have in my tenement which is called Seynt David his Hall, etc.' Soe far part of the said will. In divers

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'there where Spencer now lives.'

[2] O. 78, 2.

[3] registrum Aaa fol. 14, 1.

[4] White Hall V 30; belonging to Exeter College, V 225.

[5] ⟨It must be remembered that the street called New Road, leading from the west end of Queen Street to the Railway Stations, is entirely a modern street cut through the old Castle precincts, and had nothing corresponding to it in ancient times. Contrast Hollar's map (1643), reproduced in Boase's Oxford in 'Historic Towns,' with Peshall's map (1773).⟩

[6] rotuli curiae hustengorum Oxon 12 Edward III; Twyne XXIII 180, 617.

[7] ⟨Marginal correction:—⟩'St. David's Hall must come in the North Bayly by Sewye's Lane.'

[8] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 44b; Twyne XXIII 146.

other places besides also I find its name often mentioned and to have bin situated in S. Peter's parish in the Baylive, but in what particular place therin I am as yet to learne.

⟨New Market.⟩

From hence wee passe by other tenements that have bin halls whose names as yet we cannot attaine too, and then wee come to the place[1] sometimes a void plot of ground called antiently the New Market[2] of which I have said somewhat in my discours of the market[3] ⟨i.e. in Chap. XXVI⟩.

⟨*Friars' Street, now Church*[4] *Street, S. Ebbe's.*⟩

From thence wee come to the street leading from West Gate to S. Ebb's Church and into the west end of Penyfarthing Streete; called Freren Streete[5] or more properly Freers' Street, lying on the north of the habitation of the Grey Fryers who had an entrance or passage therin besides their other in . . . . as I have there shewed. All the mention of which is in a certaine deed[6], dated 11 Henry VII ⟨1496⟩, wherin Edward Wodward, alderman of Oxon, giveth and confirmeth to Mr. Robert Slymbrigge (Doctor of Decrees), William Grevyle, and others, his whole tenement with a garden adjacent situated in Oxon in a street therin called Freren Street opposite to the house of the

[1] ⟨There is a note on the interleaf between fol. 44b and fol. 45a, marked for insertion here or at the top of p. 209:—⟩ 'a lane or entry (called by some Seven Deadly Sins Lane which lead over the utmost limits of New Market, and came out againe in Freeren Street on the west side (as I take it) of the malt-house there. So Tom Hore from Mr. Twine (?). ⟨This makes this lane run parallel to S. Ebbe's Street, starting from Queen Street at a point opposite the end of Bulwark's Alley. Elsewhere the lane is identified with North Bayly or New Inn Hall Street. See note 2, p. 204.⟩

[2] V 551.

[3] ⟨Note on a slip now at fol. 53a marked for insertion here:—⟩ 'In June 1682, in digging the foundation of a cellar over against the entry into the Castle on part of that ground called New Market, there was discovered a stone coffin with a corps therin which shews that there was some churchyard or church. Half the coffin laying under the highway; which shews that, when the towne let out their ground opposit to it joyning to the castle ditch, they turned the way upon this churchyard. Mr. Blagrove, that dwells in this New Market, has dug upon old foundations in his garden. Query, whether St. Andrew's Church did not stand here. Query, whether St. Benedict or St. Budock.'

[4] ⟨In Peshall's map (1773) it is called S. Ebb's Street. The Oxford Local Board in changing the name of the street has displayed little invention in providing it with a new one. In the small Oxford district, besides 'Church Street,' in S. Ebbe's, there is another 'Church Street,' in Holywell, and yet another 'Church Street,' in New Hincksey, and still another 'Church Street,' in S. Thomas; which army of 'Church Streets' when the city boundary is extended will be reinforced by 'Church Street' in Summertown.⟩

[5] Freren Streete V 42; Thomas Freen, O. 50; Freren i.e. Fryers, Sistren i.e. Sisters.

[6] ibidem ⟨i.e. liber testament., ut supra⟩ fol. 139; Twyne XXIII 538, vide 151.

Fryers Minors on the south side of the said tenement and street, etc.' Soe far part of the said deed[1].

⟨S. Ebb's Church.⟩

At the end therof on the south side wee have a church, called S. Ebb's Church, dedicated to the memory of Ebba or Tibba, daughter of Ethelfrid, King of Northumberland, who having bin a nun became afterwards Abbesse of Coldingham, and died in the year 683 etc. Vide cetera inter ecclesias parochiales ⟨in Chap. XXX.⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 50 b[2], incipit **fol. 51 a**⟩. So far may be said of S. Ebb's Church.

⟨Selverne Hall.⟩

What halls have bin standing neare it and in its parish, was, first, Selverne Hall; mentioned in a certaine indenture[3], 50 Edward III ⟨1376⟩, wherby the collectors of the revenews belonging to the fabrick of S. Peter's Church in the Bayly let to farme a void plot of ground lying in this parish betweene the tenement sometimes of Richard le Grimesby called Selverne Hall on the east and another tenement of S. John's Hospitall on the west, etc; which is all I have seene therof.

⟨Black Hall.⟩

Then was there Black Hall. 'Item Aula Nigra in parochia S. Ebbae per magistrum Clo' (principall) :—soe a rentall[4] sometimes belonging to Osney and made in the raigne of Edward III.

[1] ⟨Note on an interleaf now between fol. 44b and fol. 45a, with a mark indicating that it belongs here :—⟩

'Here must come in Cof Hall (Warinus de aula dominus istius V 224, F 33) and White Hall ex opposito Fratrum Minorum as they are in the suburbs before my discourse of Black Fryers. This "ex opposito" is meant certainly in this street as appears in Twyne XXIII 676, where 'tis situated east and west. See A. W. p. 107 wher is mention of "domus Noif vel Cof Hall" to be "ex opposito ecclesiae S. Ebbae" ex libro S. Frideswydae p. 64, F. 33. The land also belonging to Einsham Abbey here (soe in the same place) being part of that "curia" mentioned in S. Ebb's Church. And another tenement belonging to that Church, see Twyne XXIII 676, Twyne XXI 731. Brian Twyne thinks that hous was given by Hardyng de Oxon, as in a loose paper of S. Ebb's Church.'

⟨Some smaller notes are jotted by Ā Wood round this note, viz. (*a*) 'curia Lyncolne hic V 236, forte curia Einsham.' (*b*) 'Domus Noyf V 232.' (*c*) 'Vide in appendice pro Cuff Hall.' (*d*) 'John Cofley, F 24.' (*e*) 'Roger Noif V 222.' (*f*) 'John de Cofley V 194.' And then comes the following note :—⟩

'Then after that proceed to speak of Curia de Einsham which containeth severall houses about S. Ebb's, *as* (you may say) *it shall be delivered anon.* See in Mr. Twyn's coppy of S. Ebb's Church. Vide quotations ⟨for⟩ S. Ebb's Church. Einsham had a house or houses without Little Gate, vide notas nostras de Einsham, p. 14.'

[2] ⟨See note 6, p. 203.⟩

[3] in archivis ecclesiae S. Petri in Balliolo; Twyne XXIII 577.

[4] in thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII 97.

⟨S. Frideswyde's Hall.⟩

Neare it was the most ancient hall of S. Frideswyde, which belonged to the Priory of that name in Oxon; in one of whose rentalls[1], 1517, is direct mention of it by that name, held then by one William Couper and yeilding 12*s*[2].

⟨S. Paul's Hall.⟩

S. Paule's Hall. 'Domus S. Pauli cum celario per magistrum Thomam Grensted' (principal):—soe the aforesaid rentall of Osney. [In[3] our regesters 'tis for the most part called Aula Paulina; and in one place, in the margin to it, is writ in an ancient hand 'ex fundatione Paulini episcopi Eboracensis etc.']

The names of divers principalls therof togeather with that of S. Frideswyde's Hall often occurr in our regesters, which I shall as needless now to insert passe over;

⟨Wylde's Entry⟩

and goe to Wylde's Entry[4], a habitation also for clerks. All the mention of which is only (⟨as⟩ I have yet found) in the testament[5] of one Richard Couper (1348), wherin he leaveth to Richard Seukworth, junior, a solar situated juxta Wylde's Entre ex parte australi in parochia S. Ebbae[6].

[1] ibidem; Twyne XXII 355.

[2] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'S. Frideswyde's Hall stood opposite to the west end of S. Ebb's Church, V. 204.' (*b*) 'In the inquisition at the suppression of S. Frideswyde's Priory mention ⟨is⟩ made of Frideswide's Hall in tenura Thomae Stone, yeilding 13*s* 4*d* per annum; but whether this or the other St. Frideswyde's Hall I know not.—'tis this.'

⟨Note on the interleaf facing fol. 45 a:—⟩ 'S. Frideswyde's Hall. One John Dygon was principall of this Hall, 1438; and afterwards of Beme Hall; who, being overtaken with a desire to a religious ⟨life⟩, left his halls and schollers therin, and packing up his books became the 5 ⟨i.e. fifth⟩ recluse of Bethlem at Shene, where he spent his days in great austerity. He, a little before his death, with one Joane Grenwood, a widdow (a recluse also in S. Botolph's Church without Bishopsgate in London), left divers MSS treating of divine matters to Magdalen College Library in Oxon.' ⟨See Coxe's Codd. Coll. Magd. p. 51 in part II of his Catal. Codd. MSS. Coll. et Aul. Oxon.⟩

[3] ⟨The passage in square brackets is on the interleaf now facing fol. 45 a; it is marked for insertion here. The following references are attached to it:—⟩ 'Aaa fol. 86, 2; but why it was soe called see in V. 1.' ⟨From one Bennet Paulet who had land here.⟩

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 624.⟩

[5] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 48 b; Twyne XXIII 147.

[6] Wylde's Entre V 145 *bis*, 224. Mr. John Wildlond, O. 50. William le Wylde hic, Twyne I 108.

⟨*Milk Street, now S. Ebbe's Street* (*south half*).⟩

Passing from S. Ebb's Church at the east end therof downe the street leading from the Little Bayly to Little Gate, called (as I have before said ⟨p. 206⟩) Milk Streete[1], wherin some belike of the aforesaid halls did stand;

⟨*Beef Hall Lane, now Beef Lane.*⟩

wee have on our left hand a lane[2] leading to the west end of S. Aldate's Church, called Beefe Hall Lane[3], common to that and S. Ebb's parishes, and taking its name from an ancient hall therin, written and stiled Beef Hall (Aula Bovina)[4].

⟨**Beef Hall.**⟩

Concerning which hall[5] (situated on the south side of the said lane and in S. Ebb's parish) I find to have belonged to the University almost beyond record[6], and in all ancient scripts stiled by that name. It was in some ages inhabited by Irish clerks, as our records sometimes shew; and continued in its flourishing estate till the raigne of Henry VIII, and then (or in the beginning of Edward VI) demised to lay persons. The names of divers principalls therof, togeather with other matters concerning it, occurre in our registers, as also that it was by the University[7] repaired, 1352. All which I should here repeat; but because I must hasten to the next ward, I shall therfore omitt them.

⟨**Dunstan Hall.**⟩

On the west and south side of Beefe Hall was another, sometimes stiled Athelstan's Hall and at other times and in other places Wolstan or Dunstan Hall[8]. It had the city wall and Little Gate on the

[1] ⟨On the interleaf facing 45 a is this note:—⟩ 'The street leading from St. Ebbe's Church called Milk Street or rather Wolstan's Hall Street becaus the forefront of Woldstan's Hall stood there, wher the ground of Pembroke College now is.'

[2] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ called also 'venella ducens ad ecclesiam S. Aldati.'

[3] ⟨On the interleaf:—⟩ Before you speake of the halls in Beef Hall Lane, see more halls at the end of my discours of Brodgates Hall. ⟨in Chap. XXIX.⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ Where Beef Hall stands V 224, W p. 97; called soe from Befford, vide in nominum indice; Beof Hall pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous. Vide Twyne I.

[5] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 623, 624; Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. p. 751.⟩

[6] ⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 45 a:—⟩ Noe, not so; for in Twyne I p. 108, 109 you shall see who gave it (viz. Nicholas Tingwick) and for what use. Mention ther of the tenement of Roger de Bello fago, which tenement see in Twyne XXIII 511, V 224.

[7] liber junioris procuratoris MS. fol. 19. Vide in Dunstan vel Wolstan Hall. Vide in Beef Hall.

[8] Where Wolstan stood, vide W p. 97 or Dunstan Hall. Dunstan Hall pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous.

south part therof, a messuage of Magdalen College on the north[1], and the street leading from the Little Bayly to the said gate on the west side[2], to which as it seemes it opened. It belongeth also to the University[3]; and allwaies till the decay of halls supplied by clerks, as our registers and divers accompts for it testifye wherin are the names of severall principalls therof.

⟨S. James' Hall; Durham Hall.⟩

On the east side of Beefe Hall and soe downe to the south wall of the city were S. Jeameses[4] and Durham Halls. Of both which I find mention in an husteng roll[5] Oxon, 12 Edward III ⟨1338⟩, wherin 'tis said that one John Attehole, the atturney of the Abbat of Letele ⟨*sic*⟩ did distreine Mr. Hugh Sampson, parson of Ruyshendon, for the arreares of a certaine annuall rent issuing from a messuage in the parish of S. Aldate called Durham Hall 'inter tenementum vocatum Aula S. Jacobi et tenementum Hospitalis[6] S. Johannis, etc.' As for the second of these two halls I find noe farther mention[7]; but for S. Jeamses Hall it often occurres in our registers, wherin are the names of severall principalls[8] therof and that it was in S. Aldate's parish and neare Beef Hall[9]. ⟨explicit fol. 51 a[10].⟩

[1] a garden ground, vide V 243.

[2] ex archivis Academiae in pixide OO numero 17; vide Twyne I p. 109.

[3] See also Twyne VI 212, where 'tis said 'twas given by Dr. Hall.

[4] St James Hall for legists; sic Tabula Rous.

[5] rotuli hustengorum Oxon, 12 Edward III; Twyne XXIII 616.

[6] Note that that tenement of St. John's Hospitall is called a Hall in a lease dated 35 Henry VIII ⟨1543⟩, wherby S. Michael's ⟨'Mich.' written above 'Jeames'⟩ Hall was let by All Soules College to Dr. John Warner; registrum antiquum Collegii Omnium Animarum fol. 167, 2.

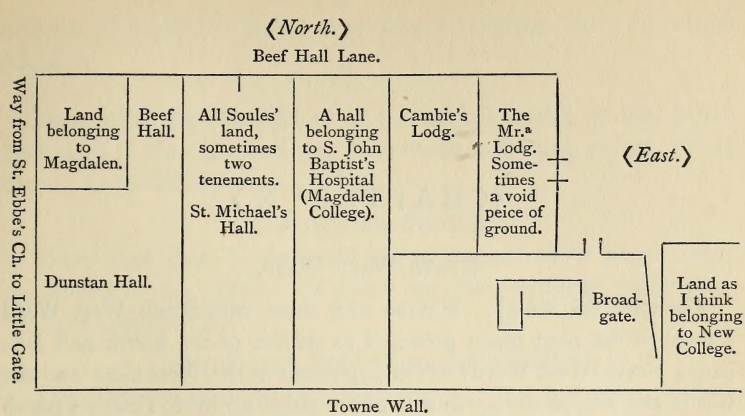
[7] ⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 45 a:—⟩ Yes, you may see in Twyne I 108 numero 23, 24 why soe called; viz., from Thomas de Derham, the owner of it in Henry III. Alan de Derham, O 52.

[8] One Clement Row of All Soules often occurres principall of S. Jameses Hall, which perhaps belonged to that College; see Aaa p. 111, 2; et Thomas Woller, rector of S. Peter's Church in the Bayly Aaa 111, 2 and 116, 2.

[9] registrum Aaa fol. 65, 2 et fol. 116, 2. Vide in aula S. Jacobi.

[10] ⟨Fol. 51 b is blank. On the interleaf between fol. 44 b and fol. 45 a is a note referring to some place in this ward, but with no mark to indicate where it ought to be inserted. It is probably intended for Castle Street, p. 207:—⟩ 'Note that that ancient tenement over against Mr. Hawkins his house which looketh like an old hall belongeth to Oriall College and was conveyed on some conditions from Oriall College to the towne and afterwards returned to them againe. Vide Twyne IV 205. Ask Mr. Hawley.'

⟨To the same interleaf is pasted a rough plan which Wood has drawn to illustrate the position of some of the halls here:—⟩



(*a*) ⟨'Mr.' i. e. Master of Pembroke's Lodgings. The entry is scored through.⟩

⟨For Cambye's Lodgings, see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 623; where it is said that the name of the tenement west of it was Minote Hall (afterwards Summaster's Lodgings); and that the All Souls' Land was formerly divided into two portions one called Durham Hall (afterwards S. Michael's Hall) and the other S. James' Hall; and that the Magdalen land west of Beef Hall was anciently Wyld's Entry. See also the treatise on Broadgates Hall, in Chap. XXIX of the present work.⟩

⟨CHAPTER[1] X.⟩

North-West Ward.

⟨Incipit[2] **fol. 53 a**⟩. Having now done with South-West Ward I must in the next place proceede to speake of the fourth and last, called North-West Ward; which beginneth at the West Gate and the Castle and soe on the north side of the street up by S. Peter's Church to S. Martin's Church, and from thence on the west side to North Gate, with all that land to the Castle trench and north wall of the city therin contained.

⟨The Castle.⟩

As for the Castle it selfe where I am to begin and which was partly founded within the limitts of the city and this ward, I have elswhere[3] delivered my mind therof.

⟨S. George's Convent and Church.⟩

What remaineth more to be said of it are those places therin, viz. the covent and parish church of S. Georg; of both which (though perhaps thought [by[4] some to be placed rather] in the suburbs or with my discours of the Castle) I shall here make bold to produce what I have collected concerning them, knowing well that this is the most proper place for them[5].

Of the covent or colledge[6], therfore, founded at first for secular canons of S. Austen and afterwards (by their translation to Osney) for regular—of which order I have before in South-East Ward spoken of—take what follows.

Within three[7] years after the foundation of the Castell, etc. Vide

[1] ⟨A Wood has dated this chapter, 'Jan. 12, 1662' i. e. 166⅔.⟩

[2] ⟨See note 6, p. 203.⟩

[3] ⟨i. e. in Chapter XIV.⟩

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets originally stood 'by some not to be here inserted but rather.'⟩

[5] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ In domeday book 'tis said that theire was a mill infra civitatem Oxon, meaning without doubt the Castle Mill. And therfore from thence wee may gather that it was within the wall, and that the wall (before the Castle was built) reached soe far. Twyne XXII 280.

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 650.⟩

[7] 'three' substituted for 'few.'

cetera in Collegio S. Georgii inter domos religiosas, etc., ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

Then, after the conclusion of the college, speak of the parish church of S. Georg, which was the church belonging to the college ⟨see in Chap. XXX⟩.

⟨S. Andrew's Church.⟩

Then, after that, S. Andrew's parish church which stood within the limitts of the castle. Of which see inter ecclesias parochiales, etc., ⟨in Chap XXX⟩.

⟨Projected College in the Castle.⟩

After that speak of King Henry the . . .[1] his designe to build a college in the Castle, etc.

⟨S. George's Hall.⟩

Then of S. George's Hall or house for scollers, vide catalogum aularum. Then proceed thus:—

⟨New Market.⟩

Having now done with those places sometimes standing within the limitts of the Castle, wee must take our way out of the cheif gate therof. Going, therfore, over the trench on the bridge wee enter into the place sometimes the New Market; and have on our right hand a parcell of small houses, reaching downe as far as West Gate, of a late erection and standing on the outside of the Castle trench.

⟨*Bullock's Lane, now Bulwarks Lane; the Mounts, now part of the Canal Coal Wharf.*⟩

Passing up on our left hand into the Lower Bayly as this ward leadeth, wee come to a lane called Bullock's Lane. From the entrance into which even to the city wall (that stretcheth it selfe from North Gate on the west side to the Castle trench[2], and from the said wall to Stokwell Street[3] on the north side of the said Castle—all which compasse devideth the Castle from the city except some of the westerne suburbs), were in old time certaine mounts and little hills on the outside of the said Castle trench. Concerning which wee cannot otherwise but suppose to have bin raised by those that came aganst and beseiged the Castle in the Barons' Warrs. Constant tradition delivers to us that they were erected by the Jews of Oxon

[1] ⟨Blank in MS. The design is attributed to Henry V.⟩

[2] ⟨Here follow the words 'by the west end of Bedford Lane,' but they are scored out.⟩

[3] ⟨*Now* Worcester Street.⟩

at the command of King Stephen when he laid close seige to Empresse Maud; but whether for a truth wee may receive it, I will not now pronounce. In the raignes of Edward I and other succeding kings I find often mention of 'the mounts in the parish of S. Peter in the Baylive,' meaning without doubt the said mounts. In the will[1] of one Robert de Wormenhale, 1323, ther is mention of his two cotages in the parish of S. Peter's in the Bailive 'super le mounts,' situated betweene the two tenements of John le mounts. Soe likewise John Bloxham in his will[2], 1353, speaketh of his tenement 'super le mounts juxta castrum, etc.' With divers other scripts, denoting them to have bin called by that name, belonging to the King, and to have divers cotages theron, which stood dispersed here and there and in a broken manner. But in succeding ages those cotages being either ruinated by time, or rather by severall distractions had at the castle, the mounts (for the better security therof) were afterwards levelled and for the most part taken away. By the help of which and other rubbish and filth brought from severall parts of the city, much ground was gained from the Castle trench by casting it therin; ⟨fol. 53 b⟩ soe that afterwards, severall other cotages being rebuilt theron (especially to next the Lower Bayly or Castle Street), and increasing more and more in the raigne of Queen Elizabeth by building them close to each other, is now and for severall years before (soe far as the one half of the said mounts extended) knowne by the name of Bullock's Lane[3].

⟨*Mount Pellam Lane, now* (?) *George Street Mews; Jew's Hills, now part of the Canal Coal Wharf.*⟩

And the other part towards and beyond the city wall (and on the backside of Dr. Rogers his habitation) leading into Broken Heys[4], ⟨is known⟩ by the name of Mount Pellam Lane, as running by a mount (larger sometimes then the former) knowne by that name. And furthermore as for those mounts that stand by the end of that Lane in Broken Heys and by Stokwell Street[5] (which partly remaine) were of a farre larger size then the other. They are by some called 'the Jews' Hills' (by others, 'the Baillives' Hills,' as belonging to them), and were with the other erected by the Jews, but of a more larger bulke, because (as I judge) they interposed the Castle and the King's

[1] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon, fol. 7; Twyne XXIII 510.

[2] ibidem, fol. 55; Twyne XXIII. 528.

[3] from one Bullock that carried the rubbish of the city there and built him a house circa 1588; O. 79.

[4] ⟨*Now* Gloucester Green.⟩

[5] ⟨*Now* Worcester Street.⟩

pallace in Beaumont (a bow-shoot distant) where he (I meane King Stephen) lay when Empresse Maud was beseiged therin. They were for the most part remaining within these 14 years and made use off, 1643 and 44, to bury people therin that died herabouts of the pestilence. But within few years following, viz. 1650, the most part of the earth therof was taken away to fortifie the Castle with bulwarks by the commands of the Parliament officers residing in Oxon, and therupon the graves of the dead most shamfully violated [1].

⟨*The Lower Bayly, now Castle Street.*⟩

Returning againe into the street [2] which leadeth from the Castle to the Church of S. Peter's in the Bayly (which some call Castle Street; others, the Lower Bayly [3]), and going up as this ward leadeth

⟨**Stapled Hall**⟩

wee come to a place wheron Stapled Hall [4] sometimes stood. 'Item do et lego etc,' 'also I give and bequeath to Alice my daughter' saith one John Coleshull, a burgesse of Oxon, in his will [5], 1324, 'one messuage called le Stapled Hall situated in the parish of S. Peter in the Bayly neare to the tenement of Isold de Weston.' The antiquity therof was occasionally mentioned at the proving the said will, when one William le Rouk laid claime to it [6]; viz., that in King Henry the III his raigne and before, it was owned by the name of Lundon and particularly by one Simon de Lundon of Oxon; who (as it elswhere appeares) lived and owned tenements in this parish when Jeffry Stokwell was maior, which was about the year 1244.

⟨*Lane running north past S. Peter's Church in the Bayly* [7].⟩

From hence going upward, wee come to a hamel or lane at the west end of the church of S. Peter's, mentioned in divers records [8] by the name of 'venella ad occidentalem partem et juxta ecclesiam S. Petri in Balliolo.'

[1] ⟨Jews Mount, etc., demised by the City to the Oxford Canal Company in 1792, see Madan's Oxford City Records, p. 27.⟩

[2] Whether Elm Hall was here ut Twyne XXIII 507, 247.

[3] Twyne XXIII 536.

[4] ⟨There is a mark here referring to a note which is not now found, probably on a lost interleaf.⟩

[5] liber testamentorum fol. 7; vide Twyne XXIII 510, 320.

[6] rotuli curiae Maioris Oxon, 19 Edward II ⟨1325⟩; Twyne XXIII 320.

[7] ⟨i. e. the old Church, which stood at the south end of New Inn Hall Street on the west side of the street, near the New Road Baptist Chapel. The lane no longer exists. Its course must have lain by the approach to the New Road Chapel. The place of it can be seen immediately under the west end of S. Peter le Bailey Church in Hollar's plan (1643) and even in Peshall's map (1773).⟩

[8] Twyne XXIII 536; O. 75.

⟨**Brodeyate.**⟩

In which, or at least near it, was a place sometimes for clerks, called Brodeyate. Mention I find therof by that name in a charter [1] of Roger Burewalde to Simon de Lundon [2], when Jeffry Stockwell before mentioned was maior. And in another [3] also, 22 Edward I ⟨1294⟩, 'tis said to be 'juxta ecclesiam S. Petri in Balliolo.' Which is all I have seen therof.

⟨*The Lower Bayly, continued.*⟩

Severall other halls have bin doubtlesse standing here on this side of the Bayly betweene Bullock's Lane and the Church, but they not sufficiently appearing, I shall not venture here to insert them.

⟨**S. Peter's Church in the Bailey.**⟩

The next place to be spoken off is the church of S. Peter's in the Bayly or (as 'tis in divers deeds expressed) 'ad castrum' and 'in occidente.' Soe written for difference sake from the other of the same name 'in oriente.' It hath bin observed by severall to be of a most ancient standing, but particularly when and by whome built, etc. ⟨See in Chapter XXX on the parish Churches.⟩

⟨*North Bayly Street, now the north and south arm of New Inn Hall Street.*⟩

Having done my discours of the church, wee have a street at the east end therof, called the North Bayly. Of which intending to speake towards the conclusion of my discourse of this ward,

⟨*Great Bayly Street, now Queen Street.*⟩

⟨**Durham Hall.**⟩

I proceed to Durham Hall or 'domus [4] Andreae de Durham,' 1339, as S. Frideswyde's book [5] [quoted [6] below] attesteth.

⟨*Halegod Lane.*⟩

From thence wee goe to a place where was formerly the entrance of a lane called Halegod Lane. For the clearer scituation of which, I find in a rentall [7] sometimes of S. ⟨**fol. 54 a**⟩ Frideswyde's Priory

[1] in archivis Ecclesiae S. Petri in Balliolo; Twyne XXIII 577.

[2] ⟨There is a mark here referring to a note which is not now found, probably on a lost interleaf.⟩

[3] ibidem.

[4] ⟨There is a mark here referring to a note not now found, probably on a lost interleaf.⟩

[5] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 403; Twyne XXII 242; vide in cartis 107, 66 et liber S. Frideswydae.

[6] ⟨These two words are underlined, probably for deletion.⟩

[7] in chartario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXII 355.

made for the year 1517 going thus:—'de Agnete Weme, etc.,' 'of Agnes Weme, the relict of John Weme, brewer, for a quitt rent going out of a house called Elmeley with Algoddis Lane now in the tenure of John Akyns, baker [1], situated between a tenement of All Soules' College on the west and a tenement of Balliol College on the east, 3*s* 8*d*, etc.' Soe far part of the said rentall. These two tenements here expressed are situated towards the west end of the Bocherew, opposite to which the south end of this lane abutted and lead northward into Sewey's Lane [2], but beyond the memory of man stopped up.

It did assume its name, it seems, from a family of old time within few years after the Norman Conquest that inhabited in or by it and who were burgesses of this corporation in severall King's raignes. One of whome named Andrew Halegod, living in the beginning of Henry III, and of larg possessions in Oxon, gave [3] to the nuns of Stodley a portion of land in S. Marie's parish, to the University [4] also a house, and to S. John's Hospitall a hall (as is elswhere said) in the same parish; and, among divers other gifts to other places, all his land with selds and solars theron [5] in S. Frideswyde's parish without the great gate of the churchyard on the south side to the Priory of that name. Radulph Halegod [6] also his near ally and cotemporary gave lands [7] in Halywell to the said nuns of Stodley. And Lawrence Halegod with John his son, noe small benefactors to the publike, with severall others [8] of the same name who were in their generations pious and devout people towards the church, which I shall for brevity sake passe over.

⟨Halegod Hall.⟩

In or near this lane was their hall called Halegod Hall, belonging sometimes to the nuns of Godstow, by the gift as I thinke of the same name. All the mention therof I find, is in the leiger book [9] of the said nuns, wherin 'tis said that Maud de Beauchamp, Abbesse of that

[1] 'venella ducens ad pistrinam' the same with Alegod Lane, V 108.

[2] ⟨Now Shoe Lane.⟩

[3] regestrum Coenobii Stodley in chartis de parochia S. Mariae Virginis; Twyne XXIV 654.

[4] rotuli generalis inquisitionis villae Oxon, 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩; Twyne XXIII. 132.

[5] liber antiquus S. Frideswydae p. 9 carta 17, vide A. W. p. 87.

[6] ⟨Here is a mark referring to a note not now found. 'Radulf Halegod' is underlined perhaps for correction. Note 8 *infra* is perhaps intended for this place.⟩

[7] registrum Stodley ut supra in eisdem cartis; Twyne XXIV 655.

[8] Richard Halegod, 23 Edward I ⟨1295⟩, vide Twyne I 105, et vide in nomine Halegod.

[9] registrum Godstow p. 132; Twyne XXIV 240.

place, demised to Adam le[1] Longe[2], 12 Edward III ⟨1338⟩, a messuage in Oxon, called Halegod Hall, in the parish of S. Peter's in the Bayly, betweene a tenement of Godstow on the south part and a tenement of William Pennard on the north, for the yearly rent of 13*s* 4*d*.

⟨*Great Bayly, continued.*⟩

⟨**Draper Hall.**⟩

From hence going up the Bayly, wee had another hall called Draper Hall[3], assuming that name (as I guesse) because it stood in the old Drapery, which was in antient time herabouts. All the mention I find of it is in S. Frideswyde's booke[4] in a charter there of John Sprout of Oxon, 1 Henry IV (1400), to the canons of that Priory. Wherin, making a repetition of those tenements he held of them, reckons three in S. Peter's in the Bayly, which extend themselves from Draper Hall on the east to a certaine street at the end of S. Peter's Church on the west. Which is all I have seen of it.

⟨**Portmanmote-hall.**⟩

Passing forward into S. Martin's parish[5] towards the church therof, wee had at the west end of it where now divers houses and tenements[6] stand most part of the yard belonging to that church. And therin in antient time and at (if not long before) the Norman Conquest a common portmanmote hall[7] or a place or court where the portmen or portgreves and burgesses of Oxon meet about the affaires of their corporation. 'In die Sti. Cuthberti in quadragesima facta fuit Portmanmot de Oxenford in coemiterio S. Martini et tunc venit ibi Gotcelinus, etc.':—soe in a most ancient charter[8] sometimes belonging to Osney Abbey, written (as it seems from divers names mentioned therin) at or within few years after their foundation. The direct interpretation of Portmanmot I find noe where expressed; but portomote, as Cowell tells us, is derived from the word port, i. e., 'portus,' and a Saxon word 'gemettam,' i. e., 'convenire,' and signifies a court

[1] ⟨'le' written above 'de.'⟩

[2] ⟨Here is a mark referring to a note not now found, perhaps on a lost interleaf.⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ vide V. 491. ⟨On an interleaf facing fol. 54b are the following notes; but see below, note 2, page 221:—⟩ Draper Hall, vide in papyro soluto; V 491. Draper Hall V 259, 260, 266; O 59, 34. ⟨This 'loose paper' seems to be now lost.⟩

[4] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 6; vide Twyne XXII 423.

[5] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Ginginer's Place in S. Martin's Parish where R. Griffyn lives V 85, 92. The giver to Exon College, ibidem, et 96. ⟨See p. 116.⟩

[6] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Whether those tenements belong not to the parish?

[7] V 539; vide in ecclesia S. Martini et alibi.

[8] in chartario Aedis Xti inter munimenta Coenobii Osney; Twyne XXIII 105, Twyne XXII 34 et vide collectanea nostra ex registro Osney.

kept in haven towns. Which interpretation may, according to what I have said in divers places in this worke concerning the priviledges of wharfage and hitherenage, agree with it.

⟨S. Martin's or Carfax Church.⟩

Then for the church it selfe (which standeth at Quatervois almost in the middle of the city, and therfore more knowne by the name of Quatervois or Carfax Church then S. Martin's), is of a most antient erection and beyond all record, etc. Vide cetera inter ecclesias parochiales quas composuimus, etc. ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩ **⟨fol. 54 b⟩.**

I have now done with S. Martin's Church and chantrys and monuments therin[1].

⟨*North Gate Street, now Cornmarket Street.*⟩

⟨Drapery Hall.⟩

In the next place, taking my course downe North Gate Street as this ward leadeth, wee come to the place where Drapere Hall[2] in the new Drapery sometimes stood. 'De quodam messuagio et shopis in Oxon in parochia S. Martini vocato Drapere Hall, per annum 20*s*, etc.' :—soe a certaine rentall[3] belonging sometimes to Abendon Abbey for the use of the kitchin and infirmary there, 23 Edward III ⟨1349⟩. By which it appears (if clearly meant of this, and not Pery Hall sometimes also called Drapery Hall as I shall show anon) that it or at least part therof belonged to that Abbey. Elswhere I find that it pertained in the raigne of Henry III to Adam Feteplace, a burgesse of Oxon, who in his last will left 40*s* annuall rent[4] issuing thence to the nuns of Littlemore, to the intent that his anniversary should be kept, on the translation of S. Frideswyde[5], there. From them at the same rent 'twas held by Richard Tekene by that name also in the beginning of Edward III; and four marcs per annum thence left by William[6] Tekene, his son or neare ally, in his will, 1348, to one William Apethorpe, chaplain. Which is all considerable therof that I have seen. As for the scituation of it, is expressed in the dimission[7] of a tenement

[1] ⟨Marginal notes :—⟩(*a*) 'The building of Pennyless Bench, V. 49.' (*b*) 'but a little bench between the two buttresses at first; afterwards enlarged to the comberance of the street.' (*c*) 'church yard and encroachments.'

[2] ⟨Notes on an interleaf facing fol. 54b :—⟩ (*a*) 'Draper Hall vide in papyro soluto V 491.' (*b*) 'Draper Hall V 259, 260, 266. O 59, 34.' ⟨They more probably refer to this Draper Hall than to the one *supra*. See note 3, page 220.⟩

[3] in libro testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 39; Twyne XXIII 146.

[4] ex quadam finali concordia in hustengis Oxon, 9 Edward III ⟨1335⟩, in quadam cista in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 179; vide A.V. 30.

[5] ⟨12 Feb.; Anstey Mun. Acad. p. CXL.⟩

[6] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 44; Twyne XXIII 518.

[7] in husteng. curia Oxon 18 Edward III ⟨1344⟩; vide Twyne XXIII 276.

by one Nicholas le Mercer, 18 Edward III ⟨1344⟩; which tenement is said there to be standing between the churchyard[1] of S. Martin on the one part and the tenement which was sometimes Richard de Tekene's called la Draper's Hall on the other. By which it seemeth that this hall was (according as the houses now stand) where the Sun Inne now is.

⟨*Sewey's Lane, now Shoe Lane*[2].⟩

A little below Draper Hall was Draper or Drapery[3] Lane, leading from the Drapery in North Gate Street into the North Bayly. All the mention of which I find, is in the will[4] of John Peggy, a burgesse of Oxon, 1349; wherin bequeathing divers messuages to his executors, mentioneth the one half of his shop with the appurtenances in S. Martin's parish, betweene the tenement of the Abbat of Osney on the north and a lane called Draper Lane on the south side etc. But the most generall name of it was Sewey's Lane[5]; soe called from such a name[6] that had of old tenements therin or else inhabited therby. Of whome Sawey or Sewey who held lands of S. Frideswyde's priory before the raigne of King Stephen was one, as appears in his confirmation charter[7] of that priory in the year 1135. Besides whome

[1] ⟨On the interleaf:—⟩ but since there is a house built on that part of the churchyard.

[2] ⟨What must have been the original entrance to Shoe Lane from Cornmarket Street is now built upon, and access is gained to it by the Crown Inn Yard and by the Clarendon Yard.⟩

[3] Drapery Lane, V 491.

[4] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 413; Twyne XXII 254.

[5] ⟨Notes on the interleaf facing fol. 54b:—⟩ (*a*) 'Sewy's Lane or Drapery Lane was one ⟨i. e. on⟩ the south side of the King's Head.' (*b*) 'Sewey's Lane vide in papyro soluto.' (*c*) 'This Sewey's Lane had its entrance on the south side of the King's Head. Divers tenements there, O 59.'

[6] ⟨Note on the interleaf facing fol. 54b:—⟩ 'Sewy the son of Snelling when Oseney was a Priory, V 367.' ⟨Attached to this interleaf is the following pedigree with appended note:—⟩

Roger Herlewyne *m.* Alicia (uxor).

Christina Herlwine, *m.* John Sewey.	Johanna, obiit sine prole.	Celeman, obiit sine prole.

Johannes Sewey, cepit in uxorem filiam Galfridi Bud nomine Matilda.	Cristina Sewey, *m.* Robert Cary.

John Sewy, qui nunc est, viz., anno 1288.	Cantesse, uxor Johannis Lyon.

'In a certaine register of Merton College (fol. 15) thus described, becaus Christian Sewey, daughter of Roger Herlwyne, sold to Mr. Robert de Flixthorpe a tenement in Oxon; which Mr. Robert de Flixthorp sold it to the scholars of Merton to build their forefront of the college at the foundation.' ⟨p. 177.⟩

[7] ibidem ⟨i. e. liber magnus S. Frideswydae⟩ p. 11, 318; A 122. Quoted right.

severall others of that name also, who in their times were people of great wealth and occupied the cheif seat of this corporation. And as it is in divers places writt Seweys Lane[1], and in later evidences in Queen Elizabeth her raigne corruptly Shoo Lane; soe in others Sewey's Twychen[2], common to the parishes of S. Martin and S. Peter's in the Bayly. By the first of which names I find it (among divers script) written in the will[3] of one Durand[4] de Bugwell, 1352, thus:—'item do et lego,' 'also I give and bequeath to Alice my wife my tenement in S. Peter's parish in the Baylye in the lane called Sewey's Lane betweene a tenement of William le spicer on the east side and a tenement of S. Marie's chantry in S. Martin's Church on the west, etc.' And by the other name in a dimission of a tenement therin in S. Peter's parish by the Master and schollers of University Hall or College to John de Wyndsore and Margery his wife, 39 Edward III; as also in one of their[5] rentalls, 1401. In divers writings far antienter ⟨than⟩ these here produced, I find it often to occurre by those names, and intimating to us also that it was a populous place and replenished with tenements. But they for the most part decaying because of the want of the usual concourse ⟨**fol. 55 a**⟩ of people therto, and therupon those tenements that were standing taken in and included into other messuages which stood in North Gate Street and the North Bayly; was in respect therof, and the resort therunto of malefactors and felons, as also a receptacle for filth and rubbish, let to farme by the Maior and Comminalty[6] of Oxon, 2 Richard II ⟨1378⟩, to William de Codeshalle and others for severall years, conditionally that they should at the east end therof next to North Gate Street (which was allmost opposite to the tenement now the Roebuck Inn[7] and next almost on the south[8] side of the King's Head[9] Inne) build a firme wall of stone[10], and at the west end towards the street called the North Bayly[11], a great gate for free egresse and regresse of those that had tenements and outlets[12] theirin.

[1] Sewye's Lane, V. 259.

[2] Sewey's Twychen, V. 2, 108.

[3] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon ut supra fol. 54, Twyne XXIII 527.

[4] See the conveyance of that tenement to D. Bugwell, Twyne XXIII 621.

[5] liber statutorum Collegii Universitatis, p. . . .; Twyne XXIII 477.

[6] ex quadam dimissione in cista altera in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 177, Twyne IV 210.

[7] 'Roebuck Inn' substituted for 'Crosse Inne.'

[8] 'south' substituted for 'north.'

[9] 'King's Head' substituted for 'Crowne.'

[10] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'there is a tenement now.'

[11] ⟨Now that part of New Inn Hall Street which runs north and south.⟩

[12] 'outlets' substituted for 'backwaies.'

⟨*North Gate Street continued.*⟩

⟨Pery Hall.⟩

Going from hence downe the street, wee come to another most ancient hall called Pery Hall[1], by which name it was owned, 26 Edward III ⟨1352⟩, by one Richard le Forster[2]. From him by the same name it came[3] to William Bergaveny. And from him, the 17 Richard II ⟨1393⟩, to Mr. John Monk[3], clerk, and others. Among divers other conveyances of the said messuage which I have perused 'tis not only styled Perye Hall but Drapery Hall. Edward Wodeward, alderman of Oxon, in his will[4], 12 Henry VII ⟨1497⟩, maketh mention of his tenement in S. Martin's parish, called Pirry Hall without any other addition. But Giles Purton of Lyllyngton-lovel in the county of Oxon., gent., the son and heire of Margery Pulton, daughter and heir of John Treguran and Katherine his wife, by an indenture[5] of conveyance[6] of it the same year, viz. 12 Henry VII ⟨1497⟩, giveth and confirmeth to Henry Wright, clerk, rector of Ayno, com. Northampton, and Henry Makney, gent., 'all his tenements with diverse appurtenances therto belonging, called the King's Head and of old "Draper's Hall alias dictum Spicer's Yn," and situated on the west side of North Gate Street in the parish of S. Martin having a tenement of New College[7] on the north side therof.'—Soe far part of the said conveyance. Now whether the name therof ⟨Drapery Hall?⟩ was corrupted or abbreviated to Pery, wee may doubt; considering that before and after the date of the said conveyance 'twas called and written alwaies by that name. Examples for this that it was written Pery Hall after are:—(i) the conveyance[8] therof by Thomas Wodeward of Chalgrave, com. Oxon, esquire, to Sir Simon Harcourt and others, 16 Henry VIII ⟨1524⟩; wherin 'tis stiled 'King's Head alias vocatum Pery Hall': and (ii) in the release[9] of Thomas Wodeward, of Langford com. Berks, gent., to

[1] ⟨On the interleaves facing fol. 56b and fol. 56a are a number of references about this hall:—⟩ (*a*) 'Perry Hall in parochia S. Martini V 170; Twyne XXIII 86; V 529.' (*b*) 'Pery Hall, vide in papyro saluto.' (*c*) 'Kings Head alias Draper's Hall alias Spycer's Yn, V 20.' (*d*) Drapery Hall V 265 O 34 and Perie Hall vide V 555.'

[2] ex quadam charta dimissionis inter munimenta coenobii Osney in chartario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII 86.

[3] rotuli curiae Maioris Oxon, 17 Richard II ⟨1393⟩, in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII. 632.

[4] liber testamentorum ut supra, fol. 141; Twyne XXIII 54.

[5] 'indenture' substituted for 'deed.'

[6] ibidem, fol. 142.

[7] enquire what tenement of New College this should be.

[8] ibidem ⟨i. e. liber testamentorum⟩ fol. 158; Twyne XXIII 544.

[9] ibidem, fol. 190; Twyne XXIII 547.

Thomas Cogan of Oxon, mercer, 8 Elizabeth ⟨1565⟩: with other scripts which I shall now omitt. In the meane time from what I have here produced it appears that the ancient inne of the King's Head which is yet remaining in S. Martin's parish and on the west side of North Gate Street was formerly a hall called Perye Hall (and not unlikly corrupted from the word Drapery as standing in or at least near the Drapery), the name and principalls wherof also often occurre in our registers[1].

⟨Marshall's Inn.⟩

The next tenement (to the King's Heade which partly stands in S. Martin's and S. Michael's at North Gate) was formerly, as it should seem, knowne by the name of Marshall's Ynne[2], a hall also for clerks. Afterwards it was a common inne knowne by the name of the Starre[3], as now it is. Since which also I find it inhabited by schollers, as one

[1] ⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 54b, A Wood has some notes, two about this inn :—⟩ (*a*) 'The Kings Head called Bee Hall as Mr Austen hath told me.' (*b*) 'Whether Sorrell Hall must not come in between the Crowne and King's Head; for it belonged to New College, and New College was and is owner of those tenements. Vide in North-East Ward in Sorrell Hall after Somner's Yn. Noe; 'tis Sorrell Hall in St. Edward's parish.' (*c*) 'Sir Seb⟨astian⟩ Smith's house belongs to New College.'

⟨The hand mentioned above (note 2, page 119) has added two notes here :—⟩ (*a*) 'Note that Mr Wood in all likelyhood is mistaken in making two severall Draper's Halls in North Gate Street. However, this is certain, that Draper Hall *alias* Spicer's Inne *alias* King's Head (the deeds of which he takes notice of in page ⟨i.e. fol.⟩ 55a) was not that Draper's Hall (if any such were) that was situated where the present King's Head Inne stands. But where the Crown Inne now is, with the tenements south of it, as far as the Sunne Inne. And tho' it's said to be the second tenement from the churchyard, that is solved by supposing that tenement to have bin afterward divided or a new one built now incroaching on the churchyard.'

(*b*) 'These tenements adjoyning on the Crown and given to University College by Joan Davis, tempore Elizabethae, are in our deeds so styled as in this note observed.'

⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 55a, A Wood has another note about this hall among some other notes :—⟩

(*a*) 'Note that the King's Head did antiently belong to .... Woodward, whom I have mentioned in S. Martin's Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩. His armes are in the windowes of the King's Head; and these Woodwards mentioned in King's Head as on the other side ⟨i.e. p. 224⟩ were descended from him.'

(*b*) 'Whether Vine Hall was not hereabouts and Aula Dorchester. It must have a place herabouts, vide V 554. Vide in appendice aularum, but see in Burewald Lane.'

[2] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'Twyne XXIII vide 89, ex opposito le Pillery.' ⟨Notes on the interleaf facing fol. 55a :—⟩ (*a*) 'Marshall's Yn, i.e. Starr, V. 555.' (*b*) 'Marshall's Yn was opposite to the Pillory and in North-East Ward, see Twyne XXI 343. See quotations by Coventry Hall in North-East Ward, and that it stood neare the Starre see my rentall of Ousney under the Window, 1463. V 554.'

[3] ⟨Now part of the Clarendon Hotel.⟩

of our regesters[1] attesteth, wherin is the name of a principall therof (anno 1512) and also his fiduciary for the payment of the rent for as much of the inne that was peculiar for their use[2].

⟨Bodyn's Lane, now Frewen Court, i.e. the Cornmarket entrance to the Union Society's Rooms and Frewen Hall.⟩

Downward from the Starr, wee had another antient lane, which seemeth to me to have bin called Bodyn's Lane[3]. A dimission[4] of a certain tenement in S. Michael's parish at North Gate by the Abbat of Osney, 11 Henry VI ⟨1433⟩, to one inhabiting therin, tells us that the said tenement[5] was situated between another of Walter Bowyer on the south and the lane called Bodyn's Lane on the north. It was soe denominated from a family of good worth, benefactors to S. Fridewyde's and other religious places, that either owned it or lived in or by it in the raignes of King John and Henry III; divers of whome were numbred amongst the cheifest burgesses of this Corporation and were benefactors to the church[6] **⟨fol. 55 b⟩** as is mentioned in this worke.

What else I find therof is that, in the 7 Henry VI ⟨1429⟩, 'twas by the name of 'Bodene's Lane *alias* Set[7]tn's Lane' measured[8] at both ends; the east end wherof next to the King's highway (as 'tis said) contained in breadth four feet four thumbs or inches and three quarters of another and at the west end[9] four feet seven inches and a quarter. Within few years following, the said westerne end, which lead into the North Bayly as I shall shew anon, was stopped up by

registrum F (reversed) fol. 187, 1; vide Latin appendix aularum.

[2] ⟨Note on the interleaf:—⟩ 'Wes-Twychen in S. Michael's parish, quaere, V. 557. Vide Latin copy for Wes-Twychen ⟨? West-Twychen⟩. I do not know where it is to come.'

[3] ⟨Notes on the interleaf:—⟩ (*a*) 'V. 477 Bedenes Lane it is called, 1463, in Osney rentall under the window.' (*b*) 'Bodene's Lane, V. 590.' (*c*) 'Bedford Lane without doubt V 18, 35, 36, 39, 466, 477, 557, 590. Vide catalogum praesid. Collegii Magdalen p. 2 in the foul copie among Magdalen College foul paper of writers.' (*d*) 'Of Bedford Lane, see what I have said afterwards.'

[4] ex munimentis Osney ut supra; Twyne XXIII 69. Vide in papyro soluto.

[5] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ The Star In is Christ Church land, and Sherward the brasier's belongs to S. Michael's parish.

[6] Robert Bodyn, benefactor to S. Frideswyde's, vide A. W. p. 87, [et vide cartam 176 ex libro S. Frideswydae] ⟨the part in square brackets is now legible only in Transcript A⟩.

[7] ⟨Between the two t's is a mark of a contraction, perhaps for 're' as the marginal note gives 'Setreton Lane.' The contraction is not Wood's usual symbol for 're' and so may be a copy of the original.⟩

[8] Collectanea Nicolai Bishop fol. 210; Twyne XXI 729b; V 559.

[9] ⟨Here followed the words 'which lead into the North Bayly as I 'shall shew anon' but they were scored out, as being repeated below.⟩

the building of S. Marie's College[1] theron; and then the east part, which was allotted to lead therto ⟨i.e. to the College⟩ from North Gate Street, changed its name to S. Marie's Lane, and (after the dissolution therof, when it became a Bridwell) Bridewell Lane, by which with the former 'tis called by some to this day.

⟨Other halls in North Gate Street.⟩

From hence passing downe the street by severall houses, some wherof doubtless hath bin halls[2] though the names therof I cannot exactly pitch upon, wee come

⟨*Bedford Lane, now the east and west arm of New Inn Hall Street*[3].⟩

to a lane leading from Bocardo to New In[4], called antiently Bedford Lane[5]. 'Item do et lego,' 'also I give and bequeath to Joane my wife' (saith Stephen de Adynton in his will[6], 18 Edward III ⟨1344⟩) 'my messuage in Bedeforde's Lane in a certaine corner there in S. Michael's parish, etc.'

It was soe called from a name therin inhabiting called Bedford[7], burgesses of Oxon in the raigne of Edward I and afterwards[8]; but from the said Stephen Adynton before mentioned, who was divers times Mayor and at his death a benefactor to St. Frideswyde's[9], it came for some time to be called Adynton's Lane[10]. Thomas, the

[1] ⟨i.e. of the Augustinian monks; now known as Frewen Hall, and belonging to Brasenose College; see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 651.⟩

[2] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'as S. Thomas Hall mentioned in one of our registers to be "juxta portam borealem," but perhaps that may be in Somnor's Lane.' ⟨There is a mark here indicating that a note has to be brought in here from the interleaf facing fol. 56a; viz. :—⟩ 'Blankney Hall must come in here, vide in appendice. Unde dicta V 161, 233, 236, 237.' Vide quotationes ad Coventry Hall in North-East Ward.

[3] ⟨In Peshall's Map (1773) the name Ship Street is made common to both Bedford Lane and Somnore's Lane, to the latter of which the name Ship Street is now confined. The Map is probably in error.⟩

[4] ⟨Written at first 'New In Hall' but 'Hall' scored out.⟩

[5] ⟨Notes on the interleaf facing fol. 56a :—⟩ (*a*) 'The Plough ⟨the inn still so called at the corner of Cornmarket and New Inn Hall Street⟩ is said to have the lane on the north side of it which leadeth versus terram Dewy, V. 368. quaere, whether Bedford Lane was not called D'ewy Lane as the other Dewy was (?)' (*b*) 'Bedford Lane, vide collectanea ex archivis Ecclesiae S. Michaelis. Vide in papyro soluto.' (*c*) 'Se quotations going before in Bodin's Lane' ⟨page 226, note 3.⟩ (*d*) 'Bedford Lane V. 553, 590, 557.' (*e*) 'certainly the same with Cheyney Lane, V. 466.'

[6] rotuli curiae Maioris Oxon, 18 Edward III ⟨1344⟩; Twyne XXIII 624.

[7] testamentum Johannis Bedeford, 39 Edward III ⟨1365⟩, et tenementum hic, vide Twyne XXIII.

[8] ⟨Note on the interleaf facing fol. 56a⟩ Herin or by it was certainly Bedford Hall (See) for it was not included in Exon. College. ⟨See p. 113.⟩

[9] liber magnus S. Frideswydae, p. 397.

[10] Adynton's Lane, V 557.

Abbat of Osney, by his dimission[1] of a shop to one Robert Hawe (1367), describes the situation of the said shop to be in the corner on the north side of a lane called Adynton's Lane[2], etc. From the same name it slipped to Bedford[3] againe; and also, afterward, to the name of Wode Street[4]. By the former name it was with Bodyn's Lane, 7 Henry VI ⟨1429⟩, measured as is beforementioned; and stretched it selfe from North Gate Street under the north wall of the city even to the Castle trench where 'the mounts' were. The further half of which, next to the said trench, was (when disused as a way to the Castle in times of combustion) stopped up and demised to private persons for garden plotts, which soe continueth. Of its other name, viz. Wode Streete, I find mention therof, 7 Henry IV ⟨1406⟩, in a praesentment[5] then made against on⟨e⟩ William Brompton for laying timber and stocks of trees therin to the hindrance of passengers. Which is all I have seen therof, except its name once or twice in evidences in Queen Elizabeth's raigne.

⟨*North Bayly Street, now the north and south arm of New Inn Hall Street.*⟩

At the west end therof as it now layes[6] is a street or lane that leadeth to New In[7] and the church in ⟨? of⟩ S. Peter the Bayly and soe to the Great Bayly, called (as is before mentioned[8] in Sewey's Lane[9]) the North Bayly, because it layeth on the north side of the

[1] in munimentis Osney ut supra, Twyne XXIII 90.

[2] ⟨Marginal notes :—⟩ 'Certainly it cannot be soe, for all those tenements on the north side therof belong to the towne (Twyne IV 230).' 'Noe, I have found since (if I am not mistaken) in S. Michael's writings that Oseney had a house or two there.'

[3] ⟨Note in the interleaf :—⟩ and continued soe called in St. Michael's writings till the latter end of Henry VIII.

[4] ⟨Notes on the interleaf facing fol. 56a :—⟩ (*a*) because perhaps 'carecti cum spinis steterunt inter portam borealem et la Drapery Hall'; vide Twyne XXII 276. (*b*) Wood Street unde, V 558.

[5] Twyne XXIII 613; 13 Henry VI ⟨1435⟩, V 282.

[6] ⟨In the modern nomenclature of our streets, New Inn Hall Street is a street of which one arm runs westwards from Cornmarket Street from opposite Ship Street to the Wesley Memorial Church (which part of it represents the old Bedford Lane *alias* Wood Street), and the other arm runs south from the Wesley Memorial Church to Queen Street (which part of it represents the old North Bayly Street). The street has also a short third arm running north from the Wesley Memorial Church into George Street, this part being entirely modern and crossing the line of the city wall and ditch, an evidence of which still exists in the sharp gradient of that part of the street.⟩

[7] ⟨Written at first 'New In Hall' and then 'Hall' scored out.⟩

[8] ⟨page 222.⟩

[9] ⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 55 b are some notes apparently referring to tenements in North Bayly Street in the vicinity of the entrance to Sewye's Lane :—⟩ (*a*) 'Sewye's Lane, by which were domus Adam Crust V 143, domus W⟨illelmi⟩ aurifabri V 143, Ad sub. muro V 143.' (*b*) 'Sr Davys Hall juxta

Great Bayly, as the Little ⟨Bayly⟩ on the south side which is almost opposite to this at its south end.

It hath bin also stiled[1] by the name of 'the Seven Deadly Sins Lane'; but upon what accompt and for what reason I have not seen, noe not soe much as the name therof in any script expressed[2].

However that name hath long since ceased; and is now called New In[3] Lane.

⟨Elm Hall.⟩

Herein, on the west side and in S. Peter's parish was an ancient hall called Elme Hall[4], belonging sometimes to Osney Abbey[5] but the ground wheron it stood to the towne. For which with other ground adjoyning they received, as it appears by divers of their rentalls[6] in the raigne of Richard II and Henry VI, 2*s* per annum. Elswhere[7] I find it, by the name of 'aula Abbatis Osney vocata Elme Hall,' to have bin situated 'ad cornerium juxta Castellum Oxon' and paying 4*d* per annum to the kepers of the lights in S. Michael's parish at North Gate. By which situation it appears to have bin by 'the mounts' and almost in the corner betweene the Castle trench and city wall and neare as I guesse where the habitation of Dr. Rogers[8] is. At the dissolution of that Abbey it came to Christ Church; who owne the ground therof at this time, having bin ruinated about the raigne ⟨**fol. 56 a**⟩ of Edward VI, as their dimissions[9] of garden grounds hereabouts in the raigne of Queen Elizabeth demonstrate.

⟨*Pennard's Lane, now perhaps the passage on the south side of the modern S. Peter le Bailey Church which leads from New Inn Hall Street into Bulwarks Alley.*⟩

Betwixt this hall and New In Hall was (as I may judge) Pennard's Lane, soe called from a family that were of old burgesses of Oxon

Sewy's Twychen O 59, V 551, vide latin copy aularum.'

[1] Vide Brian Twyne de vicis; enquire of this.

[2] ⟨A different place is given for 'the Seven Deadly Sins Lane' in note 1, p. 208.⟩

[3] ⟨Written at first 'New In Hall Lane' and then 'Hall' scored out.⟩

[4] ⟨References on the interleaf facing fol. 56 a:—⟩ (*a*) 'V 549, ut in Twyne XXII 243, but certainly that concerns Elm Hall by S. Frideswyde's, quaere.' (*b*) 'Elme Hall V 38, *bis*, 265, 281, 550, 512.' (*c*) 'Elme Hall for legists, sic Tabula Rous.'

[5] 'Tenementum Thomae Wyke, Elme Hall,' vide rentall of Ousney quem habeo sub fenestra.

[6] Twyne IV 210; Twyne XXIII 172, 247.

[7] in archivis ecclesiae S. Michaelis borealis, Twyne XXIII 507.

[8] Dr Rogers his house and most of his land belong to the city.

[9] Twyne XXIII 82, 89.

and lords of Rose [1] Hall alias Trillok alias New In [2] adjoyning, as is in St. Peter's Church already shewed. It lead from this street of the North Bayly and the west end almost of Bodyn's Lane (where the great gate of S. Marie's College now stands) straight to 'the mounts' and soe to the Castle trench.

A certaine roll [3] of the accompts of the chamberlaines of Oxon, 17 Richard II ⟨1393⟩, sub titulo decasus reddituum I find it thus expressed:—'imprimis, camerarii, etc,' 'in the first place, the chamberlaines require allowance of 2*s* for a void plot within the habitation which was William Pennard's, which plot was sometimes a lane [4] leading sometimes from the king's highway to the castle trench, to be paid by the hands of the Warden and schollers of the College called S. Mary of Wynton, etc.' Which is all considerable I have found therof, only its name in divers rentalls, denoting it to have bin stopped up in the raigne of Edward III and that it was near New Inne [5].

⟨*Another Lane*;

Trilleck's Inns; Rose Hall: *all now included in the site of New Inn Hall.*⟩

From hence passing by New In [6] (of which among the moderne [7] halls in the first booke [8]) wee had (as I guesse) another lane almost opposite to the west end of Sewy's Lane (which is now the backway into the Crown Inne) that lead also by the churchyard of S. Peter in the Bayly to the Castle trench and mounts laying before it; but this [9], as it seemeth, (if such an one hath bin) was with Pennard's Lane and half of Bedford Lane obstructed when the disuse of them as quick conveyances from the cheif part of the city to the Castle when beseiged or surrounded by its assaliants was unfrequented, having bin without doubt at first allotted for that purpose [10].

[1] ⟨Note on the interleaf:—⟩ Rose Hall by Trillock's Yn V, 255, 264. See in the Latin copy for Rose Hall. Vide V 272, 273, 280, 281.

[2] ⟨Written 'New In Hall' but 'Hall' scored out.⟩

[3] in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon, vide Twyne XXIII 238. Vide in papyro soluto.

[4] Twyne IV 210, ex rubro minore libro civitatis.

[5] Here must come in St. David's Hall; vide O 59. quare ita dicta vide V. 1, 551; vide in latin copy. See what I have said of it in South-West Ward.

[6] ⟨Written 'New In Hall' but 'Hall' scored out.⟩

[7] ⟨i. e. still existing.⟩

[8] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 676–683.⟩

[9] Whether or noe it was not part of Sewye's Lane and stopped up by New College, ut in Twyne XXIII 383, for they inclosed divers Trillock's Yns into one.

[10] ⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 56 a are some notes about these lanes, but they are unintelligible from the corner of the paper having been torn off. The mutilation is prior to Transcript A:—⟩ (*a*) . . . . lane, tempore Mariae . . . . . 6, 550, 551. (*b*) . . . . V 417, 423, 550.

⟨*North Bayly Street, continued.*⟩

⟨College of S. Mary (of the Canons Regular).⟩

What else in this street wee have to take notice of and to conclude our discours of this ward, is the College of S. Mary [1] for the order sometimes of Canon Regulars, to which the forefront therof abutted. It had its scituation in the parish of S. Peter's in the Bayly and S. Michael's at North Gate [2], betweene this street of the North Bayly on the west side, Bedford Lane or Wood Street on the north, Sewey's Lane on the south, and the back parte of North Gate Street on the east. Built it was for a receptacle or studying place, etc. Vide cetera in tractatu nostro de domibus religiosis, etc. [3] ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 56 a [4].⟩

⟨The reference must be to 'domus Thomae de Wyke' or to 'Elme Hall' (supra p. 229) which occur in all three references.⟩ (*c*) . . . . olut., and certainly 'tis the same called New Yn . . . . in Twyne XXII 338 in Tremena (?) If not, let it come . . . .

[1] ⟨An interesting notice of this college (ascribed in error to S. Mary Hall) is given in Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. i. 286.⟩

[2] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 651.⟩

[3] ⟨A Wood adds the date of the completion of this Chapter 'finit. Feb. 20, 1662' (i. e. 166$\frac{2}{3}$). He had begun it on Jan. 12, see p. 214, note 1.⟩

[4] ⟨fol. 56 b is blank.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XI[1].⟩

The Antiquity of the City Wall, with its reparations[2].

⟨Foundation of the City Wall.⟩

⟨Incipit. **fol. 57 a.**⟩ For the first originall and foundation of the walls of Oxon, I could never yet from any publick authour receive plenary satisfaction; neither indeed have I yet met with any private record or regester though much sought for that could doe the like. But for the sufficient antiquity of them wee have them occasionally mentioned by some writers which I shall faithfully and in order recite.

⟨Oxford was a walled city at the Norman Conquest.⟩

And first I shall begin with master John Leland, a learned antiquary in King Henry the 8th's dayes, who, in his[3] 'Cignea Cantio' in the word 'Isidis Vadum' (speaking there of the antiquity of the University of Oxon) hath this claus of the city wall:—'non possum liquido pronunciare an Isidis vadum muro fuerit cinctum ante imperium Gulielmi Nothi, regis Angliae'; i. e. 'I cannot cleerly declare whether Oxford were walled before the raigne of William the Bastard, King of England.' Thus he. But in his bookes of Itineraries[4] which he made anno domini 1542, he giveth us a little better satisfaction; for there he saith that Robert D'oilly who came in the Conquest built the Castle, but (as he conjectures) others made the walles of Oxon or repaired them.

Now in both these he doth not plainly resolve us but leaves us upon conjectures. Therefore to cleer it, wee shall recurre to [two[5] convincing evidences; the one from Twyne XXIV p. 63 ad imum, the other in] Domesday Book[6] made in the XX year of William the Conqueror ⟨1085⟩, where 'tis said that 'rex habet XX mansiones murales quae fuerunt comitis Algari tempore regis Edwardi[7], reddentes tunc et modo xiiii*s*—ii*d* minus'; and a little below that,

[1] ⟨A Wood has dated the composition of this Chapter 'May 20, 1661.'⟩

[2] ⟨At the side is written 'The Castle.'⟩

[3] Edit. anno 1545 et 1658 p. 110.

[4] Vide Vol. 2 MS. in archivis bibliothecae Bodleianae.

[5] ⟨The words in square brackets are an interlinear insertion, added at a later date by Wood.⟩

[6] Kept in the office of the receit of the King's exchequer.

[7] Edwardi Confessoris.

in the same leaf, thus 'omnes mansiones quae vocantur murales tempore regis Edwardi liberae erant ab omni consuetudine excepta expeditione et muri reparatione.' From which two extracts[1] it plainly appears that Oxon was walled in King Edward the Confessor's time, and that there were certaine houses there that were free from all custome except warlick expedition and reparation of walls.

⟨Oxford was a walled city in the S. Frideswyde legend.⟩

Having breefly and cleerly opened this doubt of master Leland and brought the antiquity of our wall to King Edward the Confessor's time, who died A.D. 1066, wee shall proceed higher and take a veiw of [what[2] other authors hath said in this point viz. Daniel Rogersius, ut in Twine[3] p. 213, and out of Rossus in King Alfred's time (ibidem), and lastly from Jeffry Monmouth] what Jeffry of Monmouth (who flourished in King Stephen's raigne) hath said in his Brittish history[4] on the prophesies of Ambrosius Merlinus[5]. His words are these :—'cum regno tandem litigabit leo et terga nobilium transcendet; superveniet taurus[6] litigio et leonem dextro pede percutiet, expellet eum per regni diversoria; sed cornua sua in muros Oxoniae confringet.' Thus he, in the printed copy cited here in the margin[7]. Two manuscript coppyes, the one in Bodley's and the other in New College Library, hath it 'Exoniae' for 'Oxoniae' ⟨fol. 57 b⟩ here mentioned; but the authour[8] of the Golden History[9] repeating this prophesy reads it 'Oxoniae,' as also the manuscript coppy of Fflorilegus in St Jamses library and another anonymus MS[10] which I have somewhere seene but cannot as yet call it to mind.

The prophesy, I confesse, is somewhat obscure; but when I consider 'tis spoken 'de tauro vel bove,' a bull or ox, from whence Oxford (according to most) taketh its name, it cannot but[11] be understood of Oxon, although (as here) some may read it 'Exoniae' for 'Oxoniae.' But this reading I doe not approve off for many causes,

[1] ⟨See Parker's Early History of Oxford, pp. 225, 341.⟩

[2] ⟨A Wood has put these words which are placed in square brackets in the margin and marked them for insertion here, but has neglected to make the change thereby rendered necessary in the remaining part of the sentence.⟩

[3] ⟨Apologia.⟩

[4] liber 7, caput 4, pagina 52, editio Heidelbergae A.D. 1587.

[5] Twyne XXI 243, 264; vide catalogum MSS in Merlin.

[6] 'Taurus cornutus ex patre germine Brutus' Twyne XXII 277, vide alia prophetia ibidem.

[7] as also his MS copy in St Paul's Library London, vide Twyne XXII p. 243, 264.

[8] whether he ⟨be⟩ Johannes Eboracensis or Anglicus. Twyne XXIV 53, vide Sched. 4. § 1 p. 2.

[9] MS bibliothecae Bodleianae Iur. V. 4. 4. liber 16 caput 6, parte secunda.

[10] Twyne XXI 627.

[11] 'but' subst. for 'undeservedly.'

though the prophesy and its reason may not soe easy be accomodated to the one or the other city. For certainly Mr. Thomas Risdon of Winscote, com. Devon., a gent. well learned in antiquityes and in his lifetime the ornament almost of that country, doth in his MS. booke of the Discription of Devonshire, which he industriously composed nigh 40 years since [1], maketh noe such mention of this or its application of it to Exon. As alsoe John Hooker in his description of Exeter of its various fortunes and changes omitteth it, as Holinshed [2] in Edward the VI demonstrats.

Now that Exeter was not walled in the time of Ambros Merlin, neither before the raigne of King Athelstan about the year 932, John Hooker himself doth plainly acknowledg [3]; but that Oxon long before King Athelstan (viz. in the times of St. Frideswide) was walled, appeareth by the story of her. For first the authour of the Golden History [4] a little before quoted, speaking of her life and her various fortunes, recounteth how that one Algar, King of Leycester, lusted after her; but she making resistance, he would have taken her away by force (as I have elsewhere shewn):—'cum vero portae aquilonari appropinquaret' (as the words are) 'caecitate est percussus,' 'but when he came neare the North Gate (to prosecute this his designe) he was struck [5] blind.'

With these two authours agrees [an [6] anonymall author [7]], Polydore Virgil [8], Holinshed [9] and others; but they leave out the word 'North' and only insert 'Gate,' [and [6] the said anonymus 'gates [10]' (Soe doth Matthew Paris, Twyne III p. 65.)]

From hence therfore wee may gather that, if there was then a North Gate or Gate (which was about the year 700 and upward), it doth imply other gates; and soe, consequently, walls. And if thus, then this prophesy may be better applied to Oxon then Exon. And the word 'taurum' in the prophesy may either be understood of King Algar who, when he failed of his Frideswide, would out of revenge (as the history [11] saith) have destroyed Oxon; or of any other king who died or was slaine here, as Edmond Ironside [12] or Harold Lightfoote;

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'antienter authors also.'

[2] 'Historia Angliae.'

[3] vide Holinshed in Edward VI p. 1008.

[4] vide librum 17 caput 210.

[5] Thus MS. inter lib. Art. Bibliothecae Bodleianae 72, p. 281 b.

[6] ⟨The words in square brackets are interlinear insertions in the text.⟩

[7] MS. bibliothecae Collegii Magdalen. de origine et gestis Britonum; vide Twyne XXII. 92.

[8] p. 90, edit. Basiliae A.D. 1570.

[9] p. 133 in Historia Angliae.

[10] Johannes Tynmouth ut supra habet 'fores urbis.'

[11] in libro praefato 'Historiae Aureae' et eadem pagina.

[12] Vide collectanea ex primo tomo Leland.

or else in relation to [William[1] the Conqueror[2]], ⟨or⟩ King Stephen who (besides at severall other times) suffered much harme at the beseiging of Empress Maud in the Castle [and[1] the like, etc.]

Moreover the strange miracle that was committed by Frideswide on King Algar in striking of him blind is related by many authours[3] that Oxon for that reason was as 'twere shunned (or at least feared) the entrance by kings[4] in case they should receive the same punishment as King Algar did. And therefore that 'confractio cornuum' above recited, 'the breaking of the ox ⟨**fol. 58 a**⟩ his horns' on the walls of Oxon, may be understood of some king who undergon mischeif or evill at Oxon.

Thus much out of Jeffry Monmuth, from whom wee have in some part proved the antiquity of the wall. And if the criticall reader will not allow of what I have spoken and produced in this particular; he cannot (I am confident) deny but that there were gates and consequently a wall in the time of St. Frideswide, as I have already proved.

⟨The walls perhaps built by Offa.⟩

And how long before her time they were standing, 'tis uncertaine; and yet verily I have a guess when they were founded or at least repaired, and that from two very good authors, which I have in readiness to produce.

The first is from the chronicle[5] of one Bartholmew de Cotton, somtimes a monk in Norwich and who flourished in the yeare 1292, wherin he hath thes words:—'Kenwlfi anno XX°, Offa rex Mercensis pugnavit contra Kentenses apud Oxoniam[6],' and this he reckons to have bin about the year of Christ 569. Now that King Offa had his habitation in and about Oxon is certaine; and that he was a benefactor and wellwisher to this place, I need not goe farr to seek. A learned antiquary[7] tells us that he either founded or restored the decayed schooles here. And if soe, then probably he might in those tumultuous tim⟨e⟩s between the little kings and betweene himselfe and the Kentenses guard this place with a wall. This I am the

[1] ⟨The words in square brackets are interlinear insertions in the text.⟩

[2] vide Twyne XXIV 75.

[3] Malmbury p. 290; MS anonymi bibliothecae Jesu Oxon; Paris, p. 65 (edit. anno 1640); MS Episcopi Oxon; Annales monasterii Brinton sub anno 1263; et alii quam plurimi.

[4] ⟨For this superstition attaching to Oxford see Andrew Lang's 'Oxford—brief historical and descriptive notes' (London, 1885) p. 3.⟩

[5] MS in bibliotheca Cotton.

[6] ⟨An interlinear note⟩ 'forte Otford in Kent.' ⟨Marginal note:⟩ 'de hoc vide etiam in Huntingdon in Twyne XXI p. 549, 522, 627; Twyne XXIV 51; Twyne XXII 331.'

[7] Twinus in Apologia antiquitatis Oxon lib. 2, p. 177.

more apt to beleive becaus he built a castle or two near Oxon, which probably might be for the citye's better defence[1]. As, namly, at Hedindon, a mile distant: at first a fortification, as I suppose; which afterwards became the habitation and resort of kings and from whence King Ethelred dated his charter of restitution of the Priory of St. Frideswide's, as the regester[2] therof doth sufficiently testify. Another I find[3] on the other side of Oxon on Wytham Hill, which was built by him when that terrible warr hapned between him and Kenwlfus, King of the West Saxons, and becaus of its vicinity to Wytham towne incited thos nunns that inhabited there, —who a little before were translated from Helnstowe near the Thames [in[4] or by Walingford] (which was built by Cilla, sister to Heanus Patricius[5]) to this place[6]—, to be wholy dispersed. I could (as tradition goes) reckon another[7], viz. at Cudeslow[8], about two miles on the north side of Oxon; but having little proofe for it, I forbear, knowing very well also that the name rather imports the buriall-place of some great warriour then a fort and castle of defence. [And[9] this I am rather apt to beleive because of a terrible battle[10] faught between this place and Hamptan by Kingilsus and Quichelius, his brother, aganst the Britaines, or else of the aforrecited battle between King Offa and the Kentenses.] But to proceede.

⟨The Britons are said to have built the Wall, A.D. 633.⟩

My second conjecture of the first foundation of the city wall is from an authentick coppy[11] of Walter Coventry his history of the Britaines, a manuscript somtimes in the possession of Dr. Edward James formerly a canon of the Cathedrall of Christ Church in Oxford; ⟨fol. 58 b⟩ where,—speaking of Brianus (nephew to King Cadwallo)

[1] Wytham, vide English Camden p. 280.

[2] penes Decanum et Capitulum Aedis Xti Oxon, fol. 185.

[3] ex regestro Abendon quondam Baronis Fenton nunc bibliothecae Cotton, caput 13.

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are an interlinear insertion, and therefore the bracketed clause which follows refers to Helnstowe and not to Wallingford.⟩

[5] quaere Camden.

[6] quaere Monast⟨icon⟩, in Essex.

[7] Vide librum notarum p. 255.

[8] ⟨Here followed 'mentioned in Domesday and,' with the marginal reference 'transcript in registro magno S. Frideswydae'; but both are scored out, and a note stating the reason of the deletion written in the margin, viz., 'This castle seems to be elswhere. See in Monast. Angl. the second Volume in the writings of the Templars.'⟩

[9] ⟨The passage enclosed in square brackets is scored out, the word 'Hampton' underlined, and the reason for the deletion stated in the margin, viz. 'but is not this Hampton neare ⟨or 'meane'⟩ Northampton.'

[10] Fabianus in Cron. p. 134 parte quinta, edit. 1559.

[11] vide Twyne XXII 104. MS. bibliothecae Bodleianae F. 8. 4; vide ibidem fol. 42 b, ut in Twyne XXII p. 567.

that killed Pellitus a sorcerer who praedicted all things to King Edwin, Cadwallo's enimy,—hath thes words which if not too taedious to the reader I shall insert. They run thus:—'deinde intromisit se (Brianus) intra turbam pauperum in parte illa ubi Pellitus[1] illos collocasset; nec mora, cum aditum percutiendi habuisset, erexit burdonem[2] quem supra dixi, infixitque magum sub praecordiis atque eodem ictu interfecit[3]. Mox, projecto baculo, delituit inter caeteros, nulli adstantium suspectus; et praefata latibula, faciente Deo, petivit. At soror, instanti jam nocte, pluribus egredi vicibus commota est, nec valuit; nam rex Edwinus, ob necem Pelliti exterritus, vigiles circa curiam posuerat qui quasi abdita explorantes egressum ei abnegabant. Cumque id comperisset Brianus ex loco illo[4] ivitque Oxoniam, ubi convocatis Britonibus ea quae fecerat[5] notificavit. Missis postmodum ad Cadwallonem legatis, *munivit urbem illam* mandavitque universis Britonum proceribus ut oppida sua et civitates conservare insisterent[6] laetique adventum Cadwallonis expectarent qui in brevi, auxilio fretus Salomonis, eis praesidio veniret. Hoc itaque per totam insulam divulgato, Penda, rex Merciorum cum[7] multitudine maxima Saxonum venit Oxoniam Brianumque obsedit. Interea applicuit Cadwallo cum decem millibus militum quos rex Salomon ei commiserat, petivitque celeriter obsidionem quam praeductus dux tenebat. Utque cominus perrexit, divisit milites suos in quattuor turmas. Hic hostes adire non distulit; concerto deinde proelio, captus est Penda continuo et exercitus ejus totus peremptus.' Thus Walter of Coventry.

By which words '*Brianus ivit Oxoniam et munivit urbem illam*,' doth plainly note that the said Brianus strengthned and fortified Oxon, which probably may be walled before but not strong enough for his designe. This was, according to Florilegus, anno Christi 633[8].

The manuscript coppy of Matthaeus Westmonasteriensis in St. Jameses Library, speaking of this matter, hath it:—'Oxoniam[9];' and saith moreover that:—'Brianus nemorum densitates penetrans ad Oxoniam pervenit.' Now that Jeffry of Monmouth hath wrot this story and that Walter of Coventry had it almost verbatim from him,

[1] fuit eleemosinarius ⟨'Almoner'⟩ regi Edwino.

[2] ⟨i. e., a staff ('baculus') with a sharp point, a goad.⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ See this in English in Holinshed in Edward VI p. 1011. I have writt it out in that paper where my first coppy of Archdeacons and Sherriffs are.

[4] ⟨a word (? 'abiit') seems omitted.⟩

[5] 'fuerat' MS.

[6] 'insisteret' MS.

[7] 'in' MS.

[8] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ See whether Elfleda did not repair or build the walls, vide Twyne XXII p. 153.

[9] ⟨i. e. and not 'Exoniam.'⟩

appears by Monmouth's coppy 'impress. Heidelbergae A. D. 1587' p. 29 cap. 7. which I have compared; both differing in the cheif word, Monmouth having it 'Exoniam[1]' for 'Oxoniam.' Soe that by this some may think this my conjecture to be invalid and not worth the inserting. But yet however I have produced two authours to one, which is very reasonable[2]; and if that will not content the criticall reader, I can produce a third. What would you think if I should bring forth a coppy to disprove Monmouth[3]? You'l then, I hope, beleive what is here spoken of Oxon. And this in truth I have at hand.

There was an auncient Welsh history writ by 'anonymus,' which (as Matthew Paris[4] saith) was translated[5] by Monmouth, or at least from whence he composed his Latine coppy which wee see now printed. Which book it seemes came into the hands of Humphrey Lloid, and afterwards to the Lord Lumley, and last of all it came to St. Jeamses Library. Wherin, speaking of a virgin that would not come out of the court of the pallace because the southsayer was slaine (meaning, as I suppose, Pellitus above mentioned) hath these words:—⟨fol. 59 a⟩ 'Agwedy gurlet o vreint nat yttoed ychwaer yn dynot atew mynet aoruc hyt *yngkaer Oxon.* Adyvyunv ac taw llawer or bruntanyet achadarnhan ydmas ar gaer a orugant ac anvon hyt yn llydaw yuenegi y catwallawn ry lad ydewin.'

Which by interpretation is thus:—'And after he saw that out of pompe or pride that his sister came not unto him he went soe farr as the city of Oxford and there he foretold that many of the Britaines would come and would strengthen that country (meaning Oxon) and goe over all England to manifest unto Cadwallon that the southsayer was slaine.'

Thus the Welsh history[6], which though Monmouth's Latin coppy doth not agree verbatim with it, yet the subject is part the same and

[1] Vitus Basinstochius Historiarum Britanniae (lib. 9 p. 35) habet 'Exoniam.'

[2] 'reasonable' substituted for 'faire.'

[3] Jeffry Monmouth but the translator of the Welsh History; see Burton Commentary on Antoninus fol. 60.

[4] historia ad annum 1151 p. 84 edit. 1640. Vide Speed's history p. 163, 1.

[5] Monmouth's history was a translation. Consider this.

[6] ⟨The Welsh text and the translation above are as they stand in A Wood's MS. I have been favoured with a corrected version of both, which I subjoin.

'A gwedy gwelet o vreint nat yttoed y chwaer yn dyuot ataw mynet a oruc hyt yng kaer Oxon a dyuynnu attaw llawer or Brutanieit a chadarnhau y maes ar gaer a orugant ac anvon hyt yn Llydaw y uenegi y Catwallawn rylad y dewin.' 'And after Breint ⟨i. e. Brianus⟩ saw ⟨literally 'after seeing by Breint'⟩ that his sister was not coming to him, he went unto the city of Oxon and summoned to himself many of the Britons; and they strengthened the field and the city, and sent to Brittany to

hath it 'Kaer-Oxon.' And here the reader must note that opposite to the word 'Kaeroxon' Humphrey Lloid hath noted 'Rydichen' in the margin, which is the ancient Brittish name of Oxon; from whence 'tis manifest that 'twas understood by him also of Oxon and not Exon, or else that learned gent. would not have marked it after that manner. And as for mine owne particular, I doe, and alwaies shall, beleive that it was originally meant of Oxon and that it was the foundation or at least restauration of our city wall or bulwark or fortification, till by others I am convinced to the contrary[1].

⟨System of repairing the walls established before Edward the Confessor.⟩

Having spoke of the antiquity of the wall, I shall proceede to speake of the reparation of it in severall ages with what was allotted therunto[2].

And the first mention I find of it is out of Domesday Book above mentioned, that those houses in Oxon that were called 'murales' were free from all custome 'excepta expeditione et muri reparatione' ('except the setting forth towards a warr and reparation of the wall.')

tell to Cadwallon that the soothsayer had been slain.'

In Wood MS. F. 31. fol. 181 is a slip of paper with this prophecy more fully quoted:—

'Out of a Brittish Chronicle in St Jameses Library MSS.

'Ac nychavas y vorwyn dynot or llys allan; oachos llad ydewin adodi gwerssyllev ac aingen caeden av y pyrth y nos houno no nos arall aorugant agwedy etc.' (*ut supra* in the text).

Interpretatio.

'And the virgin should not come out of the court of the pallace because the soothsayer was slaine and bonds of yokes were laid and other kind of barrs or shuttings up of the gates that night then other nights. And after he saw that' (*ut supra* in the text).

The corrected version of which would run as follows:—'Ac nychavas y vorwyn dyuot or llys allan, oachas llad ydewin; adodi gwerssyllev a changen coeden ar y pyrth y nos houno ⟨some word omitted such as 'yn vwy'⟩ no nos arall aorugant. A gwedy,' etc. 'And the damsel was not allowed to come out of the court on account of the killing of the soothsayer; and that night ⟨more⟩ than other nights they placed soldiers and a branch of tree at the gates. And after,' etc.⟩

[1] ⟨There are some marginal and interlinear notes here:—⟩ (*a*) '[look in Twyne XXI 317 where ther's mention of a fight at Oxon in the time of Vespasian, emperour of Rome.] sed vide Twyne p. 131 et Antiq. Cantab. per Caium p. 199. vide Twyne XXI 584, 627.' ⟨The part of this note in square brackets is scored out.⟩

(*b*) 'Stow in his survey of London anno 1618 p. 9 saith that the Saxons were ignorant of building with stone till A.⟨D.⟩ 680. Vide Apol. Oxon p. 92. Twyne XXIV 175, S. Benedict, biscop, the first that taught the building of stone. He flourished 702. Soe Oraeus. Churches towers pulled down tempore Britonum vide Gildas.'

[2] ⟨Interlinear note:—⟩ 'Elf⟨? leda⟩ reparavit, Twyne XXII 153; et Ed. sen. v. Twyne p. 102.'

This was in the time of Edward the Confessor, but how long before him I know not. Which implies that the walls were then soe ruinous that the rent of severall houses and land were anciently allotted for the reparation of them[1]; which income was knowne by the name of 'wallanda[2],' or 'terra murorum,' as in a certain charter[3] which I have seene plainly implyes. But where this 'wallanda' laid, I am yet to seek, unless it may be understood of such a quantity of ground that runneth under the wall both within and without and that those houses that standeth theron or joyning to the wall are the same[4]. [But[5] I pray, what do you think of Walton beyond S. Gileses Church, whether that doth not allude somthing to 'wallanda.' And yet this probably may relish[6] with some as well as 'Vicus murilegorum' (i. e. Catte Strete) corruptly for 'Vicus Muragiligorum,' that is, the strete of houses due for murage. For this certainly Mr. Twyne doth guess at.] But where they stood shall not be our taske now to insist on.

There were some schollers, I find[7], in King Henry III his time, when the University was thronged with students, who, having got into some of these 'mansiones murales' and not suffering the mayor of the towne to levy this 'muragium' of them when the king appoynted the walls to be repayred, caused the chancellor to doe it, though (as they then pleaded) they were 'intalliabiles' because inhabited by clerks[8].

⟨Destruction by King Stephen.⟩

⟨fol. 59 b⟩ That Oxon when King Stephen came to besieg Empress Maud in the Castle was 'civitas tutissime munita et valle antemurali intentissime circumcincta,' wee need not goe farr to seek. Authentick[9] authors that wrote in those times hath sufficiently proved. But, 'tanta rerum est inconstantia,' 'soe great is the chang of things' that the beauty and glory therof with its happyness in that particular did not long continue. For wee read that when King

[1] Yes, they were ruined by Harald; see Rogers' Verses on Agas' Type of Oxon.

[2] 'Wall land' or land for the reparation of the wall.

[3] in regestro Osney bibliothecae Cotton fol. 104; vide V 367.

[4] See whether you cannot find 'Wallanda' in Somnor's Glossary on the Old English Writers. Consult Dr Wallis.

[5] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[6] 'relish' substituted for 'goe downe.'

[7] Harus in 'Memorabilia Henrici III' ex rotulo claus. de anno 35 Henry III ⟨1251⟩ membrana 7 in turre London vide Twyne XXI 395. See there more how murage was to be levied.

[8] repaired by Robert D'oilly, vide librum notarum p. 322 et in Lel⟨and⟩.

[9] Scriptores Normanici edit. anno 1619 per Andream Duchesnium, lib. 2° p. 958.

Stephen understood that Robert D'oilly with the cheif citizens received Empress Maud in the city, he immediatly with his host followed; and finding the inhabitants therof coole in the reception of him, made their habitations too hot to hold them, burning [1] (if not almost totally) the city, as alsoe the contry adjacent. And, amongst the rest, most of these 'mansiones murales' suffered the like mischance.

⟨Rebuilding under Henry III.⟩

Soe that what by the continuall warr in those times and in these parts, and what for want of moneys due from the murall houses, the wall I find by King Henry's time was totally ruinated. Insomuch that he, having a naturall affection or rather compassion on this place of his (sometimes) abode (aspecially, as I find, towards our churches), did by his letters patent [2] dated at Woodstock July 10, anno regni 21 ⟨1237⟩ graunt to the Mayor and burgesses, for the helpe of building their wall as alsoe for the greater security of the country hereabout, that once every weeke for three years' space ⟨they should⟩ receive a halfpenny of every loaded cart that brought wares to sell here; and of any cart of another county, a penny. Moreover he granted [3] them sumage, that is, ⟨of⟩ every horse loaded with wares (except bushes, hay, or the like), a farthing; and also of every horse or mare, ox or cow that were brought here to be sold, a halfpenny; of ten sheep goates or hoggs, a penny; and of five, a halfpenny. And this he did not only grant for the building; but 15 yeares after ⟨1251⟩, it seemes, by his letters [4] patent (dated at Glocester, 8 of November), for the reparation of the wall grants the burgesses pannage, a toll or contribution of all things vendible, which though it did but continue three yeares yet it did containe toll of more things then what I have exprest for the building of them. [Besides [5] this, soe great was his first intentions [6] for the promotion of this work that, as 'tis mentioned in another place [7], did by his letters patent (dated at Portmouth Aprill 20, anno regni 14° ⟨1230⟩) grant to the Abbat and covent of Abbendon 'viginti sex acras et dimidium, unde dederunt (for which they gave) nobis (meaning the king) vestituram ad rogos faciendos ad

[1] Malmsbury lib. 2 p. 110 et Florent. Wigorn. ad annum 1160 p. 520; vide Twyne XXII 292.

[2] rotuli patentes de anno 21 Henrici III ⟨1237⟩ membrana 5, Turri London, vide Twyne IV 201, 243, 245.

[3] in eodem rotulo patente.

[4] rotuli patentes de anno 36 Henrici III ⟨1251⟩ membrana 16, Turri London.

[5] ⟨The passage in square brackets is from an interleaf facing fol. 59 b.⟩

[6] 'first intentions' substituted for 'zeale.'

[7] ex libro Abendon bibliothecae Cotton., particula secunda.

operationem muri villae nostrae Oxon.'—Soe the cheif substance[1] of the said letters speak. By which words 'ad rogos faciendos' there exprest, is meant wood-stacks which our ancestors used in foundations and digging of trenches,—such (I suppose) that Bede[2] speaks off which Severus used when he made that great and most firme fosse fortified with towers from one sea to the other[3].]

⟨Repaired under Edward III.⟩

Thus wee find it reaedified and repaired in King Henry the III his raigne. And soe in good plight it did for a long time continue[4]. But by an accompt[5] of the chamberlaines de anno 44° Edwardi III ⟨1370⟩, I find that the Abbot of Osney then being, viz., Thomas Cudelington, who (as I understand) was a benefactor towards other places in this city, did (by the hands of John de Baldington, steward of Ousney) give to the Maior and aldermen five marks towards the repar⟨a⟩tion of the walls. By which it may seem that they[6] about that time were repairing. Of this I find no other autority for it, and therfore I shall not for a suretie say it was soe.

⟨Repaired under Richard II.⟩

Proceding downward, we have them againe repaired in the raigne of King Richard II. And then, it seemes, they were soe decayed that the said king, having notice of it, sent out his[7] breif (dated at Westminster, 20 February ⟨137⁷⟩) to the Maior and burgesses of this place[8]. Wherin he tells them that, having learned that their walls with the towers therof ⟨fol. 60 a⟩, ⟨which⟩ have bin anciently kept firme and whole, are now becom soe weeke and ruinous; as alsoe their ditch or mote, of old broad and deepe, soe stopped up; that if his enimies in France should invade England as they have seldome yet (which soe fell out two years after), it would put his person to great hazard, unless they found a quick remedy to repaire them. Upon the receit of which there was a generall tax made throughout Oxon, which was paid both by religious and secular persons, and soe the wall once more amended.

[1] 'substance' substituted for 'part.'

[2] in Ecclesiast. Histor. libro I cap. V.

[3] 'murus' and 'vallum' the same; vide Burton on Antoninus' Itineraryes p. 44.

[4] repaired in King Edward II and III his time, vide Twyne I 96, Twyne IV 241.

[5] in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon.

[6] 'they' substituted for 'the walls.'

[7] ex rotulo clauso de anno primo Ricardi II ⟨1378⟩, membrana 12.

[8] See a King's breif to Merton College which I have under my window wherin ⟨is⟩ mention of the reparation of the wall.

⟨Subsequent decay of the walls.⟩

From which to this present time, I could never know when they were all totally againe repaired; only in some places where Colledges occupyed them. And thus either for want of exercise of warr or neglect through severall ages, we see them for the most part now ruinated and not owning the name or shew of a wall, or else levelled with the dust[1].

[1] ⟨A Wood adds (on a slip attached to fol. 60 a) a note explaining the cause of this decay. The city corporation was allowed the rents of a strip of land outside and another strip inside the wall to keep the wall up. Subsequently the corporation let out this land as building sites; and latterly they let out the site of the wall itself, which is now in most places rooted up and altogether removed.⟩

'The benefit of a certaine proportion of land within the wall went to repaire the walls, and the benefit of the water without by the fish therin went to repaire the said wall; but when the trenches were filled with earth by the longinguity of time, they ⟨the city corporation⟩ let out the land to build houses theron which now brings in a considerable revenew.'

⟨The course of the wall of Oxford is at several points uncertain and open to dispute. In particular, the greatest uncertainty attaches to the course of the wall from the point where remains of it were found in Exeter College to the point where the wall resumes at New College Tower. It seems to me that too much weight is given to loose statements by Wood, Hutten, and Twyne about the wall at Smith Gate, and the octagonal chapel which still stands. In all probability there were, even in their time, no visible remains of the wall at that point, so that their descriptions of it there come from mere conjecture. In Turner's Records of the City of Oxford, p. 433, an order of the town-council (of date 2 July 1583) is quoted, directing the 'foundation of the towne wall at Smythe Gate' to be searched with a view to determining the boundary between the City property and Merton College property in Holywell. From this it is clear that none of the wall was standing in 1583, otherwise it would not have been necessary to search for its foundation. There is thus no documentary evidence against Mr. Bruton's theory (see Jackson's Oxford Journal for 2 March, 1889) that the Chapel stood outside the moat, and that the wall came in a straight line from Exeter Chapel to New College Tower. It seems to me that the wall east of Smith Gate was decayed in the 14th century; and that the founder of New College rebuilt his portion; but that the City did not rebuild their part but let it out as a garden ground and ultimately to build houses on in S. Helen's.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XII.⟩

The Gates, Posterns, and other matters memorable of the wall [1].

The next that offers its selfe to be spoken off are the cheif gates [2], posterns, and other things about the wall worthy the taking notice off. And here I shall first begin with the East Gate, and soe goe round with the sun.

⟨East Gate.⟩

East Gate, which is the cheifest gate, is and alwayes was the usuall way to the house of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity, St John's Hospitall now Magdalen College, and East Bridg or Petty-pont which leadeth to London. As for the antiquity of it, I have spoken off before [3] out of the Golden History [4], where there is mention of the North Gate about the yeare of Christ 739 or rather 700 as another MS hath [5]; which implies other gates, and soe, conclusively, this. It had somtimes two round towers on each side (though now lessened) to defend it, as also a paire of gates thwarted with a cheyn in King Edward the III's time and before; which, as I understand from an inquisition [6], were usually with the others kept shutt in the night-season [7]; as alsoe a cheine crossing the way leading from this gate to Halywell to secure the suburbs, being then [8] in those tumultuous times of the Barons' Warrs.

⟨From East Gate to the South-East Tower.⟩

From hence wee procede by the place where the hous of the

[1] ⟨For the better understanding of this chapter, see the map in Parker's Early History of Oxford, where the course of the ancient wall is indicated by red lines and the modern streets by black lines.⟩

[2] Gates locked up in King Edward I's time, vide History 1297 ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 349.⟩

[3] ⟨i. e. page 234.⟩

[4] MS. bibliothecae Bodleianae.

[5] bibliothecae Collegii Jesu Oxon. ⟨? Galfridi Monumetensis Historia Britonum, Coxe Catal. Codd. Coll. et Aul. Oxon., Codd. Coll. Jesu No. II.⟩

[6] in rotulo in quodam fasciculo de placitis coronae in archivis civitatis Oxon.

[7] quod ostia civitatis habuerunt claves, liber S. Frideswydae ita testatur.

[8] 'being then' substituted for 'and this was.'

Trinity stood towards the south-east corner of the wall. Between which places[1] were somtims standing two 'turelli' as they are called, 'little towers' for defence and scouring of it in times of storme. These with the other and the wall King Henry III, in a charter[2] of his graunted to the towne bearing date apud Westmonasterium 26 March ⟨1257⟩, among other things yeilds to them, 'quod possint turellos circa villam suam sustentare,' some kind of custom for a time to perfect the same. Which 'turelli,' though ⟨**fol. 60 b.**⟩ of necessary use in times of warre, yet afterwards became as much if not more to the Mayor and Comminalty in times of peace, for they demised them[3] to poore people who made them their habitations, and to inhabitants living neare or under the wall who made use of them otherwise for privat uses[4]. Soe that though they ⟨i. e. the city corporation⟩ got noe small benefit by them, yet by this meanes they were much decayed, as I shall show in this my processe[5].

At the south-east corner aformentioned, where Merton College 'mount' now is, stood a large towre (if not two) defending both the east side and south side of the wall. But thise[6] I find was long agoe ruinated [and[7] being not worth the repairing was quite pulled downe and the stones therof (as I have heard) were bought for the reparation of Millham Bridge and repayring the way leading from this place therunto.]

⟨From South-East Corner to South Gate.⟩

Going on wee meet with another decayed tower now in the occupation of Merton College; wherin, for the more remark of it, in the late warre was planted a demy-culveron[8] for the defence of the Half-moone or Dunsmore-sconce by Millham Bridg.

Neare this tower westward wee pass by an old posterne gate[9] not long agoe stopped up, of which more anon.

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[1] a posterne in the middle at the end of S. John's Street.

[2] de anno regni 41 ⟨1257⟩; Harus, Memorabilia; vide Twyne IV 453.

[3] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'The including of the "via juxta murum" was doubtlesse her abouts "ad incrementum orti S. Frideswydae" or grove. Vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 76.'

[4] ⟨A marginal note here 'as also to schollers who made halls of them' is scored out, being repeated in the next note.⟩

[5] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'And others likewise with some inlargment within-side were possest as little halls when the Universitie was trunged ⟨i.e. thronged⟩ with scollers in King . . . raigne.'

[6] 'these' partially corrected to 'this.'

[7] ⟨The passage in square brackets is scored through.⟩

[8] 'demy culveron' substituted for 'peice of cannon.'

[9] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'Note that this

And soe going by Merton (their now) back-gate, wee behold severall arches[1] in the wall, three yet visible and two more filled up with earth.

What these have formerly signified, divers have passed their judgments; some, that the common shoare of the city passed through them, as it doth now through the same wall more westward from this place; others, that they did serve as sally-ports antiently in time of trouble and distraction. But neither of these, in my judgment, may passe. For I find[2] mention of one Anketillus Wanterus[3] that granted and dimised to Warinus 'molendinarius' (the miller) his land that was in St. John Baptist's Street, lying between the land[4] of Albertus and the land that William 'aquarius' (the waterman[5]) held, which was not long after the Conquest[6]. And in another place[7], a certaine charter speaketh of one Simon the son of William le Dosier, wherin he granteth to Andrew Halegod (who lived in King Henry the II his raigne) his right of half a mill and a turrell or tower in St. John's parish. Now where this mill (being, as 'tis said, in St. John's parish) should stand, I know not; unless where Merton College great quadrangle (opposite and within the wall neare to these arches) is scituated. Which by all likelyhood did; for the said le Dosier was lord of most of the ground wheron this college spoken off is placed.

posterne is that which was petitioned for, instead of that mentioned in the next page; see Twyne IV 623.'

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'I believ all the wall on the south side of the citie was built on arches, becaus low and pleshy.'

[2] in registro minore S. Frideswydae p. 173 carta 179 ⟨*sic*⟩; p. 328 carta 418.

[3] ⟨On the interleaf facing fol. 60 b:—⟩ 'liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 173 carta 279 ⟨*sic*⟩.' In the next charter 180 and in the same page the said Anketill or Asketill Wanter gave it to S. Frideswyde's having bought it before of one Burewald, situated 'apud portam orientalem in Vico S. Johannis Baptistae juxta terram Thomae Basset.'

[4] de hac terra vide Twyne XXIV 239 ad imum.

[5] ⟨Notes on the interleaf facing fol. 60 a:—⟩ 'And mention also of severall watermen living hereabouts, vide contenta ex libro S. Frideswydae, p. 111.' 'That in ancient time most part of Oxon except the north part was levell with Christ Church meede.' 'Let this discourse be among the mills' ⟨*infra*, Chap. XXI⟩. 'And here speak of people rowing up to Merton College buttery to refresh themselves. Old men when I first came to the College would say so and they had it from them that have done so.' 'tanpits and C. C. C.' 'Most of the wall here was formerly built on arches, two or three appeare, another neare the posterne most swallowed up' 'the ground raised, see Balliofergus, section 96.' 'Gerardus waterman in parochia S. Johannis Baptistae, A. V. 15.'

[6] 'About King John's time' ⟨is added between the lines.⟩

[7] in libro extractorum evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis Baptistae Oxon.

Againe we have had a tradition from Mr. Twyne that in the foundation and digging of Corpus Christi College sellar there were tanpitts[1] discovered, which plainly implyes a river or brook formerly running there, but from whence it came I am yet to learne.

Yet, however, from what is here produced wee may conclude that there was a brook and mill[2] where Merton and Corpus Christi College now stands, and that these arches under the city wall conveyed the water from it into the towne-ditch and from thenc into the feilds.

⟨fol. 61 a⟩ Going westward from these arches, there is signe of an ancient posterne gate[3] stopped up and situated between two antient pillars or buttresses; which, at the first foundation of Merton College, King Henry the III, upon the petition of the fellows therof did by his letters patent[4] (dated at Kennelworth 30 August anno regni 50 ⟨1266⟩) grant them leave to make, purposely (as 'tis thought) for their recreation of walking into the feilds but upon this condition that in times of hostility (which then hapned oft in the Barons' Warrs) there should be free ingresse and regresse for the defendants of the city.

This, it seems, he did not only yeild them, but another posterne alsoe which went westward from the College through (or therabouts) the place where the Batchellours' garden of Corpus Christi College now is (which was then belonging ⟨to⟩ Merton College and their batchellors' garden[5]) to be wholy appropriated to them[6]. And this, I suppose, was becaus they should have passage to St. Frideswid's, being the cheif mother-church and where were frequently[7] University sermons both in the church and at the crosse in the churchyard[8].

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[1] Hemming tanner in Vico S. Johannis, V 164.

[2] A mill in St. Edward's parish, vide collecta ex libro magno St. Frideswydae in libro papyro in margine de infirmaria illic St. Frideswydae.

[3] This posterne is not that on which the tradition goeth of, but of that before ⟨see note 9, p. 245⟩; see Twyne IV 623.

[4] inter munimenta vel autographa Collegii Merton; Twyne III. 598. But see it and the charter mentioned here below in the margin.

[5] Vide Twyne XXIII p. 663; M. p. 4.

[6] ⟨There are a number of marginal notes, giving contradictory views about the granting of these posterns to Merton College:—⟩ (*a*) 'King Edward II also grants them leave to open them, by which it may appear they were againe stopped up. Vide Twyne III p. 598.; vide M. p. 3.' (*b*) 'They were at first granted by King Edward II, vide Twyne III 598.' (*c*) 'Noe, rather it may be the fellows did not open them for the present, till Edward II's time.'

[7] ex vetere libro statutorum Universitatis in Turri Scholarum.

[8] The wall behind Merton College repaired by Merton College, 1483, vide collectanea ex registro Merton eodem anno.

While I am discoursing of thes posterns, let it not be amisse to inserte an old tradition[1] that goeth amongst us of Merton College concerning the first making and opening of them; which is thus :—

[1] ⟨There is a marginal note—'This story is partly recited in some of Bishop Morton's works, in an answer of his to a certaine book put out by a Baron of this realme. Vide'—referring to the note on the interleaf facing fol. 61 a, which is as follows :—⟩

Out of a book intituled : — A discharge of five imputations of mis-allegations falsly charged upon the (now) bishop of Durham (Thomas Morton), by an English Baron ; shewing that noe solid or reall answer is to be expected from the Romish party to his late book (against their mass), soe greatly maligned by them. London A.D. 1633.

p. 118. The lord's suggester his merry tale. In King Edward the II his time (as I remember), at what time the University of Oxon was much addicted to the learning of those who by some were called 'Nominalls' for that they were strickt in examining the nature and signification of every word, Merton College being seated upon the walls of the towne and soe wanting roome to make good and commodious walkes, and Master and ffellowes of the house being desirous to walk in the meadowes that lay close to the walls, thought good to send three of their company to the king, then lying at Wodstock. Who being admitted to his presence, one of then signified to his majesty that they were sent by the College to demand 'licentiam faciendi ostium.' The second, presently interrupting him, said that he was mistaken ; for that a licence to make a doore was not a satisfaction to them, for soe they might have a licence and yet the doore never made ; and therfore his desire was to have 'ostium fieri.' Wherunto the third replied that they were both mistaken ; for so it might be still 'in fieri' ; but that his petition was to have 'ostium factum.' Wherunto the first replied againe that they were not soe unmannerly as to desire 'ostium factum,' for that were to demand that the king should make them a doore ; but desired that they might have leav 'posse ostium facere.' But the second againe opposing him and the third opposing the second, and the king growing weary, he answered them that, though he understood their request, yet would he not give them satisfaction till they would agree 'in modo loquendi[a].'

The Lord Bishop's answer.

If that I had not heard your suggester make soe often mention of 'Ostium,' a doore, I should have thought it had been a 'Tale of a Tubbe,' it is soe fond. But let us take it as it is, and make the best of it wee can. Onely it might have becom'd him, to have had a better conceit of the worth of that College in Oxon, soe famous for antiquity and learning, then to imagine that it should be soe utterly forlorn of tru oratory and grammer as that their choisest scollers therin should not be able to expresse this message ⟨'messuage' in the MS.⟩ in Latine intelligently, especially to soe great a king, but that they should be sent home (like the men of the towne of Gotham) as wise as they came. By the way you may tell your suggester that he is noe reall man who did not know what 'Nominalls' meant, when he saith they were strict in examining the signification of words; for they were therfore called 'Nominalls' because ⟨they⟩ held 'universa' to be not 'res' but 'nomina.'

⟨[a] A Wood has a note here 'Their speech was thus framed, on the other sid,' referring to his own version of the story on fol. 61 a.⟩

⟨The story is clearly a skit on the disputations of the Oxford Schools. The subject is 'in grammaticalibus' ; the three disputants are the 'opponens' and his 'duo respondentes' ; the king is made to take the place of the 'moderator' and concludes the disputation. See, e.g., Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II. part i. pp. 21, 22.⟩

Severall of ⟨the⟩ fellows of the said College (as the story goes) being desirous to have a backgate to take the aire, make their address to the King (being then probably at Wodstock or at his pallace in Bewmont beside Magdalen parish church). Where being come before him, the senior of them began thus to speak :—

⟨*Mr.*⟩ 'Insignissime domine rex.' . . .

Rex. 'Quinam estis vos?'

Mri. 'Nos sumus de magistris vestris.'

Rex. 'De quibus magistris?'

Mri. 'De magistris venerabilis domus Convocationis et de Collegio[1] Merton.'

Rex. 'Quid vultis, magistri?'

Magister senior. 'Insignissime domine rex, volumus ostium factum.'

'No!' (*answered another master*) 'nolumus ostium factum, sic enim injurabimus proximos, sed volumus ostium in fieri.'

'Nay not soe!' (*replied another master*) 'Nolumus ostium in fieri' (saith he), 'nam tunc potest esse in hoc fieri illo fieri et altero fieri et sic in infinitum; sed volumus ostium in facto esse.'

To whom the King deliberatly answered: 'Egregii magistri, discedite, et inter vos concordate; et tum demum habebitis ostium.'

Thus it passeth successivly from one generation to another.

This story being meerly traditionall, there can be noe great verity relyed upon it. But however, as I have already said, the King granted them two gates; and that[2] which this relation goes off is that between the two buttresses[3]. Which afterwards was by them stopped up; and for better convenience ⟨they⟩ made another more eastward from this towards the little tower in the wall abovementioned, which when the great quadrangle was finished (A.D. 1611) was stopped up alsoe; and for the better ornament of that new building, ⟨they⟩ made that backgate which they now enjoy.

⟨fol. 61 b.⟩ Leaving the wall that encloseth Merton College wee'l proceed; but by the way the reader must understand that though it be patched, propped up with buttresses[3], and low (as in other places of the city); yet, before the ground was raised up to it and the top

[1] ⟨A Wood has written 'Aula' over 'Collegio,' as an alternative.⟩

[2] In obtaining this gate they only procured passage to the way between the wall and the mote, and to turne over on the right hand at the south-east corner therof, and soe to Millham Bridg; for on the other side of the mote was St. Frideswyde's grove which the monks kept severall to themselves.

[3] 'buttresses' substituted for 'pillars.'

with the battlements broken downe, was almost as high againe as 'tis now.

The next thing wee are to take notice off is a great round tower by Corpus Christi College summer-house, where the wall stretcheth it self out beyond its former line. This tower was a cheife place formerly for defence, especially for the safety of St. Frideswide's Church adjoyning. And at this place was (as I take it) another posterne, to which was a common way or lane leading between Corpus Christi and Canterbury College from Shydyerd Strete[1].

The wall from this tower inclosed S. Frideswid's Church (now the Cathedrall), and thenc ran close by the building of the Priory[2], who (as it seems) in process of time did dam⟨n⟩ify that part of the wall (as I understand from an inquisition[3] in Edward I's time). For they pulled downe the 'quarnelli,' or the battlements with the uppermost part of the wall, to build on. Soe that, as the jury then said, they could not have free passage on the same to defend the city in times of warr[4].

From the Priory the wall did lead us as farr as St. Michael's at the South Gate, in which space there were severall towers rented out by the city. One wherof in King Edward the III's raigne paid[5] 6*s* 8*d* per annum,—noe small matter in those dayes.

But these with soe much of the wall and the houses theron from the tower aforementioned by Corpus Christi College summerhouse to South Gate were, according to a composition between the city and Cardinall Wolsey, pulled downe to erect his stately hall on; as also the other buildings at the west end therof as farr as Dr. Pocock's lodgings, where St. Michael's Church somtimes stood, which he for the same purpose demolished.

⟨South Gate.⟩

Wee are now arrived at the place where the South Gate in man's memory somtimes stood; which, when in its prime, was an ornament to that end of the towne, well-guarded on each side with a larg forti-

[1] Vide in what I have said of S. Frideswyde's Priory, vide in A. W. p. 3.

[2] de porta in muro civitatis pro monachis St. Frideswydae vide Twyne III p. 99; et illic de via sub muro.

[3] capta anno 13° Edwardi ⟨1285⟩ in quodam libro rubro civit. Oxon et ex quodam reg. in Coll. Merton in pergam. fol. 11 a.

[4] The monks had leave soe to do, vide Twyne III p. 93, Anno 1122. ⟨S. Frideswyde's probably caused also a deflection from the original line of the wall, similar to those noted on pp. 165, 253.⟩

[5] ex rental. civit. Oxon de anno 49 Edw. III⟨1375⟩ et ex alio de anno 11 Ricardi II ⟨1387⟩ in rubro libro fol. 147.

fication, and adorned with battlements on the top, and (that which was most to be observed) the armes of England and France quartered, engraven on a square[1] stone, having England in the upper and France in the neither ⟨*sic*⟩ part thereof contrary to all that I have heretofore seen[2].

⟨Tower Hill, now part of S. Aldate's Street.⟩

At the place where this gate stood is now a discent[3], knowne in dimissions of houses therabouts by the name of Tower Hill, and parts Fish Stret and Grandpont.

⟨From South Gate to Little Gate.⟩

From this place the wall had its cours where King's Stret *alias* Slaying Lane[4] now is, and on which part of Christ Church Hospitall and the south side of Pembrok College is built. Then, going on, the ruins of the wall takes in their walk ⟨i. e. Pembroke College Garden⟩ where somtimes Dunstan Hall and part of Beef Hall were situated.

⟨Little Gate.⟩

And soe at length wee come to a gate called antiently Luttel Gate, since Little South Gate otherwise Water Gate; soe called from a common ford at Preacher's Bridg neare adjoyning and necessary for the inhabitants ⟨**fol. 62 a**⟩ therabouts to water cattle.

This gate, though it was called 'Little,' yet it was passable for a cart and had another small doore adjoyning for foot passengers; both which was the rode that leaded from the city to the Black- and Grey Friers. And though it was not soe larg and beautifull as South Gate, yet it was built after that mode (excepting the fortresses); and had a larg chamber over it and two[5] below adjoyning to it. Which upper chamber was, in King Edward the II's time and a great while before, inhabited by scollers, as I have seen from severall of the chamberlains' accompts of this city; viz., in a rentall[6] of the 17 yeare of Edward the II ⟨1323⟩, where I find these words:—'item de scolaribus ad parvam portam pro solario, 13*s* 4*d*'; and in another of the 19 yeare of the said King ⟨1325⟩, thus:—'memorandum quod Petrus de Ewe, socius Thomae le ironmonger, recepit 8*s* de principali[7] de camera ad parvam portam versus Fratres Prae-

[1] ⟨'square' seems marked for deletion.⟩

[2] vide collectanea ex M⟨iles⟩ W⟨indsore⟩, p. 37.

[3] ⟨Here A Wood quotes in the margin 'noctes atque dies patet atra janua Ditis' and adds 'vide in Grandpont.'

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩'Slaying Well.'

[5] 'two' substituted for 'another.'

[6] in scriniis civitatis in rotulis.

[7] Nicholas Daniel, principall, Twyne XXIII 242. Of this hall see Twyne

dicatores,' i. e. 'be it remembred that Peter de Ewe, brother-chamberlaine to Thomas the ironmonger, received 8*s* of the principal of the chamber at Little Gate by[1] the Preaching Friers' (that is, the Black Friers, as the common sort calls them).

This I did cheifly take occasion to insert becaus the reader may conclude that the University was well filled with scollers at that time, when such a chamber[2] and that on a common rode and place of continuall disturbance was inhabited by them, and they under a particular governor. From hence alsoe wee cannot think less of what is delivered by historians that about thes times, or a little before, Oxford contained thirty thousand students[3]. But of these obscure places for schollers I have many others that would seeme more uncouth to the reader, if he knew them; but of those elswhere.

⟨From Little Gate to South-West Corner.⟩

From this place the wall had its course in a direct line where the Grey Ffriers once stood, to the south-west corner therof; and then had its turning up to West Gate.

Now from Water Gate beforementioned to a little posterne in the midway between the said gate and West Gate, ran a common lane within and under the wall, which proved a great disturbance to the Grey Friers that had their habitation neare and on the other side. Wherfore upon their humble suite to King Henry III to remidy the said annoyance, he by his letters patent[4], bearing date at S. Alban's 22 December ⟨1244⟩, grants them leave to take downe the old wall and include the said lane, with this proviso that the 'murus karnellatus' (that is, the imbattleled wall), as 'tis there expressed, about their habitation may be like to the rest and other part of the city wall, beginning from the west side of the said Water Gate and soe extending it selfe towards the south upon the ripe of Thames and from thence upon the said bank towards the west upon the land of the Abbot of Becke in the parish of St. Budhoc, and then to turne upward towards the north till it joynes it selfe to the old wall of the

XXIII 237, 238, 240, 242, 393; Twyne IV 210. [Aula cum camera de Skelyng subtus domum concilii, Twyne XXIII 189.] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out, as belonging to p. 154.⟩

[1] 'by' substituted for 'towards.'

[2] Did not Roger Bacon take the hight of stars her?

[3] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) '30 thousand matric⟨ulated⟩, 15 thousand resid⟨ent⟩.' (*b*) 'here take opportunity to speak of the multitude of scholars and the decrease of them, ut in Twyne XXIII. 241. and what I have omitted in Hist. 1360 or therabout ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon. Vol. I. 475⟩ vide indicem.

[4] ex rotulis patentibus de anno 29 Henrici III ⟨1244⟩, membrana 9, et ex eodem et de anno eodem, membrana 10 in Turri London; vide Twyne II p. 41. ⟨See more fully in Chap. XXXI.⟩

city. This he granted them by two letters patent, as in the margin quoted, conditionally that at every time of his comming to Oxon he might have free passage through this their new erected fabrick [1].

⟨South-West Corner to West Gate and the Castle.⟩

The south-west corner of the city wall aforementioned stood in the place where now 'Paradise garden' is. Which corner (as the south-east where Merton College 'mount' is ⟨p. 245⟩) was well garded with a strong ⟨**fol. 62 b.**⟩ tower or fortification. But this, with the wall hence to West Gate and from thenc to the Castle was (besides two churches therabouts standing [2]) antiently demolished in King Stephen and Empress Maud's time. And that by reason when the Castle was beseiged the enimy may have less harbor therabouts and the defendants more advantage to see their opponents.

But this part of the wall was againe with the other rebuilt in King Henry III's raign as I have in the reparation of the wall shewed ⟨p. 241⟩; and, as I find in an old rental [3], amended againe in King Edward II's time and over the West Gate was engraven on stone the armes of England quartering fleury; and in Henry VIII's days repaired by John Claymund [4].

⟨Site of the Castle.⟩

Having brought the wall to the Castle, wee should (with the wall therof) take into our discours; but of this in its proper place. Only, by the way, I verily suppose that before the castle was built the towne wall ran through the middest therof and so to Irishman's Street, since Thames Stret in Broken Hayes. For of this we cannot otherwise suppose but that when the wall was first built, this west end of the city was made sutable with the east end therof and that it was framed uniform and quadrangular all in the like manner. Wheras we now (or partly at least) see it draw up almost to a point like a

[1] ⟨That is to say the king gave the Grey Friers leave to divert the wall from its former line thus ——— to a line thus ⌜———⌝ provided that (*a*) the portion jutting out were made as good a defence to the town as the old wall, and (*b*) he had free leave to pass along it. For a similar diversion of the city wall on the north side, see note p. 165. This diversion of the wall accounts for the difficulty of tracing the exact course of the wall near the Grey Friars; for, when their mansion was destroyed at the Reformation, this part of the wall as being part of it would be utilised with the rest as a source for obtaining quarried stone. See, e. g., the use made of the Black Friars, p. 156.⟩

[2] ⟨Here followed the words 'as I shall shew in their proper places,' but they are scored out.⟩

[3] in archivis civitatis in rotulis computorum camerariorum de anno 2° Edw. II ⟨1308⟩, vide an non Edw. I.

[4] Vide curiam in Grandpont, and 'vertis ad occiduas,' etc. ⟨i.e. Shepreve's life of Claymund.'⟩

pyramide with its top cut off and their the castle situated, as the reader may see in Radulpus Agasus (somtims steward of Corpus Christi College) his type [1] or mappe of Oxon. But for this I have noe autority but guess only for what I say; and therfore I dare not affirm it to be soe.

⟨From the Castle to North Gate.⟩

From the north-west side of the Castle is part of the old towne wall standing upon an ascent by Mount Pellam; and, soe going on, parts Mount Pellam's Lane that is on the outside of it and Mundaye's [2] Rew (as they now call it) within [at [3] which parting or therabouts was a posterne called, as I find, 'le posterne juxta fossatum castri.'] And then includes Dr. Rogers his garden, wherin is yet standing one of the towers of defence. And soe going on, we meet with a postern [4] doore (called, as I find [5], 'le [6] postern juxta fossatum castri') stopped up that had a straight passage to it from the north end of New-Inn-Hall Lane; and adjoyning to it another little turrell which is yet standing and made a dwelling house.

And here the reader must know, whersoever these backdoores were made, was a common passage therunto, as Water Gate and the little posterne on the west side therof and opposite to this place spoken off had. And for this reason that in times of warr and seige the defendants should make use of them as sallyports. Morover the usuall way (as I have observed) to strengthen these places was to roll up a great stone against them (a thing very inconvenient) or else to cross them with a chaine. But King Edward I (as I find) disliking of this did by his breif [7] to the Cancellor, Mayor and commonalty, dated apud Westmonasterium, Martii 16 anno regni 33° ⟨1304⟩, command them, upon suspicion of men of evill report lurking in the suburbs (upon what account I know not), to fence them with dores and cheynes; which was soe performed and kept shut every night.

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[1] impress., A.D. 1578.

[2] Munday Rew, the reason why so called, see Twyne XXIII 82, from Thomas Munday, mercer, tempore Elizabethae.

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in the margin, and involve a correction of the next sentence but one.⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ This posterne is yet to be seen in Dr. Rogers his garden just at the entrance on the right hand.

[5] in rotulis computorum camerariorum de anno 39° Henrici VI ⟨1460⟩.

[6] The words 'le posterne juxta fossatum castri' are underlined for deletion. They belong to the previous postern, which Wood found out after he had written the text, and added in the margin as noted above.⟩

[7] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩(*a*) 'utrum hoc breve hic ponatur, vide' (*b*) in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon, vide gren book fol. 166.

The next thing observable onward is another tower[1] betweene the last spoken off and Bocardo. This I find in King Edward I's raigne to be made a prison for common whores. For wheras upon divers complaints made to him by the Chancellor of the University of great enormities that hapned by suffering men and women to be put in one prison togeather, did by his breif[2], anno regni 33° ⟨1305⟩, command the Mayor and baylives to provide one for each sex. Which accordingly they did; and this tower here spoken being enlarged towards the inside of the wall was appointed for light huswifes. Which afterwards, as I have seen in ancient accounts[3] of the chamberlaines of the city for reparations therof, was (though to its use inconsistent) called 'Maiden-chamber[4].'

⟨North Gate or Bocardo.⟩

⟨fol. 63 a.⟩ Come wee now to Bocardo or the North Gate of the city, remembred, as I have said before[5], by John Anglicus[6] in St. Frideswide's dayes about the year of Christ 700.

This was the strongest gate of the city; as indeed by good reason it should, having noe river before it as the other hath. It was well strengthned on each side with a strong bulky tower; and backt on with another gate, both formerly well fenced (especially the outermost) with a port-close or port-cullis (as 'tis mentioned[7]) to let downe before; as alsoe a military engine erected over it, through which they could cast downe anything obnoxious to the enimy approaching therunto. Such a gate soe strengthned was called 'porta[8] macho-collata,' which was a passage over it like to a grate through which scalding water or any other weighty substance may be cast uppon the assailiants. Besides this there were two great folding dores hung theron, made strong with barres of iron nailed upon them; as alsoe a massie chaine[9] that crossed the outward gate. By which[10]

[1] Turrells on the west part of North Gate, Twyne IV 210.

[2] in eodem chartophylacio; de hoc vide in gr⟨een⟩ book 171.

[3] de annis 19 et 20 Edwardi II ⟨1291, 1292⟩, in rotulis in archivis civitatis.

[4] reparatio domus meretricum 21 Edwardi II ⟨1293⟩; Twyne XXIII 244. 'le Wyhous' may come in here, Twyne XXIII. 237. ⟨The foundations of this tower were dug up in 1870 and its site included in the United Methodist Free Church in New Inn Hall Street.⟩

[5] ⟨p. 233, note 8.⟩

[6] ⟨'Anglicus' substituted for 'Tinmouthensis'; and the reference added in the margin:—⟩ 'in Historia Aurea MS. lib. 17 cap. 10, in bibl. Bod.'

[7] ex rotulo computi camerariorum Oxon de anno 19° Edwardi II ⟨1325⟩ pro emendatione ejusdem.

[8] vide Somner in Antiq. Dorob. p. 29.

[9] ex alio rotulo computi camerariorum pro anno 11° Edwardi III ⟨1337⟩ pro emendatione ejusdem.

[10] 'By which' substituted for 'Soe that by this here spoken off and what of the gate yet standing.'

we cannot otherwise imagine its pristine beauty and strength, not only for fortifications but for battlements statues and armes theron; which afforded great delight to strangers that cam that way.

And soe without doubt it might have continued; but, the Barons' Warrs ceasing, Halcion days appeared and our swords became rustie; and this place, for want of use, fell into the hands of the Mayor and baillives, who afterwards made it ⟨a⟩ common prison for debters and malefactors belonging to their owne city [1], which for the same use continueth to this day; and a prison for scollers for little faults [2].

Before wee proceede any farther wee must give the reader an account from whenc 'Bocardo' ('syllogisticum illud τεχνολόγημα'), the usuall name of this gate with the prison over it, is derived, which to me till of late hath allwaies seemed somwhat strang⟨e⟩.

And first of all, we find Brocardo or Brocardia from our lawyers to signify 'materiam contentiosam, et sententiarum ac opinionum plenam,' that is, 'a contentious matter, full of significations and opinions.' Now whether such matters were acted here and the place so called by a metonymie ('locus [3] pro gestis in loco'), I know not. But yet notwithstanding, to speak theologically, in the times of the Old Testament the gates [4] of the city were used as seats of judgment, administration of justice, and decision of controversies. Hamor and Sechem his son ('tis said, Genesis xxxiv 20) came to the gate of the city and communed with the men of the city; which was for hearing and determining causes. And in another place (Amos v 12) I find mention of 'oppressing the poore in the gates,' that is (as commentators have) in publick judgment which was exercised in the gate. And from hence probably our ancestors in this city might by this example follow and make this place their common portomote for executing justice and deciding of controversies, as they doe to this day in their Gild-hall. But this I dare not affirme, becaus I have meet with noe proof as yet for it. And besides, if such places were commonly used by our forefathers in other cityes (as might be here) for seats of judgment, then probably wee may find gates there also [5] bearing the

[1] carcer Oxon hic tempore Henrici III, V 553. Bocardo mentioned 9 Henry VI ⟨1431⟩; Twyne XXIII 429, carcer juxta portam aquilonarem 1 Henry III ⟨1217⟩.

[2] Vide Twyne IV 66. Bocardo pro imprisonandis scholaribus vide p. 66 in Twyne IV, 5 Edward II ⟨1311⟩.

[3] ⟨This clause is marked for deletion.⟩

[4] Gates of the city wherin courts are kept, vide Somnor Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 97. See my discours of the division of wards ⟨i. e. p. 60⟩.

[5] 'there also' substituted for 'in other cityes.'

same name (if thus derived) as this,—which to my remembrance I could never ⟨fol. 63 b⟩ yet meet with. From this therfore I shall as unsatisfied pass on and give you a conjecture which to me seems most probable.

That this gate was standing in the year 727[1] I have before in my discours of the antiquity of the wall[2], as also in my discours of St. Frideswyde, shewd you. But how it came by this name of Bocardo[3], whether after it was built, or from a peice of ground adjoyning wheron was some aedifice erected and knowne by that name, wee may doubt off. But yet truly I am apt to beleive soe, and that from severall circumstances. The learned in the Saxon tongue tells us that 'bochord' signifies 'bibliotheca,' 'a library,' as the latine-saxon glossaries hath; and another[4] that it signifies a place where books, papers, writings, or other like monuments be kept. 'But what of all this,' you'l say; 'must it needs follow that this or at least a place adjoyning be formerly a library or a plac to keep monuments of learning in?' This will seem strang to the reader that our ancestors could not make choice of a better place to accomodate students, which is and was such a common-thorough-fare and place of disturbance. And yet without doubt this cannot be otherwise. For it must be knowne that from this place on the west side therof wee had a very ancient street called Code Strete, (corruptly Gode Strete[5]), 'vicus codicum,' a place wherin books probably may be set to sale; like to that somewhat (which I shall treat off in its place[6]) of Shydyard or Schedewriters Strete wherin scribes only inhabited. So far my conjecture. Now whether or noe 'Bochord' or 'Bocardo' were put to such uses as a library and a place for sale of books when our University was in Bellositum, (i.e. now Bewmont) to which they joyne close to each other, which was before this gate was built or any thoroughfare there; I shall leave it to your sower criticks in antiquityes to chew upon; and proceede onward.

⟨North Gate to Turl Gate.⟩

From hence the wall incloses St Michael's Church, and then it goes to Turle Gate[7]. Between which two places I find (besides other houses) two[8] halls for scollers of the same name that adjoyned to the

[1] '727' substituted for '700.'
[2] ⟨p. 234.⟩
[3] I find this name in no antient writing, see V 553.
[4] Somnerus Cantuariensis.
[5] Gocelinus Gosestrete, V 367.
[6] ⟨p. 138.⟩
[7] ⟨Marginal notes :—⟩ 'Turl Gate not built when Exeter College was founded, V. 73.' 'Edward Torald lived by it or els built it, Twyne XXIII 135, V 116.'
[8] ⟨'two' substituted for 'three,' see infra.⟩

wall within side of it and occupied the tower[1] there which is yet standing, paying rent to the city. The names of them as they are distingueshed in the regesters are thus:—the one[2] called[3] White Hall 'supra muros in eadem parochia' ⟨viz. S. Michael's at North Gate⟩ 'et Willelmus Gudere principalis' who resigned, as 'tis there exprest, anno 1450. The second[4] called[5] White Hall[6] 'sub muris[7] et Willelmus Gudere principalis,' 1450. This William Gudere as it here seems was principall of two of these halls at one time, which (I find[8] elswhere) was common in those dayes. Here wee may see againe, if the towers of the walls (and the gates, as I have shewed in Little Gate) were soe, etc.[9]

⟨Turl Gate.⟩

Having done with this part of the wall, wee come to a little postern leading from the city to Balliol College and Durham[10] (now Trinity) College; called Trill Gate or Turl Gate from[11] a 'trill' or as some call it a 'wherle,' somtimes ther to keepe horses and other cattle out of the city, especially when a faire formerly was keept in Canditch.

⟨From Turl Gate to Smith Gate.⟩

And then going on, wee meet with two towers under the limits of Exeter College. One wherof is converted into chambers for scollers of the said College; and the grond under and without the wall where somtimes was a clere streame running which gave name to the strete

[1] Turrelli ex parte orientali portae borealis, Twyne IV 210.

[2] ⟨'The one' substituted for 'the second'; the sentence originally running thus:—'are thus:—(in regestro D (reversed) p. 27, in archivis Universitatis) Great White Hall ('ad muros' (vel 'juxta muros,' as 'tis in another place, viz., in registro Aaa p. 54, 1.) 'in parochia S. Michaelis borealis et principalis ejusdem Mr. Thomas Netelton, A.D. 1499; the second called,' etc. But these clauses are scored out.⟩

[3] registrum Aaa, p. 87.

[4] 'the second' substituted for 'the third' see *supra.*

[5] registrum Aaa p. 86.

[6] ⟨Anstey Munimenta Academica p. 600 has printed the text of William Gudere's (or Godyer's) resignation. From which it appears that White Hall 'sub muris' was in Somnore's Lane and stood back to back with White Hall in Cheyney Lane ⟨see p. 72⟩ and that a passage was opened from the one to the other. The White Hall 'supra muros' (if it is not a fiction) would be on the opposite side of Somnore's Lane and between the lane and the wall, possibly in the tower as Wood suggests.⟩

[7] reparatio muri hic, Twyne XXIII 244 *bis.*

[8] Vide registrum F (reversed) p. 46.

[9] ⟨The sentence is unfinished; the sense of it was intended to run:—'were soe occupied by scholars, judge how numerous the University must have been,' see pp. 245, 252.⟩

[10] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 650.⟩

[11] Whether not Thurald or Thorald Gate. Yes. Vide Petrum Thorald in parochia S. Edwardi in cartis S. Frideswydae p. 99; in parochia S. Mildredae, Twyne XXIII 135 ⟨V. 116⟩.

adjoyning ('Canditch'), hath bin a long while filled up and houses built theron[1].

⟨Smith Gate.⟩

⟨fol. 64a⟩ Come wee now to another posterne called Smith Gate or Smeth Gate[2], leading from the city to Beawmont Strete, New Park, and (somtimes) the Austen Fryers (now Wadham College). This gate joyned to Our Ladye's Chapel[3]; and from a footway (by the dislike of King James when he came from Woodstoke[4] to see the new erected scoles) made passable for a cart.

Before wee leave this place, there be two speciall things to be taken notice off, that were anciently acted here. One of them was a great fight that hapned in King Henry the III's time between the schollers and townsmen. [Of which heare Robert of Glocester, an old English poet, in these his rimes following[5].]

[Thus he.] The next thing memorable is that Roger Mortimer and other of King Edward the II his enymyes that sided with the Barons would in the 20 yeare of his raigne ⟨1326⟩ have suprised ⟨*sic*⟩ Oxon through this postern. Wherfore the King having timely notice of it did by his breif[6], directed to the chancellor (in whose custody this gate then was) and dated from Westminster October 1 ⟨1326⟩,

[1] ⟨Here followed in the MS, but scored out :—⟩ 'This ground, I find (ex rentali civitatis de anno 11° Ricardi II ⟨1387⟩), between the same stream and the wall was in King Richard the II's time rented out to the Brethern of the Holy Trinity and others by the Mayor and comminalty of Oxon.' ⟨The reason for the deletion follows :—⟩ 'Noe, it was that part between Smithe Gate and Windsore Postern.' ⟨explicit fol. 63b.⟩ ⟨On fol. 64a at the beginning is a marginal note referring to this part of the wall :—⟩ 'Another tower where Tom Pun's house is by the north doore of the scooles which was the end of Schoole Street, and where was some antient hall or school.'

[2] A. V. 6.

[3] ⟨Here followed 'of which in its place' but the words are scored out, Wood having omitted this Chapel in Chap. XXXII.⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal notes :—⟩ (*a*) 'but in registro Convocationis T p. 321 'tis said that the gate was not made passable for a cart till 1643, when by an order from the King and Counsell part of the house belonging to one John Treder was pulled downe to make a passage for carts and coaches. There is a larg discourse of it, but inquire of some old people when 'twas made a passage for a cart.' (*b*) 'see in Brian Twyne's notes of Cottages p. 4, 9 where 'twas made passable for coache and cart after the year 1633 et vide p. 11.' (*c*) 'Vide collectanea ex Reg. Convoc. T.' (*d*) 'See in libro de conflicta et compositione p. 55.' (*e*) 'gesta cancellariatus Laud. p. 91, 1635, in this year Smith Gate was made passable for coaches.'

[5] ⟨A space is as left for the quotation. In this space the greater part of the above notes were written. Then the passage in square brackets was marked for deletion, as also the words 'Thus he' where the text resumed. The quotation will be found in Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 264.⟩

[6] Harus, Memorabilia; ex rotulo clauso de anno 20° Edwardi II ⟨1326⟩ membrana 16 in turre London.

command the schollers to defend it and make all the resistance they could against him[1].

⟨Our Ladye's Chapel[2].⟩

⟨From Smith Gate to North-East Corner.⟩

From this place to the north-east corner of the city is part of the wall[3] (but now almost at its last end) yet standing[4].

And in or about the midest was another posterne[5] knowne by the name of[6] Windsore Posterne[7], having a street or lane somtimes leading to it from St. Peter's Church in the East and soe straight along by New College 'non-licet' gate. This posterne as I conjecture had its name from one John Windsore, a rich burgesse that lived near adjoyning and rented[8] there some of the towne ground[9] under the wall in King Edward the III's[10] dayes, [and[11] in Richard the II by the Brethern of the Holy Trinity, see Twyne IV 211].

⟨From North-East Corner to East Gate.⟩

From the north-east corner aforementioned by Crowell (which was strongly guarded with a double fortification as may be partly yet seen) the wall had its cours (though not a jot now remaining[12]) between the

[1] The well by Smeth Gate, vide inter wells, vide postern well.

[2] ⟨There are several notes here both on the page and on slips attached to it, referring to this chapel :—⟩ (*a*) 'chapel at Smith Gate built as 'tis said by one Whobberdie (et de Hyberdine vide Parkhurst's Epigrams, p. 93).' (*b*) 'Here of the chapel at Smith Gate, vide our Latin coppy at the end of the discours of churches.' (*c*) Registrum H fol. 56 a Humphrey Marbery, bachelor of Canon Law, was dispensed with for some matter, conditionally that he paid 20*d* to the building of the chapel at Smyth Gate, 10 Mar. 152$\frac{9}{4}$. A chappell always stood open for passengers to pray, for candidates that took degrees to pray for the regents.' (*d*) 'Over the chappell dore is the salutation of the Virgin Mary by the angell.' (*e*) 'A fair wrought neech on the east side of this round chappell wherin stood the picture of an Virgin Mary, carved verie neatly in stone; continued there till the Popish Plot broke out ⟨16⟩78, ⟨16⟩79.' ⟨This chapel occurs in 1452, 'capella Beatae Mariae Virginis in Smythegate,' Anstey, Mun. Acad. p. 633.⟩

[3] de turri Collegii Novi hic, V. 251.

[4] ⟨Note on a slip between fol. 63b and fol. 64a :—⟩ 'Vide collectanea ex registris Collegii Merton 1483 where it appears that the towne wall from Smith Gate to Crow Well was built on the lands of the lords of Halywell.'

[5] Two posternes from East Gate to Smith Gate, V 245, 251.

[6] ex indentura quadam inter burgum Oxon et Willelmum Wykam, episcopum Wynton in scriniis civitatis. But I rather beleive it was on the east side of the wall from New College Lane vide Twyne XXI 719, 720.

[7] Windsore Posterne V 246, 247.

[8] ex rentali de anno 11° Ricardi II ⟨1387⟩ in rubro libro in archivis civitatis Oxon. p. 147; Twyne IV 211.

[9] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ The city wall here built on the soyle of the lords of Halywell vide collectanea ex registro Collegii Merton, anno 1483.

[10] Here followed 'and Richard the second's' but the words are scored out.

[11] ⟨The words in square brackets are added between the lines.⟩

[12] ⟨There is something singular in A Wood's language with regard to this

mote opposite to the west side of Magdalen College grove and New College wall that encloseth their bowling-green[1], and soe joyned itself to the East Gate of the city. And in the midest of which was another posterne[2]. But this part falling to ruin[3] when New College wall was built and laying convenient for severall uses, it was levelled with the ground and became an orchard.

[But[4] however not to forgett that these turrells in the wall were anciently inhabited by schollers and soe continued till our grandfathers' dayes and . . . .[5] Pelham of New College was one of the last that had his camber ⟨chamber⟩ there[6].]

⟨**fol. 64 b.**⟩ Being now arrived at the East Gate the place where I began to set forth, I should goe back againe as far as Smith Gate, and speak once more of the towne wall that encloseth New Colledge, how it came to be ruinated and quite demolished, and of the composition between the Mayor and comminalty of Oxon and William Wykam the founder of the said College concerning the use and occupation of the wall, and of other conditions between them. But this would prove too taedious and perhaps not soe convenient to be by me here recited, and therfore I shall conclude my present discours of the gates and wall and proceede in my intended designe to speak one word of the mote or trench that somtimes ran about the wall.

portion of the wall. At present there is (*a*) a well-marked and well-preserved wall, with battlements and towers running from the west side of the great square tower of New College to the north-east corner of the wall and (*b*) a similar wall from thence southwards to a point in line with S. Edmund Hall. But A Wood says of (*a*) that the wall is 'now' ⟨he wrote in 1661, see p. 232⟩ '*almost at its last end.*' And of (*b*) he says '*not a jot now remaining.*' But both in Hollar's map (1643) and in Loggan's map (1675) as well as in Agas' map (1578), the wall, as we now have it, is quite plainly shown. In the text on p. 261, A Wood seems to draw a distinction between the New College wall and the city wall. We are to understand that the old city wall was here quite in ruins, and that the founder of New College, when he enclosed his ground and built his College, built a new wall. The old city wall west and south of this new wall was never repaired, and probably soon disappeared. See p. 243.⟩

[1] ⟨In Loggan's map (1675) New College bowling-green is marked as that part of New College Garden which lies east of S. Peter's Church.⟩

[2] It was Windsore posterne opposite to New College Lane.

[3] Here there is a 'caret' mark, and written between the lines the words 'other side di . . . ⟨some two or three letters missing⟩ as the.'

[4] ⟨The passage in square brackets is a note added at the end of the page.⟩

[5] ⟨A space left for the Christian name.⟩

[6] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'Look more of him in his Exposition on John or Revelations. Enquire of Dr. Pelham his son.'

⟨CHAPTER XIII.⟩

The Trench or Mote.

Touching therfore the first making[1] of the trench about the wall, I find noe record as yet that can give me satisfaction. But for the antiquity of it, we have it occasionally spoken of[2] by authours that wrote not long after the Norman Conquest. Their words are thus:— 'est autem Oxenfordia civitas tutissime munita, aquis maximae profunditatis undique profluentibus inaccessa, hinc vallis antemuralis intentissime circumcincta, inde inexpugnabili castello, etc.' And that it was soe encompassed with waters, wee cannot now otherwise conceive when we look upon the situation of the place, being low, and with indifferent[3] raine encompassed [at[4] this time[5] except the northern part] with floods.

As for that vale or ditch before the wall, wee have little now remaining; only sufficient tokens of it wee may yet see on the north side of the city both in Halywell and Canditch. In the first especially, where wee find an ascent from under the ruins of the old towne wall toward the street; and somewhat (though not soe much) in Canditch. But why it is soe, noe wonder; for in the beginning of King Richard II wee find it in many places stopped up, as he in his breife[6] to the Mayor to lay them open doth soe expresse:—'et fossata, quae ab antiquo lata et profunda esse solebant, taliter obstructa existunt quod villa praedicta' (meaning Oxon) 'si inimici nostri, etc.,' 'and the trenches which were wont of old to be broad and deep are soe now obstructed that

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'as antient as the wall.'

[2] ex volumine veterum scriptorum Nermanicorum, libro 2 p. 958; vide H. 215 bibl. Bodleianae Art.

[3] 'indifferent' substituted for 'little.'

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are an addition between the lines.⟩

[5] ⟨The composition of this chapter is not dated. It is in a different ink and written with a different pen from the preceding chapters which were dated May 20, 1661 ⟨p. 232⟩. The ink and pen-writing resemble closely the Chapter on the Castle which is dated June 26, 1662. The time therefore at which this interlinear addition was made may have been in May 1662. We still notice, year by year almost, the floods which come when the Summer Eights are in practice at the beginning of the Summer Term. 'At this time,' however, perhaps means only 'now-a-days,' without reference to a particular flood.⟩

[6] rot. claus. de anno primo Ricardi II ⟨1377⟩ membr. 12 ut antea.

the said towne, if our enimyes of France should invade us, would be in great danger unless quickly remedied, etc.' Soe he. By which wee may understand its former strength. But of what breadth or depth I cannot justly say; neither can wee judg of that part of the trench yet remaining, being (that little as 'tis) incroached upon and become almost a common ditch.

But this wee must know that while it 'twas in being and repaired, was never dry[1]. For the north part of the city, that is the highest and standeth on a gravelly soile, wee find formerly surrounded with a larg streame[2]; and soe cleare it was in those times that it gave name to a street adjoyning without the wall, called 'Canditch' ('candida fossa'), memorable for the burning of those three martyrs, Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer, in Queen Marye's raigne.

Besides the trench before Smith Gate and all under New College wall and soe to East Gate was antiently and untill the raign of King Henry VI made and employed for severall fishponds; and that which was on the north side of East Gate (wherof part is yet remaining as wee goe from thence to Halywell) was, in the raigne of King Edward I and long before, another fishpond belonging to the Mayor and comminalty and ⟨**fol. 65 a**⟩ from whence (as I suppose) was fish taken for the Mayor's table and owne use[3]. But this, with that on the north side of New College wall in Halywell, and that by Smith Gate and Canditch, was leased out to divers persons; who neglecting the cleansing of them in severall ages, came by degrees to be dried up; and at last, by conveyance of dirt and other filth of the city and of earth from foundations of Colledges, was in a manner levelled with the other ground. Which afterwards, as it fell out, became soe benificiall to the city (who demised the said ground to severall persons) [that[4] the rents and fines that they receive from houses erected theron were to them of noe meane consideration and value.]

At North Gate also, on the west side therof, was another pond imployed for the same use as those before, as I find out of severall rentalls[5] going after this manner:—'item for the tower and pond on the west side of North Gate, etc.' This also in King Henry the VII

[1] a pond at East Gate where the townsmen kept fish, 226 ad imum, 227 in Twyne XXIII.

[2] A mill at North Gate, q⟨uaere⟩.

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'and for gifts to the Cancellor at his entrance to his office annually, vide.'

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are the third draft for the conclusion of the sentence, the others being (i), 'that they receive noe small benefit by increase to the publick stock from the houses erected theron as they are to us now visible.' (ii), 'that the moneye and fines they receive from them towards the increase of the publick stock.'

[5] in archivis civitatis Oxon.

his raigne or a little before was quite stopped up; and houses afterwards builded theron, which is now become the south side of Georg Lane.

Thus wee see that, wheras of old time there was a very faire river running all along on the north side of the city (and that navigable too, as I have elswhere shewed), are not now the least vestigia of it remaining (such is the alteration of time), but levelled and converted into lanes and streets and other back-tenements.

Wee should now proceed to speak of the trench on the south side[1] of the city. But this also, long before the other on the north side, was stopped up[2] and the cleansing not soe carefully praeserved because of the diversity of rivers that ran almost under the said wall.

Then should I speak of the remainder on the other[3] to what uses imployed, when built upon, what streets or lanes on it, and the like. But this also would prove too taedious and perhaps not worth our labour to take notice off; and therfore I shall conclude my present discours[4].

[1] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'and as ⟨for⟩ the trench ⌈under Merton College wall, that also was included in S. Frideswyde's grove, vide in cartis S. Frideswydae in parochia S. Petri Orientalis.' (*b*) 'and the mill at Merton College.' (*c*) 'fossatum versus Merton Hall obstupatum tempore Henrici IV, Twyne XXIII 614.'

[2] ⟨The evidence that there ever was a moat on the south or, for that matter, on part of the east side of the city requires to be sifted. There are abundant traces and evidence of the moat on the north side, and of the Castle moat which defended the west side of the city; but there seems, as yet, no conclusive evidence about the other sides; and there, with the two branches of Charwell on the east and the main stream of the Thames and the parallel branches of it on the south, an artificial moat was hardly needed. See Parker's Early History of Oxford, pp. 387, 388.⟩

[3] ⟨Probably 'sides' (i.e. east and west) is to be supplied.⟩

[4] ⟨Occasion may be taken here to remove a common misconception. It is not infrequently supposed that the moat was the boundary between the city parishes and the suburban parishes; but this is altogether contrary to the evidence. For example, at North Gate the bastion on the east side of the street stood on the site of No. 30 Cornmarket (Mr. Elliott's), but the boundary of S. Michael's, the city parish, extends northwards to the pillar letter-box in the railing of S. Mary Magdalene churchyard. So again on the west side of the same street, No. 35 (Mr. Alden's) represents the other bastion of the gate, but S. Michael's parish extends northwards to include the South half of George Street. The moat, therefore, and a strip of clear ground beyond were reckoned as belonging to the city parish; and so the course of the moat must be looked for not at the division between the city and suburban parishes but within the limits of the city parishes.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XIV.⟩

The Castle[1].

⟨Foundation of the Castle.⟩

Having now done with the wall and trench wee must in the next place proceede to speak of the Castle, situated at the west end of the city, of whose founder and the time of its foundation historians have already delivered.

The Chronicles[2] of Osney tell us that it was built[3] by Robert D'oilly, the first of that name in England, anno 1071, being (as

[1] ⟨A Wood has dated the composition of this chapter 'June 26, 1662.'⟩

[2] Chronica Thomae Wyke MS. bibliothecae Cotton.

[3] ⟨The views of the Castle given in the earlier bird's eye views of Oxford (Agas, 1578; Hollar, 1643) seem untrustworthy, the drawers of them apparently setting down what they thought the Castle was once like, rather than what was actually seen in their day. The view in Loggan (1675) is quite different, but A Wood notes (see p. 276) that the Castle was much changed in the Civil Wars. A suspicion of imaginative treatment also attaches to the various plans of the Castle made in the eighteenth century.

The following may be suggested as a probable explanation of the successive changes in the Castle buildings.

(1) before the Norman Conquest, the Castle consisted, like other English fortifications (see G. R. Clark's English Military Architecture), of a great mound (that which is still seen) standing within and at the north-west edge of a circular space, which space was surrounded by a mound (probably pallisaded) and trench. The great mound was crowned by a palisade, and later on possibly by a stone breast work. Whatever buildings were within the enclosure were of ordinary Saxon construction, wood and clay.

(2) the first Robert Doyly strengthened this position by building a square Keep (the present Castle tower), not on the mound (which, being *made* earth, could not support a large building) but westwards of it nearer the river, and commanding the two bridges which here crossed the river and gave access from the west to the town and castle. Other slighter fortifications were no doubt added by him, as e.g. buildings to defend the bridges and the like. About the Norman Keep, the ordinary buildings of a Norman Castle were no doubt erected in place of the older Saxon barracks and huts.

(3) At a later period, in Henry III's time, an embattled wall with a few towers was added, running along the line of the outer mound or of the western part of it. These buildings seem to have been very hasty work and went soon to decay, as might be expected of walls and towers built on the insecure foundation of the old outer mound. Thereafter they were from time to time repaired but ultimately allowed to go gradually to decay.

It is singular that Wood does not here allude to the well-room in the Castle mound, if it was known in his

Rossus delivers) the fifth year after the conquest. 'Magnis aggestis molibus extruxit, etc,' as Camden[1] hath; he raised[2] it with digging deepe trenches to make the river run round about it, and made high hills with lofty towers and walls theron to overtop the towne and country adjacent. The vestigia[3] of which though to the beholder apparent to this day, yet the glory and splendor of those famous aedifices therin, as also those fortifications adjoyning are altogeather diminished and buried in its owne rubbish[4].

The reason why this castle should be built at that time, wee cannot otherwise imagine but for to quell and keep under the neighbouring parts, especially the city of Oxon; who, as I have elswhere said, gave great affronts and proved troublesome to King William in his thourough conquest of this country. I remember I have read in a certaine place[5] somthing to this purpose where, speaking of the first comming of Athellelmus[6], Abbat of Abingdon, to the rule of that Abbey in the beginning of the said Conquest, saith thus:—'in primordio autem sui adventus in Abbatiam non (nisi armatorum septus manu militum) alicui[7] procedebat ⟨fol. 65 b⟩: et quidem necessario id fieri opportebat, multae enim novitates conjuratorum, in dies passim contra regem et regnum ejus ebullientes, universos in Anglia se tueri cogebant. Tunc Walingaforda et Oxeneforda et Wildesore caeterisque locis castella pro regno servando compacta. Unde huic Abbatiae militum excubias apud ipsum Wildsore oppidum habendas regio imperio jussum.' Thus the said note. Yet neverthelesse thoug the said Castle proved good and convenient to the Conq⟨ueror⟩, yet as it afterwards fell out, 'twas not only troblesome to our University by those often skirmishes[8] that there hapned; but also in some respect proved the bane of his children when they went togeather by the ears[9] for the crowne.

day. See Parker's Handbook of Oxford, pp. 271, 272. It is entered in Peshall, p. 207, thus:—'The Castle Hill remains, on the top of which is an entry that leads into a large arched room that served for a magazine in time of war.'

For a discussion of several questions connected with the Castle, see Parker's Early History of Oxford (1885) pp. 117, 203, 219, 276.⟩

[1] Britannia in com. Oxon.

[2] The castle cost but 20 mark the building, as I have heard.

[3] 'vestigia' substituted for 'ruines.'

[4] ⟨In Hollar's view (1643) (no doubt, fancifully) the walls and towers of the Castle are represented as perfect and entire. See the copy of it in C. W. Boase's 'Historic Towns, Oxford.' Lond. 1887.⟩

[5] regestrum vel historia Coenobii Abingdon MS. fol. 120b; Twyne XXII 171. ⟨Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon in Rolls Series Vol. II. p. 3.⟩

[6] ⟨Interlinear note:—⟩ Aldellelmus, vide Twyne XXIV p. 459.

[7] ⟨'alicui' in A Wood; better 'alicubi.'⟩

[8] 'skirmishes' substituted for 'distractions.'

[9] 'years' but the 'y' struck out.

⟨Description of the Castle buildings.⟩

A castle, it seems, it was of noe ordinary strength, if wee consider those often receedings of Kings and great persons in times of distraction even to the end of the Barons Warres; not only fortified with large mounds and walls but also with an ample and broad trench about it.

At its entrance from the city which was and is on the south-east side was a large bridge, of which is direct mention in a certaine roll[1] containing the Shirriff's or Keeper of the Castell his accounts, 16 Edward I ⟨1288⟩; wherin for the reparation of it that year, 'tis said that it amounted to 20£ 14*s* 11*d*.

This bridge led [from[2] the city] into a long and broad entry, and soe to the cheif gate of the castle, and fortified on each side with a larg imbattled wall. Over the said entry was somtimes severall passages from one side to the other, with spaces betweene through which in times of storme when the enimy broke over the bridge and through the entry they might cast downe scalding water or stones or any other thing to annoy them; much like, if not the same with, those gates called 'portae machecollatae,' as I have already said in North-Gate ⟨p. 255⟩.

On the left hand as wee come through this cheif passage, the fortification stretched it selfe in a straight line till it came to a round tower[3], which (as it should seeme) togeather with the trench underneath was built and made, 19 Henry III ⟨1235⟩:—'et in turri rotunda in angulo castri Oxon nova facienda et uno rogo ibidem faciendo 144 librae 5 solidi per breve regis':—soe in the accounts[4] of the Keeper of the Castle that year.

From hence went a fair imbattled wall, garded for the most part with the mill-streame underneath, till it came to the high tower joyning to S. George's College and the Kings house, employed formerly as a campanile belonging to that church.

Then from thence the wall went to another gate now quite downe or els stopped up, opposite to the former beforementioned, and leading to Osney over another bridge of which more anon.

[Close[5] to which joyned that lofty and eminent mount sometimes crowned with an imbattled tower]; which, I suppose, was at the first

[1] rotuli magni 16 Edwardi I ⟨1288⟩, in officio pipae.

[2] barbican hic, V 396. ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[3] but see whether it be not the great round tower, Twyne II p. 39, vide 48 b.

[4] rotuli magni 19 ⟨Henrici⟩ III ⟨1235⟩ ibidem.

[5] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for 'close to which joyned that lofty and eminent tower standing on a mount.'⟩

foundation of this place or at least in Empresse Maude's time erected[1], because that I find mention of it in the Norman writers in these words:—'est autem Oxenefordia civitas tutissime munita et inexpugnabili castello et turri eminentissima pulchre et fortissime roborata, etc.'

From hence, on the north side, and without the Castle neare Broken Heyes, was a larg mount, called Mount Pellam; and another joyning to it, Jews' Mounts, being at first raised by the Jews, some say by the command of King Stephen when he closely beseiged Maud the Empresse in the Castle. Which probably might be, as also for defence of his person, then residing at his pallace in Bewmont.

Furthermore for the greater defence of this Castle, there was on one of the sides of it a barbican; that is, as an authour[2] tells us, a 'burg-kenning' ⟨fol. 66 a⟩, a 'watchtower,' as a 'bikenning' is called a 'beacon.' Another authour[3] tells us that it signifies 'munimen a fronte castri aliter "antemurale" dictum; etiam foramen in urbium castrorumque maeniis ad trajicienda missilia, etc.' But this our barbican seemeth to be a more larger place, containing severall habitations. For, as it appears from a certaine charter[4], it contained a larg plott of ground without the fosse of the Castle; 'Nicolas Ffraunceys de la barbicane,' as 'tis there in that autograph said, 'and Maud his wife gave to the Hospitall of St. Barthelmew all his tenement in the barbicane quod jacet in parochia S. Thomae martyris inter terram Roberti le vorn et fossatum castri, etc.' By which also it appears that it was in St. Thomas' parish, and therfore it might be betweene the Castle and the brook comming from Hith Bridge to the Castle Mill, [as[5] indeed it was.]

But however from another place[6] 'tis manifest that here was more[7]

[1] ⟨It is not clear, either in the first sketch of the sentence or in the second, whether 'which was . . . erected' belongs to 'tower' or to 'mount'; but in either case it is probably in error. The mount seems to be long anterior to the Conquest, see Parker's Early History of Oxford (1885) p. 117, 119. The tower on it seems to be a fiction. The mount was crowned by a slight stone breastwork, which has been supposed to be a large building because of Agas' fancy sketch. The 'turris eminentissima' mentioned below is, no doubt, the great square tower, attached to S. George's Church.⟩

[2] Stow in lustratione London in Cripplegate Warde in fine.

[3] Spelmannus Glossarium in Voce 'Barbican.' Barbacan, vide Camden Britannia in 8°. p. 272. ⟨See, for both uses, quotations s. v. 'barbican' in Murray's New Engl. Dict.⟩

[4] regestrum munimentorum Collegii Orielensis MS. in fine statutorum Collegii ejusdem, p. 33.

[5] ⟨The words in square brackets are a later insertion between the lines.⟩

[6] in rotulis magnis 11 Henrici III ⟨1227⟩ ut supra.

[7] ⟨Doubtless two, one at the outer end of the great bridge towards the town, the other at the outer end of the great bridge towards Osney.⟩

barbicans then one, as 'tis intimated to us out of an account for the reparations[1] of this Castle[2] 11 Henry III ⟨1227⟩.

[1] Barbican V 14, 142, 325. The towne free from barbicanage, Twyne XXIII 230.

[2] ⟨Wood here passes over most of the buildings within the Castle limits which were existing in his day, the prison, the court house, etc. The latter had gained an evil notoriety from the alarming pestilence of 1577; see Boase's Oxford in Historic Towns, p. 130.

The building is thus noticed by Peshall, p. 208. 'A remarkable curiosity here is the ruins of the ancient Town-Hall ⟨an error for 'Shire-Hall'⟩ in the Castle Yard, where in 1577 was held the Black Assizes, when the Lieutenant of the County, two knights, eight esquires and justices of the peace, and almost all the gentlemen of the Grand Jury died, quickly after their return, of the poisonous smell of the goal where the prisoners had been long closely immured. Above 100 scholars, beside townsmen, were seized with a strange distemper and ran about the streets like madmen and beat their governors. This disaster lasted a month.'

The old buildings have been entirely removed to make way for the present County Hall. A tablet inserted in the wall at the passage to the office of the Clerk of the Peace bears this inscription. 'Near this spot stood the ancient Shire-Hall unhappily famous in history as the scene in July 1577 of the Black Assize when a malignant disease known as the gaol-fever caused the death within 40 days of the Lord Chief Justice (Sir Robert Bell), the High Sheriff (Sir Robert Doyly of Merton) and about 300 more. This malady from the stench of the prisoners developed itself during the trial of one Rowland Jenkes "a saucy foul-mouthed Bookseller" for scandalous words uttered against the Queen. Anno 1875 J. M. D. pie posuit.' The initials are those of the late John Marriott Davenport, Clerk of the Peace and Undersheriff of the County of Oxford. For this Roland Jenkes, see Clark's Register of the University of Oxford Vol. II part i p. 154.

In MS. Tanner 79 in the Bodleian Library, on fol. 182 of the present and fol. 261 of the old pagination is the following 'note of such as are ded of this infection in Oxford.'

It is written in two columns. The first column runs as follows:—

'Bothe the Judgges
The Clarke of the Asseises
The Coroner
The Shreve
The Undershreve
Sir Robert Doyley
Sir William Babington
Mr. Symon Harcott
Mr. Davers
Mr. Weynman
Mr. Pollard
Mr. Phetyplace
Mr. Stevence
Mr. Massy
Mr. Grenwood
Mr. Stampe
Mr. Archdall
Mr. Forstars
Mr. Nashe
Mr. Ravening
Mr. Weston
Mr. Cooper's eldest sonon.'

At the end of this column these notes follow:—

'Of the grand jury but thre deed; of another jury but ii alive. Of the freholders many dede and the most part of the rest of servinge men such as attended on them in the sessions-hall many dede and the rest sicke. Such schollers and townsmen which are ded in Oxenford to the number of one hundred and XL are approved to be ded at the Castell att the Assises; and yet remaining many sike and like to dy.'

The second column is as follows:—

'Mr. Tavernor confessor to the prisoners deed.

The ordenary very sike and like to dye.

Mr. Cerle ded.

⟨The founder and his family.⟩

In the next place I should give the reader an account of those martiall transactions that have passed here; but seeing[1] I have for the most part mentioned them in mine[2] history, I shall for that reason now desist.

Then, of the founder and his heires that were owners and possessors of the said castle, which I have in some sort likewise in divers places in this work remembred. But, least I should skipp any matter relating to their memory that I have not as yet had occasion to speak of, I shall here insert.

⟨Robert D'oilly primus.⟩

And first to begin with the founder, Robert D'oilly, one of those that came in with William the Conqueror out of Norway. Who b⟨e⟩ing one of the cheif warriours in the conquest of this nation, had (for his great service done therin) given to him the baronyes[3] of D'oilly (or of Oxford, as Leland[4] hath) and of St. Walery,—the last of which he gave afterwards to Roger de Ivery, his sworne brother. For when they came out of their owne country to seek their fortunes in England they confederated themselves by oath and mutuall amity, which they religiously observed to their dying days; and had those lordshipps belonging to the said honors 'et castello adjacentes' divided among them, which (as is elswhere signified) wer these:—viz. Hokenorton[5], Swerford, Bereford, Wigenton, Corberbury, Cornwell, Cudlinton, Throp, Wythull, Hensinton, Northley, and Barton, with divers others, which for brevity I omitt. He it seems was a man soe potent with the Conqueror that nothing of councell or action passed but he had a finger in it, and not only had all the greatest preferments bestowed upon him but whatsoever almost he desired of the lands of the Saxons overcome in these parts. By which means though he grew infinitely rich and therby coveted more and more, yet he became a robber of the church and poore, as

Mr. Ambrose Dormer deed.
with many other gentilmen which thether repaired.'

Below this second column is written, apparently in another hand,

'They fell not syke presently but shortly aftar,
They died not presently but some weeks or fortnight aftar.'

See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II p. 188.

Concluding his notice of the Castle, Peshall says 'At present ⟨i. e. in 1773⟩ nothing remains of the ancient structure but a little house, the tower, a goal, and a small chapel, with a large garden.'⟩

[1] MS 'being.'

[2] MS 'nine.'

[3] regestrum Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti Oxon. fol. 9 a. tit. V.

[4] Itinerary, Vol. 2 p. 17.

[5] regestrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton fol. 41 b.

Abingdon book[1] cited elswhere sufficiently testifieth. But at last his heart being mollified he became a builder of churches and helper of the poore; witness the church and covent of St. Georg within this Castle, and severall places in Oxon, as also Abingdon Abbey[2]. For which place having had alwaies a great respect was in the chapter-house there on the north side, in the month of September with great solemnity buried[3]. In what year he died I find it noe where specified, though by circumstance it appears to be about the year 1114[4], when but few years or a little before he had given land[5] in Mullesford to Einsham Abbey.

His wife Aldítha surviving, was also when dead buried there by ⟨i.e. beside⟩ him[6].

⟨Neale D'oilly, frater Roberti primi.⟩

What brethren he had were Nigellus (commonly Neale) and Gilbert his yonger brother.

Neale, as Holinshed[7] reports, was constable of England, 1 Henry I ⟨1100⟩, about the time when his brother Robert deceased. But Leland[8] mentions noe such matter; only saith that there was noe memorable action of him, but that he had a sun named Robert who enjoying the lands of his uncle Robert was called Robert the Second.

⟨Robert D'oilly secundus.⟩

He, it seems, by the enjoyment of those lands, became Baron of Hooknorton; and by the marriage of his wife, a great man in ⟨fol. 66 b⟩ favour with Henry I. For a certaine writer[9] tells us that the said king having among others of his naturall issue one Robert, borne of Edith the sister of Ive, son (and daughter) of Forne the son of Sigewolfe, both of them great barons in the north, gave the said Edith afterwards in marriage to this Robert D'oilly the second, giving also with her the mannour of Cleydon in this county. By whome he had issue Henry D'oilly, baron of Hooknorton, who oftentimes mentioneth the said Robert in his charters of donation of lands to Osney Abbey,—

[1] historia vel regestrum coenobii Abingdon fol. 122 b; vide Twyne XXII p. 172.

[2] ibidem, fol. 126.

[3] ibidem fol. 123.

[4] ⟨'1104' corrected to '1114.' On a slip pasted to fol. 66 a is this note:—⟩ In one of Mr. Sheldon's MS., liber vel numerus 20, p. 251 'tis said there that 'Robertus Doyly primus obiit mense Septembris anno 1091 et Abendoniae sepulturam accepit.'

[5] regestrum coenobii Einsham cap. 64.

[6] ⟨The words follow but scored out:—⟩ 'she died after the foundation of . . .'

[7] Chronicon Holinshed fol. 1080: 60.

[8] Itinerary vol 2 p 18 b.

[9] Speed edit. 1611 fol. 443: 69; vide pro alio authore MS. vide notas Einsham p. 27.

'Robert his brother, the King's son[1].' This Robert D'oilly the second founded the Abbey of Osney, as I have there shewed; repaired this place ⟨i. e. Oxford Castle⟩; and ⟨was⟩ benefactor to Einsham Abbey[2] and divers other places, which if I should enumerate would prove wonderfull to the reader. Such it seems were the powerfull charmes of religion in those times that noe heaven could be merited but by good works and benefaction to the church. This was that Robert also that, while he had his habitation at this place, received[3] Empresse Maud therin, 1139, and delivered it wholy into her owne hands.

⟨Keepership of the Castle taken from the Doillys.⟩

But when King Stephen took it, took[4] also the command from him; which ever after, as it should seem, remained in the king's disposall. Who successively committed the keeping therof to his trustiest subjects[5]. The first of whome was Roger[6] de Bussey, who for the security of the same gave pledges to King Stephen[7].

⟨Repairs on the Castle.⟩

Soe that ever after the keepers therof or els sherriffs of the county brought in their account for the disbursment of moneys in the reparations or addition therof. The first of which that I have seene were in the 20 Henry II[8] ⟨1174⟩: and then 19£ 19*s* 5*d* was accounted for making a well here according to the King's breif; as also 'pro warnisione ejusdem castri renovanda,' 7*s* 4*d*; et pro aliis, Twyne II p. 39. In the 3 Richard I ⟨1192⟩, ut in Twyne IV.

[1] 'Robertus filius Regis' V 577, 575; 'et frater Matildae Imperatricis' V. 576.

[2] and Godstow Nunnery, vide Twyne XXI 336.

[3] Chronicon MS Thomae Wyke bibliothecae Cotton sub anno 1139.

[4] Surely this castle came to the King 'per les forfeitures des Normans.'

[5] ⟨There is a mark here in the text referred to in the first note on a slip pasted on to fol. 69 a:—⟩ (*a*) 'Bring in at that mark some more of the family of the Doyllys, though it be out of the roat. Vide my collections from Osney book, Einsham booke, et in indice pro nomine Doilly and in my Collections from Leland Itinerary etc. et in indice pro castello.' (*b*) 'Look out my paper that is lost. Vide in F (broken) p. ..., et p. 168.' (*c*) 'Henry D'oilly A. W. 111.' (*d*) 'Of the family of the Doillyes see in a paper in quarto which I have put in my discours of St. Frideswyde collected out of Brooks his answer to Camden' ⟨and then follows in a later ink⟩ 'I cannot find it.' (*e*) 'See my writings from Osney register in Christ Church, the subscriptions and witnesses there.' (*f*) 'see the pedegree of the Doillyes in V 592, 577, vide ⟨in⟩ indice among my loose papers pro nomine Doyly.' (*g*) 'Nigell de Oilly inter testes ad chartam datam 1110 in primo volumine Monast. Angl. p. 212 b.'

[6] Holinshed vol 2 fol. 63. See of this in Twyne XXI 582, 600, 601.

[7] ⟨On a slip pasted on to fol. 66 a:—⟩ Thomas Basset, governour of Ox⟨ford⟩ Castle 3 John ⟨1201⟩ vide 1 vol. Baronagii p. 383 col. 2 et p. 384 col. 2. Vide the 1 vol. where are more. vide Doylly.

[8] ex diversis magnis rotulis in officio pipae.

p. 563 b. In the 5 of King John[1] ⟨1203⟩ 5 marcs for the reparation of the king's houses here, as also 5 marc more for the reparation of the Castle it selfe. In the 6 of the same king ⟨1204⟩, Twyne IV p. 569 b. In the 8 of the same king ⟨1206⟩ for the mending of the king's houses againe, 5£[1]. In the 11 Henry III ⟨1227⟩ for the like againe togeather with a barbican, 45*s* 3*d* *ob.*[2] In the 14 Henry III ⟨1230⟩ the king appoints[3] one Godfrey de Crancombe to be keeper therof and grants him therwith his meede and mill adjoyning as belonging to the said custody and also the profits of the county, soe that every year soe long as he enjoyed the same place should restore to the king's exchecquer 30 marcs per annum. In the 19 of the said king ⟨1235⟩ a round tower was erected, which I have mentioned before; and also the two bridges with the mote ('mota') repaired and clensed. The next year after, viz. 20 Henry III ⟨1236⟩, the king committed the keeping of this Castle[4] to one Walter de Bathon, conditionally that he should answer at the king's exchecquer for all the rents belonging to the said Castle. At whose admission Nicholas de Molis, the then keeper, delivered it up to him, togeather with all the armour and other martiall accostments that were then there left. But it seems the same Walter did keep it but few months. For, as I find, the king committed the custody of it to Robert d'Amary[5] the same year. Who togeather with the rents due from thence paid with that also the rents of the mill neare this place which was then in the king's hand. In the 32 of the same king ⟨1248⟩ ut Twyne IV 581 b. In the 37 of the same king ⟨1253⟩ the custody of it was committed to Jonbert or Humbert Pugeis[6], in the place of Nicholas Hanreth, vicecomes Oxon. And in the 41 year ⟨1257⟩, he being keper, 50 . . .[7] pro reparatione[8] aulae regis camerae warderob gayolae pontis castri, as also for reparation of the kings pallace without the Castle in Bewmont[9]. From that time to the 51 year of the said king ⟨1267⟩ I find noe reparations at all, but that it went much to ruine,

[1] Falcas ⟨? Fulcus⟩ Brent custos, Twyne XXI 536, 537, Twyne XXIV 499 et alibi.

[2] ⟨'obolus', i.e. a halfpenny.⟩

[3] Fines 14 Henry III ⟨1230⟩ membrana 6 in turri London vide A ⟨perhaps, Twyne II.⟩ p. 48 a ad imum.

[4] patent. 20 Henry III ⟨1236⟩ membr. 9 in turri London vide Twyne II p. 48 b.

[5] rotuli patentes 20 Henry III membrana 10 ibidem; Twyne II p. 45 a.

[6] rotuli patentes 37 Henrici III ⟨1253⟩ membrana 10 ibidem; vide Twyne II p. 45.

[7] ⟨The value of the coin is omitted. Probably shillings, see infra.⟩

[8] rotuli magni in officio pipae ut supra Twyne II 39 a.

[9] ⟨Here '50*s*' followed but was scored out, see supra. There is an interlinear note here :—⟩ 'Custos Castri amotus, 1258, Twyne XXII 83.'

and in so great a manner that (an inquisition[1] being made by Roger Gernon, Peter Foliot, Fulco de Rucanc (forte Ricot), Richard Foliot, commissioners appointed for that purpose, as also by Nicholas de Hanreth the then sherriff with other neighbouring people to the castle) it was found that from the time of Godfrey de Crancombe the Castle with the houses therin went much to ruin and soe throug the office of one sherriffe to another; morover that, at the first comming of Nicholas de Hanreth or rather before in the time of Humbert Pugeys, the goale fell almost to the ground as also another old house called 'braceria,' and the rest threatning ruin togeather with the bridges. All which, except the great tower and the walls of the Castle, might then by aestimation be repaired for 60£. Thus farr in the raigne of Henry III. Now all the time of Edward I find noe mention of this place; not till about the 4 Edward II ⟨1310⟩; and[2] then Thomas ⟨explicit fol. 66 b.[3] incipit **fol. 69 a**⟩ D'anvers (who was sherriff that year, the year following, and also half the [other[4]] succeding) rendred an account of 79£ 2*s* 7*d ob.*[5], notwithstanding [Richard d']amary was then keeper, for many deb⟨t⟩s; towards the payment of which was reckoned to him[6] 'proficuae wardae [castri] Oxon custod. et feod. prisonum et districtionum pro debitis regis [in eo]dem castro necnon herbagio de fossatis ejusdem castri et aliis [proficu]is ad idem castrum pertinentibus, etc.' All which the shirriffs were wont [to rec]eive 'in auxilium firmae suae' as 'tis their exprest. After this [I fin]d likewise[7] in the 13 and 14 of the same king ⟨1320, 1321⟩ the then sherriff to receive [the s]ame profitts though belike a keper besides. Not many years after this, [viz. 5] Edward III ⟨1331⟩, the Castle was found soe ruinous, that an inquisition[8] being [call]ed by command from the king in this place, the jurors pronounct that there [was] a generall decay in the walls turrells and houses with their roofs;—that is [to s]ay in the turrell over the lower gate as they goe to Osney, which (being one of the cheifest gaurds of the Castle) is soe [cleft] and broken from the

[1] in turri London inter eschaet. 51 Henrici III ⟨1267⟩ numero 36, Twyne II 48 b.

[2] MS 'et.'

[3] ⟨fol. 67 and fol. 68 contain genealogical trees of the Doyllys which interrupt the text. They are now bound after fol. 69, and are given in that place.⟩

[4] ⟨The inner edge of fol. 69 is now frayed away for twenty-two lines from the top. The words in square brackets are supplied from Transcript A.⟩

[5] in officio pipae ex quodam rotulo 16 Edwardi II ⟨1322⟩, vide Twyne II 48 a.

[6] sed vide Twyne II p. 48 a et in alio exemplari ibidem 48 b.

[7] ibidem in alio rotulo magno 8 Edwardi III ⟨1334⟩.

[8] ex turri London inter inquisitiones 5 Edwardi III ⟨1331⟩ numero 88 parte 2; Twyne II 48 a.

bottom to the top that it indangers passengers [under]neath. This the Covent of Osney is bound to repaire because the pre[bend] of the chapel of St. Georg to which they should come dayly to per[form]e divine service belongeth to them by the gift of their founder. [Als]o they said that the old hall with the kitchen and two chambers with a wardrobe adjoyning for the entertainment of the 'Custos' of the Castle wanted much reparation, especially one chamber which hardly could be repaired without taking it quite downe. Yet notwithstanding, for the present [use] of that and the rest 23£ 6*s* 8⟨*d*⟩ would repaire them. Also the bakehouse, brewhouse and stable was ready to fall and wanted roofs. The 'muri boterati' for want of good foundation were cleft which could not be mended under 10£ 6*s* 8*d*. The bridge beyond the trench next the city was soe ruinous that noe horses or carts could scarce passe without danger. Also the principall tower of the castle in like manner was soe out of repaire that noe small sum of money could quitt it. All these ruins and decays as they in the last place spok off hapned for the most part in the times of Richard de Polhampton, Richard de la More, John de Brompton (Brempton), Drogo (Drew) de Barentine who were sherriffs of the county and had the custody of this place in the raigne of Edward II.

This inquisition being returned, ther issued forth a commission[1] from the king the same year ⟨1331⟩ to John de Handlo, keper of the forest of Shotover impowring him to cut down 12 trees therin most fit for timber and to deliver them to the sherriff of this county or his attorney for the reparation of the said breaches in the Castle. And not only soe, but also the same year, viz. 5 Edward III ⟨1331⟩, about a month before[2], the king commanded the high sherriff to lay out of rents due to him in this county as much money that would sufficiently repaire the said defects. As also five years after by another breif[3] to the high sherriff commanding him to expend [by[4] the testimony of the Cancellor and Ab⟨bot?⟩ of Osney] 40 marcs for the reparations of the bridges belonging to the castle. All which being performed, 'twas againe restored to its pristin lustre.

The next mention that I find of this place is in the 5 Richard II ⟨1381⟩; and then the king assigned[5] the sherriff of Oxon to lay out 10£ of his rents of the county to renew to two gates of the castle as also one of the bridges.

[1] rotuli clausi 5 Edwardi III ⟨1331⟩ membrana 7; Twyne XXII 116.

[2] ex eodem rotulo.

[3] Harus ex rotulis clausis 10 Edwardi III ⟨1336⟩ membrana 24; Vide Twyne XXI 428, 126; gr⟨een⟩ bo⟨ok⟩ 335.

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are added between the lines.⟩

[5] ex scaccario apud Westmonasterium in repertorio 5 Ricardi II ⟨1381⟩, rotulo 17; Twyne II 48 a.

Thus farr and noe farther I find of the kepers or constables and reparations of this castle.

What else followed I have not seen, only but that Einsham Abbey paid 36*s* 10*d* per annum to the use of it[1], as they did 22*s* to the castle of Cambridge.

⟨Past and present state of the Castle.⟩

Thus much may be said of the antiquity and splendor of this place. Hence therfore wee cannot otherwise imagin its former strength, considering those various transactions acted here as is elswhere mentioned. Neither can wee think lesse of its pristine beauty, considering also those faire imbattleled structures erected on the mounts surrounding, as also those mansions for the king within in times of war; besides the covent and church of St. Georg; as also the strong goale or common prison ⟨**fol. 69 b**⟩ in which the Chancellor of our University had peculiar jurisd[iction 'ad[2]] clericos suos rebelles imprisonandos,' as 'twas granted[3] to him [by Henry the] III in the 15 of his raigne ⟨1231⟩ as I have said elswhere.

All which, I [meane] these aedifices, are quite ruined and levelled with the dust, [except] part of St. George's Covent and Chapel, which is now the common prison[4]. And as [for] those stately towers before mentioned, which were great or[nament] to that end of the city; the ruins of them were standing till [the year] 1649. And then, this Castle being designed by the parliament f[or a] garrison after the city works were slighted and decayed, they [were] all (being 4 in number, besides that over the gate) pulled downe and [bul]warks on the mounts erected in their places; which strengthn[ed] this place in a large manner. Yet notwithstanding, [after]wards, though the said works with other aedifices were [above] a yeare in finishing and cost many hundred pounds, yet [in] the mounth of August 1652 when King Charles II came to Worcester, they were in four dayes' space in a whimsey quite pulled downe [and] demolished; and the garrison for the present translated to New College to the great detriment of that place and the students ther[of] besides other places adjoyning[5]. ⟨Explicit[6] fol. 69 b.⟩

[1] Twyne XXI 310.

[2] ⟨The inner edge of fol. 69 b is frayed away. The words and letters in square brackets are supplied from Transcript A.⟩

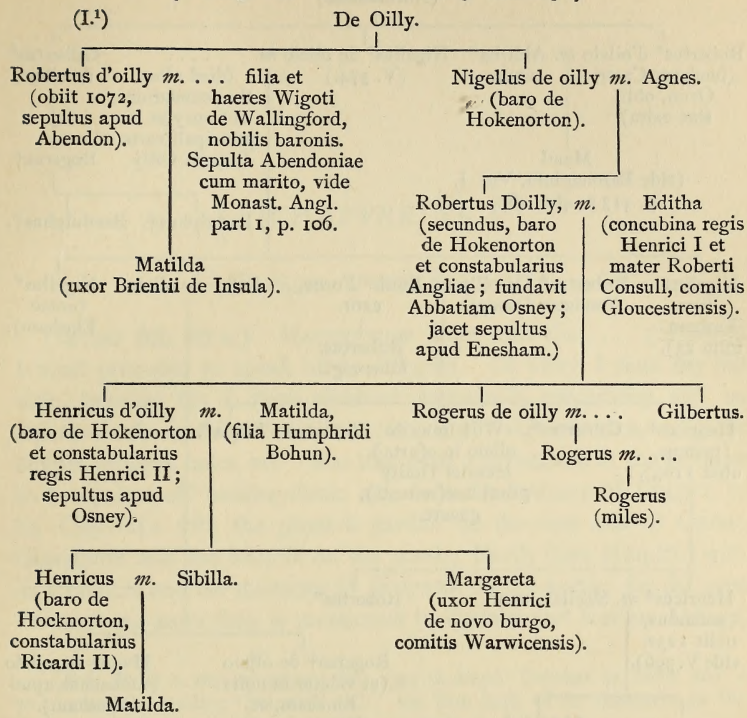
[3] Harus ex rotulo clauso 15 Henrici III ⟨1231⟩ membrana . . .; vide Twyne XXI. 387.

[4] Statute of Henry VIII in the 23 of his raigne ⟨1531⟩ for a common goale (see Twyne XXI 211) for the county.

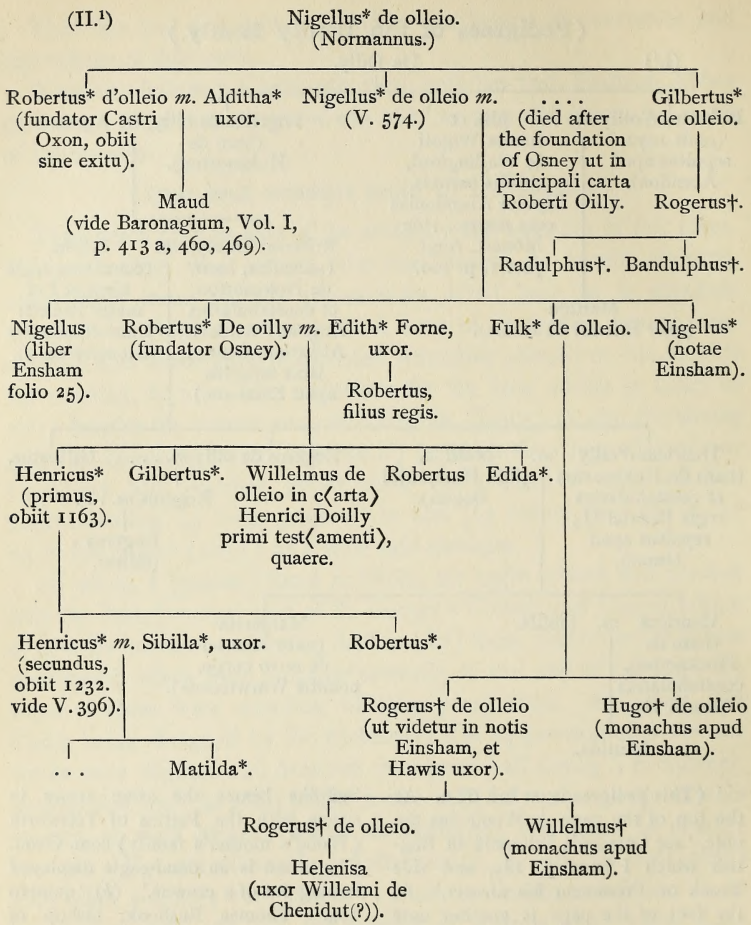
[5] A college intended here ⟨i. e. in the Castle⟩ see Twyne XXI 117; vide in indice pro Castle. V. 409. ⟨p. 215.⟩

[6] ⟨half of the page is blank.⟩

⟨Pedigrees of the D'oilly family.⟩



[1] ⟨This pedigree is on fol. 67 a. At the top of the page À Wood has the note, 'see Camden's Britannia in English which I have p. 282, and vide Brook or Brookman his answer.' At the foot of the page is another note 'This is doubted. Mr. Sheldon' with a mark referring the note either to the whole pedigree, or to the first step in it, the 'De oilly' at the top. On fol. 67 b are some casual jottings which show that this was a loose paper of À Wood's inserted here. (*a*) 'Thomas Lacye of Walsham in the Wyllowes in Suffolke beares the same armes in specie with the Petties of Tetsworth ⟨Wood's mother's family⟩ com. Oxon. The creast is an demi-eagle displayed issuing out of a crowne.' (*b*) 'numero 103. Thomas Rushook, bishop of Chicester, confessor to the king, attainted and banished tempore Ricardi II.' (*c*) 'ibid. in Henry VI the mannour of St. Margaret Stratton in com. Wilts granted to Merton College in Oxon. That's all.' (*d*) 'The fellowes of Brasnose chose Dr. Yate, notwithstanding Dr. Greenwood had been put.'⟩



[1] ⟨This pedigree is on **fol. 68 a** with the marginal notes at the top (*a*) 'V 571' (*b*) 'Those that are rightly set downe as far as I find are marked thus *; those by guess out of Ensham book thus †.' At the foot of the page are several notes (*a*) 'vide Baronegium Vol. I. p. 413 a, 460.' (*b*) 'Camden in Barkshire thus, from an inquisition in the exchecquer:—Wigod of Wallengford held the mannor of Wallengford in King Harold's time and afterwards in the dayes of King William I. He had by his wife a certaine daughter whome he gave in marriage to Robert D'oyly. This Robert begat of her a daughter, named Mawd, who was his heire. Miles Crispin espoused her and had with her the honour aforesaid of Wallengford. After the decease of Miles, King Henry I bestowed the aforesaid Mawd upon Brent Fitz-court, who both betook themselves to a religious wife ⟨*sic* in MS. for 'life'⟩ and King Henry II seised the honour into his hand etc. See Brok's answer to Camden in libro C. C. C.' (*c*) 'See my notes from Brook at the end of the life of St Frideswyde ex Capgrave.'

⟨Fol. 68 b. is blank.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XV.⟩

⟨Division of the Suburbs[1].⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 83 a.**⟩ Having now done with the .... ⟨Castle?⟩ I must proceede to speak of the suburbs. Of which I shall say but little, because (as I have elswhere expressed) everything will be alphabetically and by themselves treated of[2] viz. churches, religious houses, bridges, lanes, etc. Soe that what will remaine in the suburbs to be spoken off besides these, are, first, the mannor of Brugset or St. Clement's with the physick garden on the east side of Oxon; Grandpont and the wharffe on the south; North Gate Hundred with its members and the mannour of Halywell on the north; for the west I cannot say more then is mentioned in Ousney and Rewley Abbeys,

[1] ⟨Fol. 70 is a slip of paper; fol. 70 a having the heading 'Suburbs' and the note 'all the quotations out of S. Frideswyde's little register are corrected'; fol. 70 b having the headings 'suburbs' 'of the suburbs in generall' and the notes:—(*a*) '(Twyne XXII 280) 243 domus tam intra quam extra reddentes geldam et de muralibus mansionibus (Twyne XXII 280) 24 houses about the walls at the time of the conquest, vide in margine.' (*b*) 'nothing of easterne suburb standing before the Conquest but the mannor house called Bolles since Bolshipton.' (*c*) 'Some houses on Grandpont also (which is the south suburb) but a few, which was the only suburb that belonged to the towne.'

The passage in the text is taken from fol. 83 a where it has the heading 'Suburbs' with the marginal note 'remember to speak somthing of the suburbs in generall.'

The paper which includes folios 83–94 is dated 'October 27, 1662' and is the first draft of the discourse on the suburbs.

The paper which includes folios 71–82 is dated 'March 26, 1663' and is described in a marginal note to be 'additions to the first draught October 27, 1662.'

In the four chapters following, the two drafts will be worked into one according to A Wood's directions. See note 2, page 37.⟩

[2] ⟨A Wood changed this plan when he made the additional draft, and resolved to introduce the churches, streets etc, in their several places. In the text of the present volume the arrangement of the MS. has been followed, in which the churches, religious houses, bridges, are mentioned in their places, but the discourses of them are gathered together in chapters by themselves, namely Bridges in Chap. XXII, Churches in Chap. XXX, Religious Houses in Chap. XXXI.⟩

both containing in a manner all the western suburbs. ⟨Explicit fol. 83 a, line 11.⟩

⟨The Four Suburbs[1].⟩

⟨incipit **fol. 9 b line 11.**⟩ Suburbs. Thus much may be said of the walls, castle, etc, and those places somtimes therin.

I must now proceed to speak of the suburbs, with all Colleges, religious places, churches, halls, streets, lanes, etc, therin; as I have before done in the wards. Which, for method sake, I shall divide in four parts:—

1°. The East Suburbe; containing all the ground within the limitts of the University and city that layeth without, and on the east side of, the wall.

2°. South Suburbe; on the south part of the city wall, containing Grandpont and the places where somtimes stood the Black- and Grey Fryers, etc.

3°. The West Suburbe; containing S. Thomas parish[2], and Bin⟨sey[3]⟩, sometimes a member of S. Edward's.

4°. The North Suburb; containing North-Gate Hundred and most places be⟨longing[3]⟩ therto, and Halywell.

⟨The Suburbs at the Conquest time.⟩

At the survey of Oxon within few years after the Conquest time, there were but 24 houses without the wall, and noe more. What were ru⟨ined⟩ besides, appeareth not; noe farther then circomstance or glimp⟨se⟩ from record shews.

Where the said 24 houses stood also, is not mentioned; whether in the east, south, west, or north part of Oxon. Neither is it much materiall whether it be knowne or not.

All the mannor of Brugset then belonged to the Kings of England, and was not within the libertie of the towne of Oxon. Neither was ⟨it⟩ the suburb without North Gate, being then a hundred of itself and belonging also to Hedindon. Neither Halywell[4], because a mannor of it selfe all⟨so⟩ and whose houses were ingeldable.

[1] ⟨On fol. 9 b is this sketch (partly scored out) for the chapter in which it was intended to give a general introduction to the Suburbs, but which A Wood never finished to his mind. See note 3, page 37.⟩

[2] ⟨'the hamletts' followed, but is scored out. In the sequel he gives in this division the Wyke, Binsey, Seckworth, and Medley. See Chap. XVIII.⟩

[3] ⟨The last letters are lost, the page being torn.⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'In Halywell it could not be because there was 24... ⟨Three words illegible⟩; Twyne XXII 287, 280 in margine.

And therfore, I suppose[1], in Grandpont, or without West Gate in St. Budock's parish on part of which the Castle was ⟨built⟩. Which places were all the Suburbs that the burgesses of Oxon had antie⟨ntly⟩ jurisdiction over.

But concerning these matters being dubious, ⟨I⟩ shall not make a discours, but proceed. ⟨explicit fol. 9 b.⟩

[1] ⟨sc. 'that the 24 houses were.'⟩

⟨CHAPTER XVI.⟩

⟨East Suburbs.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 71 a.**⟩ As for the East Suburbs which I am now to speak off, containeth a larg peice of ground, viz. the scite of St. Barthelmew's Hospitall which is the farthest extent of the University limitts eastward, the mannor of S. Clement's *alias* Bruggeset, and those places in East Bridge Street[1] betweene East Bridge and East Gate.

⟨S. Bartholomew's Hospital.⟩

The first of all which that craveth place is S. Barthelmew's Hospitall, and then to those places nearer the city.

On the east side, therfore, of Oxon, etc:—see in my discours of S. Barth⟨olomew's⟩ Hosp⟨ital⟩. ⟨in Chap. XXXII.⟩

Soe farre may be said of S. Barthelmew's Hospitall.

⟨Brugset Manor.⟩

Approaching toward Oxon, wee enter through part of the limitts of Cowley into the mannor of Bruggeset or Bridgset, now called altogeather by the name of the parish of S. Clement's in Bullington Hundred[2].

As for the lordship therof I find it antiently and long before the Norman Conquest to belong to the Kings of England etc. ⟨explicit fol. 71 a, line 16.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 83 a, line 12.**⟩ [And[3] first to begin with Bruggeset[4] or Bridgset (the street wherof is mentioned among the streets[5])],

[1] S. Clement's is called East Bridg Street.

[2] ⟨Notes on a slip now attached to fol. 94 b.:—⟩ (*a*) 'Ma fol 53, 1. a letter from the Cancellor of the University, 10 July 1601, to the University concerning the complaints of George Brome, Esq., her Majestie's fermour of the liberty of Bullingdon Hundred against the proctors and a multitude of scolers that violently intrude themselves in S. Clement's parish, at fol. 56, 1.' (*b*) 'Peter Mimekin tenet Lederd-hyde, Twyne XXIII 3, 4; whether in Brugset.'

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are marked for deletion, being covered by the passage already given from the addenda on fol. 71 a.⟩

[4] ⟨Here is written between the lines:—'Within the precincts of Shotover; vide Twyne X i. e. librum de bonis felonum etc. p. 314, 321'; and in the margin:—'John le Marshall in parochia S. Clementis, V. 210.'⟩

[5] ⟨See note 2, page 279.⟩

I find it anciently and long before the Norman Conquest to belong to the Kings of England[1], of whome severall gave parcells[2] therof to the Priory of St. Ffrideswyde's; and was by King Ethelred togeather with severall lands[3] in Hedindon and Cowley confirmed to them, anno 1004[4], being a little after the said Priory had suffered soe great damages by the resort of the Danes therto in that great massacre of them mentioned elswhere[5].

What lands they were therin that belonged to that priory I cannot particularly avouch.

⟨Shipton Manor-house.⟩

However, this of a truth I may deliver, that they had the cheif mannor or mansion house therof, with the land lying therto, which was called Shipton or Scipton. By the last of which names I find it soe termed in Domesday[6] book (among severall revenews in and neare Oxon) thus:—'et (rex) unam mansionem habet reddentem vid pertinentem ad Sciptonem.'

Afterwards (by a family of old time residing therin called Bolle or Bolles, of which often mention occurreth in records) was called then Bolle-shipton[7]. Of which though noe signe or footstep now and for severall years since hath remained yet the ruins or footsteps beareth the same name to this day[8].

⟨Other messuages of S. Frideswyde's.⟩

Not long after the restauration of that priory in King Henry I his time, I find severall other messuages and lands to have bin given to

[1] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 271.

[2] ⟨There is here a marginal note on the inside of the page rendered almost illegible by the binding, and not transcribed in Transcript A. It seems to be:—⟩ 'The limits see sub titulo Bolls Cowley and Hedindon in King Ethelred's charter. It is also in another place in the same book p. 75 sub titulo Bolls, A. W. p. 5.' ⟨This is more fully expressed in an interlinear note here:—'the limitts of which you may see in what I have said in St. Frideswyde's Priory in King Ethelred's charter sub titulo Bolls Cowley and Hedindon.'⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'whether or noe those two hid⟨e⟩s of land mentioned in the charter of restauration of that priory by King Henry I under the name of duae hidae desuper porta orientali are the same? Yes.' (*b*) 'canonici S. Frideswidae tenent quattuor hidas de rege juxta Oxon. Haec terra nunquam geldabat nec alicui hundredo pertinet nec pertinuit. Liber Domesday. Vide Twyne XXI 319. See whether it might not be this.

[4] liber magnus S. Frideswydae p. 7, 8. Vide Twyne III p. 85.

[5] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. I p. 118⟩

[6] vide Twyne XXII 280.

[7] Note that in King Ethelred's charter in my discourse of S. Frideswyde's priory it is only called Bolles. Walter Boll, O. 68; F. 43 ⟨or 93⟩.

[8] ⟨There are a good many corrections in this sentence in the MS. The sense seems to be:—'no *mansion* now remains, but the *name* is still attached to a particular spot.'⟩

them in this place. All of which though they have not to my sight occurred; yet among severall of them was that 2*s* per annum[1] given them by Henry Inge of Oxon about the beginning of Henry III out of a certaine messuag lying here neare to the river Charwell.

Another rent also of 32*d* out of the same messuage[2], by Andrew Halegod, a burgess of Oxon, about the same time. 1*s* per annum out of another neare the former by Arthur[3] London with others. As also severall lands[4] which they had by exchange[5] from Godstow[6] Nunnery (situated neare Boy Mill on the south side of S. Clement's, and as I think lying within the limitts of this mannor) for lands lying in Walton and Beaumont, in the beginning of Henry III.

⟨Lands of S. Frideswyde's and Osney.⟩

And as that priory had the cheifest of the lands here, soe I find the Abbey of Ousney togeather with S. Barthelmew's[7] Hospitall, but especially Ousney, to have almost as equall a share with them[8]. Of which lands and how that Priory and Abbey came by them, you shall heare from the testimony of a jury selected purposely to make an inquisition of the passage of lands in and about Oxon, 6 and 7 Edward I ⟨1278⟩, which partly speaketh after this manner[9].

That is to say, that in the parish ⟨**fol. 83 b.**⟩ of St. Clement the prior of St. Frideswyde's have many tenures of old by the gift and feofment of the Kings of England in pure free and perpetuall almes which doe yeild to the said Prior 43*s* 9*d* and to the Church of St. Clement's 14*d*; 'et debent operari priori praedicta 28 cotagia, 73 opera et dimidium, et valent opera 6*s*.' Also they said that they have three carucates of land of the antient feofment of the Kings of England in pure and perpetuall almes to which the said cotages belong. Also that they have one farme place which is called Bollesscipene belonging to the said Priory of S. Frydeswyde, and also one croft of land called Hakelinge-Crofte for which they susteyne and ought to susteyne one lampe to be burning in the chancell of the church of St. Andrew's the Apostle of Hedindon.

Also the Abbat of Ousney and the covent therof have in Briggeset

[1] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 175. carta 182.

[2] ibidem, p. 81, carta 124.

[3] ibidem p. 178, carta 187.

[4] those lands lye in Cowley lordship.

[5] ibidem ⟨i. e. lib. parv. S. Frid.⟩ p. 175 carta 181, et ex libro magno fol. 195 vide Twyne III 113.

[6] See other lands given them and exchanged with Godstow, liber contentorum S. Frideswydae p. 89, 90, 93, 94.

[7] S. Bartholomew's tenements O. 68.

[8] here may be brought in the lands that were given to Osney and to S. Bartholomew's, lands belonging to the Templars, F. 93.

[9] vide Twyne XXIII. 4.

many tenures of the gift of Robert D'oyly and Henry D'oyly, belonging to the Church of S. Georg in the Castle and confirmed to them by Kings of England in pure free and perpetuall almes.

And furthermore the tenents[1] of St. Frideswyde's Priory and the Abbey of Ousney doth appear on the proper fee once in year to the veiw of Frankpledge before the bailives of Hugo de Plessetis as before the sherriff. But the Prior and Abbat did take and convey away 'omnes exitus placitorum' of whatsoever transgressions committed within their owne fee. Neither is it lawfull for the said Hugh Plessetis or his baillives to attach any theeves or malefactors within their owne fee with their baillives or cheif tithing-men ('decennarii'). Also the said Abbat and Prior have 'emendas assisae fractae panis et cervisiae et emendas clamoris levati (hue and cry) et sanguinis effusi infra clausa sua.'

Also the said Abbat hath in Briggeset 18 tenements which doe yeild to him 41*s* 5*d* and 47 dayes 'ad opera sua' which are worth 3*s* 11*d*, and also 24 hens which are worth 3*s*.

Soe farr the said inquisition.

⟨Manorial rights of S. Frideswyde's in the East Suburbs.⟩

But for the suit and service which the said Priory of S. Frideswyde's did owne to the mannor of Hedington (belonging to the king and held of him by the said Hugo Plessetis), was togeather with other services owned to other secular courts taken of by the benevolent charters of Kings. And soe farre were they from paying service to the court of Hedingdon to which Bolendon Hundred did acknowledge service, that they had a leet of themselves in this mannor (being, as I find in severall places, called Hundredum[2] de Bruggset) and to which their tenants in these parts did make their appearance (especially[3] those of Ellesfeild[4]) twice in the yeare to the mansion-place of (then called) Bolleshipton. Which continued to them till the dessolution of their house by Cardinall Wolsey, which mannor of Bollshipton belonging to that priory was then worth ultra reprisas 10£ per annum, besides a parcell of meadow ground neare worth then 5*s*.

⟨Jurisdiction of the University.⟩

Hence therfore seing this place was soe free and had such great

[1] Composition between S. Frideswyde's and Osney de decimis hominum Osney hic vide in ecclesia S. Clementis et Twyne XXIII 65. V. 393.

[2] vide Twyne XXIII 66.

[3] liber magnus S. Frideswydae p. 112.

[4] ⟨Interlinear note scored out:—⟩ 'and since those of Hedindon and Merston.' ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'and, I beleive, Marston and Hedington.'

immunities on it, I suppose it might be scarse numbred within the suburbs of Oxon, or that any authority of the Mayor and baillives can be exercised here, unlesse 'in causa Academiae.' For, for their sake, it was granted by severall kings and namely by Edward II in the 8 year of his raigne ⟨1314⟩, as also to the Mayor and baillives[1], that by the Chancellour's forwarning they were as often as 'twas needfull to take and prosecute malefactors and transgressors in the city and suburbs as well within as without their liberties.

But I shall leave wading farther in that particular ⟨explicit fol. 83 b line 49; incipit **fol. 71 a line 19**[2]⟩ and passe to the church or chapel of the said lordship and speak what I have to deliver concerning it.

⟨S. Clement's Church[3].⟩

Dedicated it was to the memory of S. Clement, the third bishop of Rome, and is scituated neare the east end of East Bridge on the south side of the street leading thence to Hedindon Hill called Bruggeset Street. It was among other churches in and about Oxon given or rather confirmed .... See the rest inter ecclesias parochiales ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXX⟩.

⟨*Brugset Street, now High Street, S. Clement's.*⟩

On the north side of this church is the aforementioned strete of Bruggeset or Briggeshythe or Briggeschet[4] (soe called because joyning to a bridg) leading through the middle of this parish from the said bridg to the top of Hedindon Hill, where sometimes a large crosse built with stone sometimes stood as a boundary[5].

⟨Boll-shipton house.⟩

In this street was the farme or mannor house called Bollshipton sometimes standing, as is beforesaid. But in the late warre when Oxon was garrisoned, anno 1642, the ruins therof, with divers houses

[1] vide Twyne XXI 407; vide Twyne XXIII 50.

[2] ⟨The original draft lines 50–53 of fol. 83 b are scored out to make way for this addition. The passage stood:—⟩ 'and passe to somthing else. What remaneth therfore to be said of this place I have elswhere ⟨see note 2, page 279⟩ in my discourse of S. Clement's Church and Bruggeset Street made mention, to which places I shall refer the reader and passe forward to the next thing memorable within this parish.'

[3] ⟨It is to be remembered that the modern S. Clement's Church, of date 1827, at the foot of Headington Hill stands on an entirely different site. The old church stood just beyond Magdalen Bridge in the open space where the road coming over the bridge branches into three. This space is called 'The Plain' and contains a small portion of the old churchyard.⟩

[4] called also East Bridge Strete in cartis de parochia S. Clementis, vide ibidem.

[5] F. 49; vide Twyne XXI 351.

standing on each side of the street as farre as the pound, were pulled downe and a bulwark neare the church raised acrosse it.

⟨Repairs of Brugset Street.⟩

Among severall benefactors that have bestowed their benevolence on the pavement of this road or way (which was, even to or on East Bridge, taken in and accounted to have bin in the perambulation[1] of Shotover), was King Richard II. For he, understanding how deep it was and therfore dangerous for passengers both on foot and horsback as also for carts, commanded by his letters patents[2] in the 6 yeare of his raigne ⟨1382⟩ Richard Forester of Bekkeley to take certaine customes of all wares for two years space that came over the said way to Oxon (or any place els) to be sold. All which wares he mentions therin togeather with the sums of money they were to exact. And therby it with the bridg adjoyning was for many years in good order kept whole.

The next benefactor that I have met with was Cardinall Wolsey[3] who out of his free benevolence bestowed at the time of the building his College in Oxon 34£ 8*s* 5*d* ⟨**fol. 71 b**⟩ [for[4] the reparation therof even to the Cross on Hedington Hill by the wayes leading to Hedington and Forsthill[5]] purposely for a free conveyance of his stone from the quarry of Hedingdon as also for timber and lime.

And lastly (among divers others which I suppose are needlesse to remember) was John Tamworth, a burgesse of Oxon[6], who in the yeare 1467 (being the yeare when he died) gave 13*s* 4*d*.

⟨*London Street, now Cowley Road.*⟩

From the said street wee have another branching forth by S. Clement's Church, called London Street[7], part within the limitts of Cowley. Of which I find mention in a certaine script[8], dated 18 Edward II ⟨1324⟩, wherby Thomas le Marshall of Oxon granteth among severall parcells of land in the mannour of Bruggeset a certaine toft on the north side of the street called Londonyssche Strete. It seemeth there to be the same strete that leadeth to

[1] ex altero libro coenobii Einsham fol. 68.; Twyne II 44b.; vide notas Einsham p. 31.

[2] litterae patentes 6 Ricardi II ⟨1382⟩ parte 2 membrana 14 in turri London; Twyne IV 242.

[3] ex libro computi pro aedificatione Collegii Cardinalis Oxon; Twyne XXI 351.

[4] ⟨The passage in square brackets is added between the lines, with the marginal note:—'see more in Christ Church and in A. 203. 2.⟩

[5] ⟨i.e. Foresthill.⟩

[6] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 125; Twyne XXIII 537.

[7] London Stret O. 51; V 513.

[8] inter munimenta coenob. S. Frideswydae et Osney in chartario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII 75.

S. Barthelmew's Hospitall and soe by Horspath, having bin in ancient time the way from Oxon to London.

It had severall houses therin at the hitherend joyning to S. Clement's, and was repaired in King Henry VIII's raigne out of meere good will by the most worthy and deserving person of his country, Dr. John Claymond, praesident of Corpus Christi College, as the author[1] of his life in these verses following intimateth :—

'Hanc[2] penetras nitidi quae spectat Apollinis ortum
Hic quoque Claymundus nobile struxit iter[3].'

⟨explicit fol. 71 b, line 21 ; incipit **fol. 83 b, line 54.**⟩

⟨S. Edmund's Well.⟩

On the south side of S. Clement's Church and neare to the ford or water ⟨**fol. 84 a**⟩ called Mill Ford or Cowley Ford which leadeth into Cowley Mede, was sometimes an ancient well called St. Edmund's Well[4], consecrated to such a saint that was Archbishop of Canterbury. To which much resort of people in the raignes of Henry III and Edward I I find to have bin made, especially for the curing of wounds and recovery of maladyes and sicknesses, either by drinking the water therof or by bathing therin. And soe great holyness besides was it reputed to possesse by the working of miracles on the vulgar, that the fame therof was spread far and neare. At length comming to the knowledge of Oliver Sutton, bishop of Lyncoln, how strangly the people were besotted with a fond imagination of its vertues and holinesse and that they did neglect to serve the true God by hankering after and worshipping this well, sent out his edict to the Archdeacon of Oxon, 1291[5], with a direfull sentence therin of an anathema and excommunication to those that should any way resort therto; which partly speaketh to this effect[6] :—'ad audientiam nostram nuper certa relatione pervenit quod nonnulli, juxta suarum mentium inconstantiam quasi vento agitati, a cultu fidei temere deviantes, locum quemdam in campo juxta ecclesiam S. Clementis extra municipium Oxon fontem Beati Edmundi vulgariter nuncupatum veluti locum sacrum venerari illumque sub simulatione sacrorum miraculorum quae perpetrata

[1] John Shepreus MS. bibliothecae Coll. Corp. Xti p. 38 b.

[2] calcetum ducens ad Hospitale S. Bartholomaei.

[3] another benefactor to this way, V. 540.

[4] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'whether this well is not in Cowley lordship. Yes.' ⟨Note on a slip of paper pasted to fol. 84 a :—⟩ Simon Gunton Supplement to the History of the Church of Ely p. 227. St. Edmund Well at Oxon. This book is in bibliotheca Collegii Magdalen.

[5] '1280' corrected to '1291.'

[6] registrum Sutton fol. 8; sed vide Twyne II fol. 28 b ex registro Dalderby. Dr. Plot's book p. 49.'

contingunt ibidem, causa devotionis erroneae frequentare ac populum non modicum illuc attrahendo his figmentis damnatis decipere, immo pervertere, noviter praesumpserunt, errorem Gentilium inter Christicolas introducere superstitiose conando etc.' Thus the bishop.

But upon what account this well should be thus frequented, whether at the said archbishop's canonization[1] for a saint about the 29 Henry III ⟨1245⟩, or upon any other event, I am in doubt. Yet for a certaine, if it was not for that particular it might arise for this: viz. that he, the said archbishop, while he was a student in Oxon and courted by the greatest schollers of that age both for his piety and learning, did often according to his manner convers in privat with God, especially in his walkes of recreation in the feilds neare Oxon. Of which Polycronicon[2] also with a speciall remarke tells us, that he one a time as he walked in a meede or feild neare Oxon, Jesus Christ appeared to him. And soe probably from thence a spring or well might at that place burst forth, even as S. Margaret's well at Binsey did at the intreatyes and convers with God by St. Frideswyde, as is elswhere expressed. But of these things [being[3] horrible superstitions and prophane] I shall omitt any more to speak of them. Severall instances I could produce of this kind concerning the superstition of the ancient vulgar in these parts of which hereafter each in their places; being not unlike ⟨what⟩ I have elswhere read of one Laurence of Oxon, who being hanged for some great crime at the towne 'de burgo S. Petri' vide A. 2. (as 'tis exprest) and ther buried in an hospitall, his tombe was soe much resorted too in respect of those continuall miracles which the comminalty fancied to be wrought there (as they thought at his well at the place had before, A. 2.) that John Dalderby, bishop of Lyncoln, in whose diocesse the said towne and hospitall was situated, did by his edict[4], 1313, threaten excommunication to those that should make appearance in that manner to the grave of the said Laurence of Oxon[5].

[1] he was canonized about 6 years after his death by Pope Innocent IV.

[2] Polychronicon lib. 7 cap. 35 MS bibliothecae Collegii Balliol. (Twyne XXIII 123) He saith ther also 'quod apparuit ei puer speciosus sic inquiens "salve, dulcissime mi"; subjunxitque "miror quare me non agnoscis praesertim cum ad latus tuum in scolis et alibi jugiter assistam" etc.'

[3] The words in square brackets are much scored out.

[4] registrum D'alderby fol. 246 et 250.

[5] ⟨Note on a slip now attached to fol. 94 b:—⟩ 'Dr. ⟨Henry⟩ Hammond in his Annotations on the New Testament on the 2nd chapter of Colossians and the 23rd vers, concerning will-worship to be taken with some to be well-worship saith that concerning the prohibitions to wells stones and trees that Oliver Sutton prohibited "the worshipping of S. Edward's Well without S. Clement's in Oxon and S. Laurence Well at Peterburg";

[But[1] as for this well of St. Edmund, was open till Milham bridg fell downe and then by degrees for want of recours therto in summertime was stopped up. The Lady Forster bestowed 40*s* on it, 1630, when decayed.] ⟨Explicit fol. 84 a, line 50; incipit **fol. 71 b, line 26.**⟩

⟨*Temple Mill Lane*[2].⟩

Returning from hence towards S. Clement's Church wee had a lane of severall houses running (on the south side therof and those houses that stand on the south side of Brugset Street) to the river Charwell. Which in an ancient writing[3], wherby one Alice, the relict of Roger Sclater of Oxon, releaseth about the beginning of Edward I his right in a messuage therin to the hospitall of S. Barthelmew, is stiled by the name of 'venella quae ducit versus molendinum Templi,' that is, the mill of the Knight Templers of Temple Cowley that stood on the river Charwell at the end therof next to Cowley mede. But most of these houses long since have bin depopulated.

⟨**East Bridge** *now* **Magdalen Bridge.**⟩

From thence[4] coming into Brugset Street under the west end of S. Clement's Church, wee come to East Bridge, commonly called Maudlin Bridge because of the College soe called adjoyning. It is a bridge built of stone, consisting of 20 arches; and leadeth over the river Charwell. Concerning its first foundation, etc; see the rest among the bridges[5].

⟨*East Gate Street, now the east end of High Street.*⟩

Soe farre may be said of East Bridge and those liberties allowed for pontage or the reparations for bridges about Oxon. When wee

but herin, it seems, according to what I have produced, is altogeather repugnant and doubtless he had this by tradition and not personal sight in the said regesters.' ⟨'S. Edward's Well' is in Hammond's text—in error probably. But Dr. Robert Plot in his Natural History of Oxfordshire p. 49 quotes Hammond without changing the name. Plot describes the well as having been, according to the memory of old inhabitants, 'in a field about a furlong S.S. West' of S. Clement's Church.⟩

[1] ⟨The passage in square brackets is added in the margin.⟩

[2] ⟨Note on a slip between fol. 71 a and fol. 72 b:—⟩ 'Tellmull Lane alias Temple Mill Lane, V. 210; O. 68.

[3] inter munimenta Hospitalis S. Bartholomaei in archivis Collegii Oriall in pixide 'W' numero 2.

[4] ⟨An erased passage on fol. 84 a lines 51–57 is identical with this paragraph except that it has here:—⟩ 'leaving S. Clement's Church of which I have spoken among the parish churches,' ⟨and lower down, after 'river Charwell':—⟩ 'from the East Gate of the city into S. Clement's alias Bruggeset and soe into London Road.'

[5] ⟨Marginal note on fol. 71 b, and also (in effect) on fol. 84 a:—⟩ 'Here must come some discours of the liberties allowed for pontage; Twyne IV. 241. See in the names of bridges at the end of my booke.'

are arrived over it wee enter into a street called East Bridge (rather East Gate) Street, and in St. Frideswyde's book [1] in a certain charter there Astbruge Strete [2]. It is terminated betweene East Gate and East Bridge and had sometimes a large cross of stone standing therin before the dore of S. John's Hospitall, which (besides the erection therof for holy uses) served as a boundary for the reparation of the way therby.

Herein are and have bin Magdalen College (sometimes S. John Baptist's Hospitall); the physick garden (sometimes the Jews' Coemitery); the house of the Holy Trinity; and severall halls.

⟨Magdalen College; Magdalen Hall.⟩

As for Magdalen College and Magdalen Hall I have before [3] delivered my mind of them.

⟨S. John's Hospital.⟩

What therefore I must first speak of is S. John's Hospitall. Of which according to ancient ⟨**fol. 72 a**⟩ evidences and severall authors I shall as it follows deliver what I have to say.

Without the East Gate, where Magdalen College now standeth, — see as it follows elswhere in my discours therof ⟨in Chapter XXXII⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 72 a, line 4⟩.

⟨The Jews Cemetery *now* The Botanic Gardens.⟩

⟨incipit **fol. 84 a, line 58.**⟩ When wee are arrived over this bridge [4] wee have the phisick garden on the left hand, sometimes the ⟨**fol. 84 b**⟩ cemitery of the Jews of Oxon, as I have in S. John's Hospitall shewed. But after their expulsion from this nation it came to St. John Baptist's Hospitall adjoyning, who imployed it as a churchyard to bury their dead. But that Hospitall being dissolved and turned into Magdalen College, ceased from that use and was imployed as a plot of greensoard or meadow ground by a tenant of that college their ⟨i. e. there⟩ living.

At length Henry, Lord Danvers, baron of Dauntsey in the county

[1] lib. antiq. S. Frid. p. 176, carta 183.

[2] but it is meant there of Brugset or of the street from Magdalen Bridge to Hedington Hill. ⟨i. e. Wood wishes to transfer this notice and the name East Bridge Street to the street on the east side of the bridge, terming the street west from the bridge to the East Gate by the name of East Gate Street.

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, Magdalen College, pp. 306–351, Magdalen Hall, pp. 684–692.⟩

[4] ⟨i. e. Magdalen Bridge. In this first sketch for the East Suburb Wood on crossing the bridge continued up the street on the south side, taking therefore the Physic Garden first and Magdalen College last. In the additions to the first sketch which have just formed the text he crossed over to the north side of the street, taking therefore Magd. Coll. first and the Physic Garden last.⟩

of Wilts and Earl of Danby[1], giving to the University the sum of £250 in money to purchase a peice of ground for a nursery of phisicall simples for the University, bought the said meed containing about 5 acres of ground of the present tenant therof and presently after of the College it selfe A. D. 1621, to be held of them by lease. Afterwards much soil being conveyed hither for the raising of the ground, the day for the laying the first stone therof was designed. Which being come, viz. S. Jeamses Day ⟨25 July⟩ 1622, the Vicecancellor, Dr. Peirce, about 2 of the clock in the afternoone togeather with the proctors and most of the doctors of the University solemnized it with great ceremony. For in the first place Mr. . . . Dawson[2], a phisitian of Broadgates, speak there an elegant oration; then Dr. Clayton, the King's Professor of Phisick, another; and last of all the Vicecancellor; with the offering severall sums of money according to the antient fashion.

Afterwards the said earl proceeded in building of it, and enclosing it with a very faire wall[3] of freestone, and in the front therof next to East Bridge Street a comly gatehouse. Then caused to be planted therin divers simples for the advancement of the faculty of phisick. Which hath from that time soe prospered both in variety and choicness of plants, that it may compare with any garden in this kingdome.

After the gatehouse was finished, the earle caused this inscription to be put on it over the gate both within and without the garden.

Gloriae Dei Opt. Max., Honori[4] Caroli Regis,
in usum Acad. et Reipub.
Henricus Comes Danby D.D. MDCXXXII[5].

⟨Explicit fol. 84 b, line 30; incipit **fol. 72 a, line 8.**⟩

[1] ⟨Note on a slip pasted to fol. 85 a:—⟩ The Earl of Danby, founder of the Phisick Garden dying 1645 left in his will the impropriat parsonage of Kirkdall, com. Ebor., for the maintenance repaire or building about the phisick garden.

[2] Edward Dawson; he was at first of Lyncoln College. ⟨See p. 8.⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ The wall about it was finist, 1633, ut in Gest. canc. Laud p. 65. ⟨Note on a slip pasted to fol. 85 a:—⟩ Gest. canc. Laud, p. 196, out of Dr. Frewen's letter to the cancellor, Nov. 1639.

[4] 'in honorem Caroli Regis' as Mr. Newton hath, which was erased by Capt⟨ain⟩ Billiers, 1651. ⟨In Wood MS. F 31 fol. 252 is a copy of a memorandum:—⟩

'1° The earle of Danby doth covenant for him his heires and assignees to pay yearly to Jacob Bobert (the University gardener) the summe of £40 in consideration of his dressing, manuringe, and planting the sayd garden, as may appeare by the Lord of Danby's deed delivered to Jacob Bobert.

2° The sayd earle doth appoint and require his heyres feoffees and executors to settle by legall conveyance to perpetuitye the parsonage of Kirkdale in the countie of Yorke with all the rights apperteyning thereunto for the maintenance and

⟨Chapel of the Trinity.⟩

Adjoyning to the cemitery of the Jews or Phisick Garden, on the west side therof, was sometimes the venerable structure of the Brethren of the Holy Trinity or (according to their common name) the Trinitarians. It was situated on the south side of East Bridg[1] Street, betweene the East Gate of the city and Teckew[2] Gate leading to the back part of Merton and Christ Church College; and was called 'domus Trinitatis' and 'aula Trinitatis,' having bin inhabited by secular as well as religious schollers, as I shall presently shew. etc. Goe forward as my discours leadeth of them elswhere in tractatu de domibus religiosis ⟨i. e. Chapter XXXI⟩.

⟨Pill Hall.⟩

Proceding forward from our discours of the Trinitarians, wee must speak of the ancient halls sometimes in this street; that is to say, first, Pille Hall[3], which belonged to S. John's Hospitall. In one of whose rentalls[4] for tenements without East Gate (on the south side, as T. Standish[5] his catalogue hath), 13 Edward III ⟨1339⟩, is mention made of 'domus et aula Pille.' They were soe called from a family of that name that owned and not unlikely gave them to the Hospitall in the raigne of Henry III. They had their situation on the south side of this street and neere Trinity Chapple[6].

repaire or buildings about the Phisick Garden at Oxon' etc.

The memorandum goes on to say that Bobert's annuity has not been paid for 7 years past, and Bobert therefore petitions the University to get Mr. Drake, the executor, to pay these arrears and the annuity in future 'the Universitye being soe much concerned in the busines by the rents that belong to them, of a considerable value, as well as to the gardener, besides the honour in preservinge so publique a worke.' ⟨For Bobart, see Druce's Flora of Oxfordshire (1886), p. 378.⟩

[5] ⟨Marginal notes about the Botanic Garden on fol. 72 a:—⟩ 'Parys Mede V. 193. Note that all the south side of this street was a meed antiently called "Parys," vide Twyne XXII 131; but it, belonging to severall persons the half next to East Gate or the trench under it was built on; and the other half, where the phisyc garden now stands and those houses about it, was given to St. John's Hospitall and served as a grange for them, as I think. Whether not called Bishop Mede, F 75. V 203. See in the Trinityes.'

[1] ⟨More correctly 'East Gate Street.'⟩

[2] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 72 a:—⟩ 'Teckew Gate antiently S. Frideswyde's Gate, V 193, 230; A.V. 4. ⟨The final letter both in text and note is not unmistakeably written; it might be Teckew, Teckeu, or Tecken.⟩

[3] ⟨Notes on the slip facing fol. 72 a:—⟩ Pill Hall, V 195; domus Pill, V 230, 234, 238, 239; Walter Pyll, V 206.

[4] in chartario Collegii Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 129.

[5] ⟨See note on p. 94.⟩

[6] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 72 a:—⟩ Shireburn Hall here on the north side of the street V 191 vide in appendice.

⟨Sheld Hall.⟩

Then was there Scheld Hall[1], belonging in the raigne of Edward II to one William de Avebury. But he, in the 19 of the same king ⟨1325⟩, conveyed[2] it by that name as situated without East Gate to William de Hadley. From whome or else from other hands it came to S. John's Hospitall.

⟨... Hall.⟩

There was also another hall[3] adjoyning Sheld Hall on the north side of the street but by what name the same was stiled I have not as yet seen.

It was conveyed by the name of a hall[4] in the 7 of Edward III ⟨1333⟩ by Maud the wife of Thomas le Bew to William le Veghere or Deghere.

⟨Other houses.⟩

Divers other halls belike have byn sometimes standing in this street, whose names as yet I cannot learne. And what tenements[5] else were here besides them were all for the most part belonging to S. John's Hospitall now Magdalen College. Among which was the messuage of Sir Adam de Shareshall[6], knight (miles), which he gave them[7], 11 Edward III ⟨1337⟩[8].

⟨*Teckew Gate; Trinity Lane, now Rose Lane.*⟩

Passing from this street on the south side therof to the remainder of the East Suburb, wee must take our cours through the place where Teckew or S. Frideswyde's[9] Gate stood (opposite to Magdalen Hall) into Trinity Lane (joyning neare the ground where Trinity Chapel had its situation, and therfore soe called).

[1] ⟨Notes on the slip facing fol. 72 a:—⟩ Sheld Hall V 194; aula innominata hic V 200; aula Philippi et Luciae le notur, V 204; aula Johannis Marshall V 204. That side (viz. the north) of this street adjoyning to Magdalen Hall was called 'the New Rew' tempore Henrici VIII; vide catalogum praesidentium (p. 2) of Magd. Coll.

[2] ex libro continente extracta evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis et Collegii Magdalen. fol. 62. 1.; Twyne III. 640.

[3] ⟨See note 1 supra.⟩

[4] ibidem ⟨liber cont. extract. ut *supra*⟩ inter chartas de parochia S. Petri in Oriente; Twyne XXIII 208 et vide XXIII 274.

[5] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ land also belonging to the baronie of Fretwell here, vide cartas ex libro S. Frideswydae p. 76; vide notas Einsham p. 28.

[6] Sir Adam de Shareshall, V 200, 199.

[7] ibidem ⟨i. e. liber cont. extract. ut supra⟩; Twyne XXIII 208.

[8] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'On the north side of East Gate (and without the wall, as I think) was a well called Posterne Well. Ask Mr. Grenway. Some say 'tis Crowell, vide Twyne XXIII 242.' (*b*) et Wyhous circa domum Trinitatis vide Twyne XXIII 257.

[9] Twyne XXIII 356 ⟨see note 2, page 293⟩.

⟨S. Frideswyde's Grange.⟩

And soe through that into the limitts of S. Frideswyde's Priory (now Christ Church) and to the place where their grange sometimes stood. Of which togeather with the said lane[1] of S. Trinity which was given to them for a spedier conveyance to the grange, as I have in my discourse of that priory ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ delivered somewhat already.

⟨Our Lady in the Wall.⟩

Near and joyning to the said grange, was a religious place called 'Our Lady in the Wall' which was either as it seemeth a cell or hermitage. It stood at the farther end of S. Frideswyde's grove; or (for a better explanation of its situation) at the hither end of Milham Bridge and opposite to the south east corner of the city wall ⟨**fol. 72 b**⟩ where Merton College mount now is. It belonged to S. Frideswyde's Priory etc. See the rest as it followeth inter domos relig. ⟨i. e. in Chapter XXXII⟩.

Soe farre may be said of our Lady in the Wall.

⟨Milham Bridge.⟩

The next and last place that remaines in this suburb to be taken notice of is Milham Bridge beforementioned[2], stretching itself from the said hermitage over a branch of Charwell, then over Cowley mede, and soe over Charwell it selfe to S. Edmund's Well, and into S. Clement's feilds. It contayned etc. See the rest among the bridges[3] ⟨i. e. in Chapter XXII⟩.

[1] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'I think it best to mention the giver of this lane to S. Fridewyde's here.' (*b*) 'vide cartas ex libro S. Frideswydae p. 75.' (*c*) 'The house of Alexander Shaftebury, then Bishop's Mede.' (*d*) 'et via juxta murum, which via juxta murum must certainly be Trinity Lane.' (*e*) 'Noe. It must not; as some little hillocks yet remaining shew.'

[2] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Whether or noe Bishop's Mede or More was not here abouts, vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 75; Twyne III 93; vide in St. Frideswyde's Priory in margine.

[3] ⟨In the first sketch, fol. 84 b, lines 31–46, the passage ran as follows:—⟩ 'From hence ⟨i. e. from the conclusion of the account of the Physic Garden⟩ wee should speak off the quondam Hospitall of St. John Baptist now Magdalen College, as also Magdalen Hall, and the house of the Holy Trinity. But each being spoken off in their proper places, wee must leave these Easterne and goe towards the Southerne Suburbs. Passing therfore through Trinity Lane on the west side of the Phisick Garden, wee arrive on the south side of the city wall behind Merton College. Where, before we pass any farther that way, wee must take notice of Milham Bridge leading sometimes from these parts into S. Clement's and Cowley feilds. This bridge it seems was situated not farr on the southerne side of East Bridge, leading from St. Frideswyde's Grange and Our Lady in the Wall (formerly standing near the south-east corner of the city wall where Merton College mount now is) over a branch of Charwell, then over Cowley Meede, and soe over Charwell it selfe into the said feilds by St Edmund's well. It contained etc.'

⟨CHAPTER XVII.⟩

South Suburbs.

Having now done[1] with Millham Bridge and the East Suburbs[2], wee should speak of S. Frideswyde's (now Christ Church College); but because it standeth for the most part within the wall wee must proceede to Grandpont Street[3], containing the cheif suburbs on the south side of the city and indeed antiently the only suburbs ⟨explicit fol. 72 b line 17; incipit **fol. 84 b line 51**⟩ that did belong to the jurisdiction of the mayor and baylives.

⟨*Grandpont Street, now the south half of S. Aldate's Street.*⟩

What therin is first to be observed is, that the limitts therof doth begin from Cutler's Hill where somtimes South Gate did ⟨**fol. 85 a**⟩ stand and reacheth to South Bridge, being antiently in the parishes of Dantesbourne and S. Michaell's at South Gate; but, since the ruine of the first by time and the other by Cardinall Wolsey for the erection of his College, hath bin united to St. Aldate's.

⟨**St. Marie's House.**⟩

What herin is to be observed, was, neare and under the South Gate, an ancient house (as I think, on the east side of the street), called St. Marie's House (anciently 'domus Ledcomb,' vide Twyne

[1] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ look at the end of my Latin coppy pro venellis innominatis.

[2] ⟨In the first sketch, fol. 84 b, lines 47–50, the passage stood :—⟩ 'Having now done with this bridge wee should take our course to the priory of St. Frideswyde's, since Cardinal Wolsey's, now Christ Church College and the Cathedrall. But they being treated off in their places, wee must proceed to Grandpont, containing etc.'

[3] ⟨Marginal notes :—(*a*) fol. 84 b.⟩ 'or South Bridg Street as 'tis in S. Frideswyde's old book p. 33, carta 59; V 161.' (*b*) ⟨fol. 72 b⟩ 'or South Brigg Street, vide F p. 19, 20.' (*c*) ⟨fol. 84 b⟩ 'This street was in antient times meadow and plashy ground [and the] bridge without [doubt came] up to South Gate, but when houses came to be built theron, it was called [Grandpont or South Bridge Street, vide Twyne XXII] 132, 133.' ⟨The edges of the leaf are frayed the parts of this note in square brackets are now legible only in Transcript A.⟩ ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 84 b :—⟩ 'Grandpont antiently a pleshy place. The houses there are said to be super Grandpont V 530; but the brigdg was built after the Conquest and houses were in Grandpont before the Conquest time. See in the charter of Edward Confessor following.'

XXII 423), a receptacle perhaps somtimes for a fraternity[1]. From which the Covent of S. Frideswide's received 6*s* per annum[2], being given to them by an ancient benefactor; but the rest of the rent therof did belong to St. Marie's chapple in S. Michael's Church at South Gate, long before the statute of mortmaine was published, for the susteyning of images and lights in the said chapple[3]. ⟨explicit fol. 85 a line 12; incipit **fol. 72 b, line 18.**⟩

⟨*Overee Lane, now perhaps the entrance to Ch. Ch. Broad Walk.*⟩

Neare to the said house wee had Overee or Overhee Lane, that is, 'the lane beyond the river,' 'Rhe' with the Saxons signifying[4] 'a river'; as 'Rhegate' i.e. 'rivi cursus,' 'Rheford' 'rivi vadum,' 'Rhidune' 'oppidum prope rivum,' 'S. Mary Overee' 'S. Marye's beyond the river,' and the like.

This lane had its situation on the east or left side of the street, as appears in a certaine convention[5] betweene Richard Sewy and Phillip, prior of S. Frideswyde's for a tenement therin, 1190. The book of the said Priorie[6] in a charter there in the raigne of Henry III hath it 'Overee[7] juxta magnum pontem,' and in the suburbs and parish of S. Michael's at South Gate; but in others, Overs Lane (ut in Twyne XXIII 515).

Afterwards it came to be called Butterwyke Lane from such a name owning tenements therin or inhabiting therby. Of whom Robert Butterwyke[8], a wealthy bedell of this University, who died[9] 1415, was one[10].

[1] See whether not to the chantry of S. Mary in S. Michael's Church.

[2] regestrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 339; vide Twyne XXIII p. 63.

[3] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ 'Leylond Hall here; Parmuncer's, Twyne XXIII 47; Lat. port.; Pope Hall; Plummer Hall; Mariol Hall Twyne XXIII 129.' ⟨also, but scored out⟩ 'Crime Hall, Twyne XXIII. 102.'

[4] Leland, Cignea Cantio edit. 1658. p. 131. 25.

[5] inter chartas coenobii S. Frideswydae in chartario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXIII. 74.

[6] liber antiquus S. Frideswydae p. 31 carta 55.

[7] that Overhee Lane was where the Preachers Lane supposed to be see A.W. p. 5. and perhaps this was call Mare Lane ut infra from St Marie's House by it.

[8] Robertus Butterwyke, burgensis Oxon, 2 Henry V, 1414; Twyne XXIII 373.

[9] Twyne XXIII 555; Twyne IV 155.

[10] ⟨On a slip belonging here but now inserted to face page 125 b are several notes expressing doubts in A. Wood's mind as to the situation of these lanes, and suggesting a different arrangement from that given in the text:—⟩

(*a*) 'by what is quoted in the margin on the other sid ⟨i.e. in a marginal note on fol. 72 b (which this slip originally faced), given *supra* as note 7⟩ it appears that Overhee Lane was where Preachers' Lane is or else that beyond it vide V 145; and in A.W. p. 6. it appears that Shulwingstole was where wee have supposed to be Overhee Lane.'

Divers tenements hath formerly bin therin, reaching even to the turning of the streame of Trillmill by the ruins of S. Frideswide's Priory (now Christ Church) stables[1]. But when the said tenements were depopulated, 'twas by that Priory stopped up with a gate[2] in the beginning of Henry VI, being the same lane as it seemeth that leadeth now from the back part of Christ Church into Grandpont Street through Cutler's Gate a little below Tower Hill.

⟨*Grandpont Street, continued.*⟩

⟨Pope Hall.⟩

Adjoyning the said lane was Pope[3] Hall, belonging in the raigne of Edward II to one[4] Nicholas de Langford. Afterwards in the raigne of Richard II it came to one John Luddelow, spycerer, who with others, in the 22 of the same king ⟨1398⟩, conveyed it by the same name to Robert Butterwyke, bedell of the University, aforesaid; being then situated (according to the words of the same conveyance[5]) betweene a tenement of the said Robert on the south and a lane called 'Overe Lane sive Butterwyke Lane' on the north, in the parish of S. Michael at South Gate.

⟨Parmuncer's Hall.⟩

Neare Pope Hall was Parmuncer's Hall of which all the mention I find is in a certaine script[6], dated 17 Edward II ⟨1323⟩, wherby one Henry Atteyate doth release to Jeffry de Warmewelle all his right in a messuage without South ⟨**fol. 73 a**⟩ Gate in the corner, neare the lane called Overhees Lane on the north and a tenement called Parmuncer's on the south[7].

⟨*Sheluyngstole.*⟩

About this place of Overees Lane, or else opposite to it on the

(*b*) 'Mille Lane alias Butterwyke Lane juxta fratres praedicatores, V. 143, ⟨so called⟩ from a mill on Trill streame.'

(*c*) 'Whether not a lane here called Monken Lane, V. 162.'

(*d*) 'Overhee Lane seems to be that next Littlemore Hall, A. W. p. 5, 6.'

(*e*) 'Overhee Lane seemes to be nere Sheluingstole, F. p. 18.; Overhee Lane, V. 529.

(*f*) 'a twychen neare Schuluingstole or the same, vide F. p. 18.'

[1] And a twychen, se in voce twychen et in A.W. p. 110.

[2] rotuli visi franciplegii, 2 Henry VI ⟨1424⟩, in archivis civitatis Oxon; Twyne XXIII 135.

[3] Thomas Pope tempore Henrici IV vide Twyne XXIII 360.

[4] rotuli curiae 16 Edwardi III ⟨1342⟩, ibidem ⟨i. e. in archivis civitatis Oxon⟩, Twyne XXIII 321. ⟨The text gives Edward II; the reference note, Edward III.⟩

[5] ex variis chyrographis Olyveri Smith de Slaying Lane Oxon, generosi; Twyne XXIII 474.

[6] ibidem; Twyne XXIII 477.

[7] This seemeth according to the scituation to be the same almost with Pope Hall.

west side of the street was a place or lane called Schelwyng- or[1] Shelnyngstole. In a charter in Godstow book[2], dated in the latter end of Henry III, wherby Hugh le paumer gave to the nuns of the same place severall revenews in Oxon, is mention made of his 16*s* yearly revenews in the parish of S. Michael's at South Gate 'subtus murum' (meaning the city wall) 'atte Sulwyngstole etc.' But what the word meaneth or the place soe called[3], it doth not there nor in any writing else that I know appeare.

However (as from divers scripts 'tis evident) the ground therof belonged to the towne, and had its situation from the street under the towne wall and a lane or entry[4] leading thence to it[5]; and also seemeth (though divers tenements were in old time therin standing[6]) to be a void plott of ground in the raigne of Richard II, as from a certaine rentall[7] belonging to the towne and made in the 11 of the said King's raigne ⟨1387⟩ thus sheweth:—'de Johanne Ledekyn etc,' 'of John Ledekyn for houses which John Masterton held of the comminalty of Oxon without South Gate and for one lane with a void plott of ground called Shilnyngstole included, 42*s*.'

⟨*Grandpont Street, continued.*⟩

⟨Trill-mill-bow.⟩

From hence wee passe over Trill-mill-bow, a bridge consisting of one arch, leading over a streame (by the house sometimes of Bishop Howson's) called Trill-mill Streame. This bow or arch etc.—see forward in my discours of Trill-mill-bow in my discourse of bridges ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXII⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 73 a line 28⟩.

⟨Trill-mill Hall.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 85 a line 16.**⟩ Next adjoyning to the said Trill-mill-bow, on the east side of the street, is standing a larg tenement,

[1] ⟨i.e. A Wood was unable to decide whether the letter was 'u' or 'n,' 'Sheluyngstole' or 'Shelnyngstole.'⟩

[2] regestrum Godstow fol. 112; Twyne XXIV 237, Twyne XXI 342.

[3] This 'sheluing-stole' was neare to Trill and Priory Mills. Perhaps a ducking-stoole for scolds in the market and S. Frideswyde's faire. This ducking stole was allotted perhaps for the scolds in S. Frideswyde's faire.

[4] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ Twyne XXII 423; Shulving-stole Lane V 125, 144, 491. A.W. 6.

[5] perha s where Slaying Lane now is.

[6] Vide de Schelwyngstole in papyro soluto. ⟨This 'loose paper' is perhaps a slip now misplaced at fol. 125 b. On it there are these notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'Shulvingstole, its description, V. 560.' (*b*) 'Scealfing stole i. e. cathedra, a Saxon word; vide T. Blount's tenures and customes, p. 151.'

[7] in minore rubro libro civitatis Oxon C. fol. 147, 148; Twyne IV. 211, Twyne XXIII 172. De isto libro vide Twyne IV 331, de isto rentali vide Twyne IV 331. Lassarium (?), cucking-stole vide B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩.

formerly called Trill-mill Hall [1], and antiently ⟨inhabited⟩ by schollers for the most part of the Welsh nation as appears by a coroner's inquest [2], 33 Edward I ⟨1305⟩. The first mention I find of it as belonging to a layman was in the will [3] of one John de Coleshull, a burgess of Oxon, anno 1324; who then left it to Agnes his wife, having yeilded him while living 4 marcks per annum as appears in a rentall [4] 'de domibus clericorum' in the beginning of the raigne of Edward II. From his heires comming through severall hands (viz, among the rest, of Thomas Snareston [5] of Old Wodstock in the raigne of Henry VI; John Clark, alderman of Oxon, in Edward IV [6]; and John Edgecombe in Henry VII dayes [7]), was then made a brewhouse and alienated from the use of clarks [8]. ⟨explicit fol. 85 a line 29.⟩

⟨Water Hall.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 73 a line 30.**⟩ Neare to the said hall and Trill-mylbow was another hall, called, from its situation neare the water, Water Hall. Of which I find mention in a finall concord [9], 21 Edward III ⟨1347⟩, between severall that went to law for it. Afterwards it came to one John Lolly [10], who, in his will [11], 1393, saith thus:—'item do et lego etc' 'also I give and bequeath to my executors my tenement in S. Michael's parish at South Gate called Water Hall neare the Thamis running toward Trill-mill-bow etc.' Soe farre part of the said will, but on which side [12] of the said streame (whether next to South Gate or on the other side towards the bridge)

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Vide in Trentle Hall, by Mr French's writings it seems to be Trentle Hall.' ⟨Note on an inserted slip:—⟩ 'Memorandum that Mr French told me that the house where Mr Lamb now dwelleth yeilded a quit rent formerly to Einsham Abbey viz. 3*s* etc, which is the same which was called Trill-mill Hall and in a rentall of that Abbey in King Henry VIII's raigne 'tis called Trentle Hall. See in the writings of Mr Philip French of Shipton. See in Twyne XXII 337 a, b.'

[2] Twyne IV 39.

[3] liber magnus testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 7; vide Twyne XXIII 510; V 267, and the genealogie there.

[4] in archivis civitatis Oxon, Twyne XXIII 133.

[5] vide Twyne XXIII 150, 166.

[6] Twyne XXIII 537.

[7] Twyne XXIII 193, 543.

[8] Neare this, Water Hall, ut Twyne XXIII 632.

[9] in quodam fasciculo membranarum in arch. civ. Twyne XXIII, 391, 176.

[10] ⟨Here is a mark referring to a slip now inserted to face fol. 125 b:—⟩ 'John Lolly unde Lollyes Place, vide in Appendice; vide V. 143, 144, 240.

[11] rotuli curiae Maioris 17 Richard II ⟨1393⟩ ibidem; Twyne XXIII 632.

[12] That Water Hall was the long fair hous or that on the south side of it, see Twyne XXIII 151 et 152 in Littlemore Hall. ⟨On the slip mentioned in note 10 are these notes:—⟩
(*a*) 'This Water Hall belonged to All Souls' College and was sit⟨uated⟩ on the south side of the great house where Mr. Davis liveth, as I thinke. It hath an arched doore.'
(*b*) 'Water Hall, V. 145.'

it is not expressed. From him through severall other hands I find it owned in the raigne of Edward IV by All Soules[1] College[2].

From hence passing along the street wee have the vestigia of and ancient shapes of halls, as from their arched doores and windows appeares; but to describe their exact scituation goeth beyond my skill[3].

⟨Littlemore Hall.⟩

The first that wee meet with is Littlemore Hall, standing (as from divers records is apparent) next, saving one tenement[4], on the north side to Preachers' Lane, being now a brewhouse. ⟨explicit fol. 73 a line 48; incipit **fol. 85 a line 33**⟩. It was an ancient tenement belonging to the nuns of Littlemore, from which 2*s* yearly rent issued out of it to St. John Baptist's Hospitall, as appeareth by severall of their rentalls[5]. Divers dimissions I find from that nunnery of it, terming it by the same name, till the dissolution of that place. And then comming into the hands of other people, was as it should seeme relinqueshed by schollers. ⟨explicit fol. 85 a, line 38; incipit **fol. 73 a, line 49.**⟩

⟨Rack Hall.⟩

Opposite to the said hall of Littlemore was Rack Hall[6], now a new stone house lately built, which having passed through severall hands in ancient time by that name came to Thomas ⟨explicit fol. 73 a line 52; incipit **fol. 85 a line 48**⟩ Coventry, alderman of Oxon; who selling it, 8 Henry VI[7] ⟨1430⟩, and afterwards passing by severall conveyances to other people, acknowledgeth now for its lord Balliol College by the gift of a benefactor[8]. ⟨explicit fol. 85 a line 50⟩.

[1] Fol. 85 a line 46:—'There is here Water Hall, belonging *now* to All Soules College, though mention I find of it (Twyne XXIII 76) in Edward III's raigne.'

[2] Twyne XXIII 478; vide in Water Hall.

[3] Quarrystone Hall, ex parte occidentali vici, W. p. 50.

[4] The next tenement to Preachers' Lane on the north is ⟨a tenement of⟩ Magd. Coll.; sed vide Twyne XXII 354; that S. Frideswyde's had a quit rent out of those tenements next Preachers' Lane vide Twyne XXII 354.

⟨In the margin here is written 'Wodcock Hall,' but it is not clear whether it refers to the tenement of Magd. Coll. alluded to in this note, or whether it is a suggestion for a hall which may be supposed to have had its situation here. See *infra*.⟩

[5] in archivis Collegii Magd., Twyne XXIII 128.

[6] Rek Hall, V 109, 234.

[7] inter munimenta Collegii Balliol. It is the new house on the south side of Tri⟨l⟩mill Hall.

[8] ⟨Here followed a line now scored out because given above:—⟩ 'and is situated on the east side of this street opposite to Littlemore Hall.' Marginal note 'where Crayford the baker liveth.' ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Trentle Hall here, vide Twyne XXII 337 b. a.' ⟨See infra, p. 304.⟩

⟨Preachers' Lane.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 73 a line 53.**⟩ Then, on the other side of the street againe, and on the south side of Littlemore Hall, is a lane, called Preachers' Lane[1], because it sometimes lead from Grandpont Street over Trill-mill Streame to the structure of the Preaching Fryers.

⟨Black Fryers' Gate.⟩

At one end therof was a gate called also 'the Black Fryers' Gate[2],' which at sometimes was shut but at the dissolution of that house ⟨**fol. 73 b.**⟩ was pulled downe and the way made common to the streame running therby.

⟨Grandpont Street, continued.⟩

⟨S. Frideswyde's Hall.⟩

Passing hence, there was hereabouts the most ancient hall of St. Frideswyde[3] ⟨explicit fol. 73 b. line 3; incipit **fol. 85 a line 40**⟩ which did of old time belong to St. Frideswyde's Priory, but by injury done to them when their monastery was in the hands ⟨of⟩ private persons and of Ab⟨ingdon⟩ Abbey about the Norman Conquest the right therof came to Abbingdon Abbey who alwaies received 3*s* per annum from it, continuing their right therin till about the year[4] 1346; and then they quitted it to them, as I have in my history more fully laid downe. ⟨explicit fol. 85 a line 45.⟩

⟨Warch Yn.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 73 b line 4.**⟩ Neare and joyning on the north side of S. Frideswyde's Hall was a place called Warich[5] Yn[6], as ⟨in⟩ the same regester[7] here quoted appeares. But whether a place for clerks, I can scarce justifye.

As for the other halls in this street, I find to have bin divers. Which, as I receive them, take as follow.

⟨Plomer Hall.⟩

First, Plomer Hall[8], mentioned in the recognition[9] of one Thomas

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'seemeth rather Overhee Lane vide supra.' ⟨p. 297.⟩

[2] vide Twyne XXIII 527.

[3] S. Frideswyde's Hall V 537.

[4] registrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 346; Twyne XXII 246.

[5] Luke de Wurche, Twyne XXII, 289.

[6] ⟨In the margin of fol. 85 a it is spelt 'Warch Yn.'⟩

[7] vide in margine ad cartam 77 in libro S. Frideswydae, tempore (ni fallor) regis Johannis; vide F. p. 1. (i. e.) lib. S. Frid.

[8] called soe from William plumbarius, tempore . . . vide F. p. 20.

[9] liber magnus S. Frideswydae, fol. 434; Twyne XXII 256.

de Legh, town-clerke, made to S. Frideswyde's priory, 14 Edward III ⟨1340⟩; wherin 'tis said that his praedicessors did long before the statute of mortmaine give to them among divers revenews in Oxon 2*s* per annum from a messuage in the suburbs without South Gate called Plomer Hall. And which sum, as I find in one of their rentalls[1], 1517, was received by them from the Wardens of the Company of Taylors[2] as a quit rent. It was inhabited by schollers, as our regesters[3] testifye wherin (as I remember) I have seene the name of principall therof.

⟨Broadgates.⟩

The second hall was Broadgates, of which I have spoken somewhat before in my discours of South-West Ward in Brodgates there[4]. It was owned, as it seemeth, by the Brethren of S. Crosse, the Prior of whose hous (by name Richard de Charingworth) conveyed[5] it, 36 Edward III ⟨1362⟩, to Sir Adam de Shareshull, knight ('miles'); —being then situated (according to the same conveyance) on Grandpond betweene a plot of ground belonging to Einsham Abbey on the north and a tenement of Thomas de Legh on the south[6]. And doubtless this tenement with another neare it were the same tenements wherin the Brethren of S. Crosse inhabited before they translated themselves to a place neare S. Peter's Church in the East, as I have in North-East Ward partly intimated[7].

⟨Mariol Hall.⟩

Then was here Mariol Hall[8], [belonging[9] sometimes to S. John's Hospitall; in one of whose rentalls[10] for tenements in this parish and street, 43 Edward III ⟨1369⟩, I find thus]:—'de aula Mariol de Luttlemore[11]'—which is all I have seen therof.

Then Quarrystone Hall, Wodcock Hall, and Trentle or Trinity Hall.

[1] in chartario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXII 354.

[2] Aske some taylor what house 'tis; perhaps the Wheatsheaf which did belong to Einsham Abbey or els some tenement therabout; and that Hardigan (?) gave a messuage extra burgum Oxon vide Twyne XXIII 414.

[3] vide registrum Aaa fol. 125.

[4] ⟨See in Chap. XXIX.⟩

[5] inter chyrographas Oliveri Smith ut supra; Twyne XXIII 474. Vide Hist. 1348 ⟨i.e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 443⟩.

[6] it seemeth to me to be on the north side of the Wheatsheafe.

[7] ⟨p. 107.⟩

[8] Without doubt it stood between Preacher's Lane and Littlemore Hall.

[9] ⟨A marginal note gives an alternative for the passage in square brackets:—⟩ [Margaret Hall, as Standishe's Catalogue hath. It did belong or at least part therof to S. John's Hospitall; in one of whose rentalls in the raigne of Edward III, thus:—]; Twyne XXIII. 129.

[10] in chartario Collegii Magdalen; Twyne XXIII 129.

[11] ⟨Interlinear note:—⟩ It was on the south side of Littlemore Hall.

⟨Quarrystone Hall.⟩

As for the first I find nothing in record therof; only but that from Mr. Windsore's observations[1] it stood on the west side of this street.

⟨Woodcock Hall.⟩

The second (Wodcock Hall) was the same tenement next to the house where strong waters were sold and where since that an ale brewhouse was, as Mr. Twyne also hath it in his private[2] notes.

⟨Trentle Hall.⟩

The third ⟨and⟩ last, which stood near them both, belonged to Einsham Abbey; and, by the name of Trentle Hall 3*s* annuall rent issuing out thence was demised[3] with other parcells in Oxon by Anthony Dunstan, abbat therof, to Richard Gunter of Oxon, 26 Henry VIII ⟨1534⟩.

But in conveyances therof in Queen Elizabeth her time (both from her to others and from others to Philip Randall, principall of Hart Hall) which I have seene, is called Trinity Hall[4].

Neare to the said three halls wee had two lanes, the one was on the east, the other on the west side of the street.

⟨*Mare Lane.*⟩

That one ⟨i.e. on⟩ the east was called Mare Lane. Of which I only find mention in a final concord[5] betweene two partyes, 1 Edward III ⟨1327⟩, wherin, concerning the situation of messuages adjoyning therto, 'tis said that it is situated on the said side 'et super vicum Grandpont[6].'

⟨. . . . *Lane.*⟩

The other on the west side I find by noe particular name; only in divers records stiled 'venella versus Thamisim ubi fratres praedicatores inhabitant,' and the tenements therin or by it to have belonged to S. John's Hospitall. Who upon the decay of the said tenements or els resort therto, they caused a gate to be set up[7] at the end

[1] inter collect. suas in margine ad miscellanea B⟨riani⟩ T⟨wyne⟩.

[2] in archivis Academiae.

[3] ex quibusdam scriptis Guilelmi Randall, de Milton Abbatis com. Devon., haeredis Philippi Randall quondam principalis Aulae Cervinae Oxon., in manibus Johannis French, registrarii Oxon.; Twyne XXII 336, 337.

[4] ⟨Interlinear note :—⟩ 'It is the house where Lamb liveth, i. e. Trillmill Hall.' ⟨See *supra*, note 1, p. 300.⟩

[5] in rubro libro C. in archivis civitatis Oxon. fol. 50; Twyne XXII 318.

[6] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩Whether it may not be S. Marie's Lane adjoyning to S. Maries Hous beforementioned. ⟨See p. 296, and note 7, p. 297.⟩

[7] ex libro de abbrev. placit. in thesaur. Scac. fol. 17; Twyne XXIV 488.

therof next Grandpont about the 47 of Edward III ⟨1373⟩. Which being presented often by the juries ⟨**fol. 74 a**⟩ and therupon plucked downe, and divers quarrells hapning; they had libertie at last to set it up againe, conditionally that they should pay 12*d* per annum for the use therof. Which as it seemeth from divers rentalls [for[1] divers years] soe continued[2]. ⟨explicit fol. 74 a. line 4.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 85 a line 51.**⟩ I might here enlarg my discours of other venerable places of antiquity that are situated in this place, somtimes possessed by schollers and men of a religious profession; but I shall now for brevity sake omitt them, and passe forward.

⟨Assises held in Grandpont.⟩

However it must by noe means be forgotten that, when Oxon and Berks were under one sherriff, the assises of the itinerant justices were antiently and in the memory of our grandsires kept here in Grandpont. As also a goal for that purpose, as is evident from severall testimonies[3]. ⟨explicit fol. 85 a.⟩

⟨Jurisdiction of Abingdon Abbey in Grandpont.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 85 b.**⟩ The Abbat of Abingdon also was wont to keep his court here. But, loosing somewhat of that priviledg about the Norman Conquest, was recovered by the favour of Henry I.

Upon what account the said Abbey should have a court here, whether in relation to divers tenements that they were lords of in this street or whether for their dominion of Hornmer Hundred (in which part of this street is), wee may raise a scruple. Yet nevertheless, without any doubt, wee might suppose in respect of ⟨the⟩ last. For they not only were lords of severall messuages here, but of most if not all the lands from Denchworth bow and the heither ⟨*sic*⟩ end of South Bridg even to the very towne of Abington, with all the villages in the said hundred of Hornmere as also of Cumnor. For the liberties of the first of which, Edward the Confessor in his charter writt in a Saxon character to Herman, bishop of Sarum, and the nobility of Berks thus speaketh[4]:—'Edwardus rex salutat Hermannum episcopum et omnes suos barones de Bearrucscira animabiliter; et ego ostendo vobis quod Ordricus abbas et omnis congre-

[1] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored through.⟩

[2] ex diversis rentalibus camerariorum Oxon; vide in papyro soluto de hac venella et Shelwyngstole. ⟨See note 6, p. 299.⟩

[3] registrum Abbendon quod in particulas dividitur, particula 6° et Twyne II. 173.

[4] registrum Abendon fol. 130; vide Twyne XXIV p. 462.

gatio Abbendonensis monasterii, meo consensu et dono, libere habeant et possideant hundredum de Hornemere in sua propria potestate in sempiterna saecula et sic ut nullus vicecomes vel praepositus ibi habeat aliquam appropriationem seu placitum sine abbatis proprio jussu et consensu.'

Severall other liberties also in this hundred they had from succeeding Kings, especially from King Henry III, as Abendon book[1] sufficiently testify, but I shall now pass them over in silence[2].

⟨Denchworth Bow.⟩

At the farther end therfore of this street is a bridge consisting of one arch, called Denchworth Bow, stretching it self over Shirelake etc. See the rest in Denchworth Bow amongst the bridges ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXII⟩.

⟨Lumbard's Land.⟩

From hence wee come to a place[3] on the left hand sometimes called 'Lambard's Land,' but more properly 'Lumbard's Land' or 'Lambard's Lay.' Soe called from a Jew of that name living in Oxon, and who probably in his time might be the possessor of it or at least live near it.

The limitts therof is from the said Bow on the left hand to the wharfe; and was [antiently[4] and not many years since] a watering place for horses and where much soile rubbish and filth[5] brought from most parts of the towne was emptied. Which it semes [in[6] severall ages before] corrupting the aire and proving very noisom to passengers was at length both by the supervising regents[7] and the jury presented to the Cancellor and Mayor in the raigne of Henry VII. Wherupon the Cancellor appointing his Commissary to make

[1] ibidem, fol. 176; Twyne XXIV 463.

[2] ⟨The words 'and goe forward' followed: but when A Wood resolved to add something more to this sketch, he scored them out and substituted in the margin :—'and proceed to speak of the lanes that branch themselves from this street before I goe forward.' These words also are scored out.⟩

[3] ⟨Notes on a slip facing fol. 85b.⟩ (*a*) 'Lumbard's Land, vide notes from register F (reversed).' (*b*) 'A peice of wast, a watering place for horses and cattle; and when the wharf and houses between it and Denchworth Bow were built then there was a watering place made on the other side of the bridge which continued till 1674 and then the towne demised it to a boatman to build upon it.' (*c*) 'Watering place and gallows by James Hern's house.'

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for :—⟩ 'till within these 80 years or lesse.'

[5] 'filth' substituted for 'filthinesse.'

[6] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[7] ⟨i. e. the 'magistri vicorum'; see Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II. part i. page 101.⟩

remedy[1] for the removall and preventing therof, 1511, took the Mayor with him (the said ground belonging to the towne) to make a view of the same; who therupon made it a punishment of xx*s* (x*s* to the Comm⟨issary⟩ and 10*s* to the Mayor) to be payd by him that should cast or cause to be cast any loathsome thing there. But not long after, to remedy the matter, the Mayor and the councell enacted[2], 27 Henry VIII ⟨1535⟩, that a slaughter-house should be built here by the Oxford butchers for the avoiding of stench and filthiness which they both made in Slaying Lane and the Trill-mill Stream running under it. But whether this took effect, I cannot tell. However the place continued for a common watering-place till it was levelled[3] when the wharffhouse and other houses were built theron, as it remaineth to this day. For the building of which, and for the better conveniency for roome at the wharff, the hithermost arch of South Bridge was stopped up.

⟨South Bridge.⟩

Passing forward wee come to South Bridg or Grand-Pont, giving name to the street beforementioned, containing now *three* arches built of stone from Denchworth Bow (though formerly, *four*) to Fryer Bacon's Study; *twenty-three* from thence to the farthermost house, etc. See the rest in South Bridg among the bridges ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXII⟩.

⟨Places on or near South Bridge.⟩

After which follows the wharfage and passage of barges and other vessells, etc., and whatsoever memorable ⟨places⟩ upon that bridge ⟨explicit 85 b. line 53; incipit **fol. 74 a line 7**⟩ and by it, viz. the Hermitage called S. Nicholas' Chapple, Brigswyth Place, the Wyke, Fryer Bacon's Study[4].

Having now done with whatsoever is memorable in these parts, wee must returne againe to South Gate and goe on farther to speak of the other part of the suburbs that lyeth on the south side of the city.

⟨*Lumbard Lane, now Brewer's Street.*⟩

On the west or right hand therfore of the place where South Gate stood, wee enter into a lane, antiently called Lumbard Lane from one Lumbard a Jew that lived or els owned land therin, leading under the south wall behind Pembroke College from Great to Little South Gate.

[1] registrum Academiae F (reversed) p. 140, 1. See in a loos 4° sheet ⟨now apparently lost⟩ and see in Lumbard Lane per B⟨rianum⟩ T⟨wyne⟩.

[2] liber senatus Maioris Oxon. A. fol. 11; Twyne XXIII 585.

[3] when levelled, see Twyne XXIV 455, 456.

[4] ⟨See them at the end of the description of South Bridge in Chap. XXII.⟩

Afterwards it was called King Street; but upon what account (whether because, as I shall shew anon in Hith Bridge, the King made it his private way from the south part of the towne to Beaumont), it is not now in readinesse to resolve.

From that name it slipped to Slaughter or Slaying Lane [1] because, as 'tis elswhere [2] delivered, the butchers were commanded to build their slaughter-houses and to kill their cattle therin. Which for severall ages they for that use employed them; but upon their overcharging Trill-mill Streame [3] that runneth under it on the south side with the intralls of beasts and filth, they were forbidden their use of them and removed to Lambard Land, as is before ⟨p. 307⟩ said [4].

⟨*Milk Street* (*south half*), *now Littlegate Street.*⟩

At the farther or west end of this lane, wee come into a short street leading from Little South or Water Gate to the Black and Grey Fryers, called by the same name (as I think) with the upper part therof within Little Gate, which (as is elsewhere ⟨p. 211⟩ said) is Milk Street [5].

[1] ⟨Marginal notes on fol. 74 a:—⟩ 'Slaying Lane, V 68; in a rentall of Osney, 1463, it is called "venella sub muro." I have the rentall.'

⟨Notes on an interleaf facing fol. 85 b:—⟨(*a*) 'all houses from the east end of Sleying Lane to Mr. Carp⟨enter's⟩ brewhouse are free land; and from thence College and Church land.' (*b*) 'see in a paper under the window at the end of Leland. Collect., titulo Viae, Vici' etc.

[2] ⟨Note on the interleaf:—⟩ Vide Hist. 1339 ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 436⟩, Lombard *alias* Slaying Lane.

[3] Against brewers and bakers ⟨MS. 'bagers'⟩ living on Trill-mill (perhaps in Grandpont) vide Twyne XXI 401, vide Hist. 1293 ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. pp. 344, 345.⟩

[4] Slaying Well stopped mense Aug. 1672; and the water is conveyed to a brewhouse adjoyning.

[5] ⟨In the MS. a paragraph followed:—⟩ 'Herein hath bin Cof Hall (vide cartam 101 et seq. de Coff Hall ex libro S. Frideswydae). Of which I only find mention in a rentall (in libro testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 38, Twyne XXIII 146) sometimes belonging to the office of the kitchin of Abendon Abbey, 23 Edward III ⟨1349⟩, "de tenemento prioris et conventus S. Frideswydae Oxon vocato Cof Hall ex opposito Fratrum Minorum, per annum 16*d.*" (parochia S. Ebbae). Which according to the same words must be here or at least on the other side of the Friery in Freren Street. Then was there here White Hall, said also to have bin "ex opposito Fratrum Minorum ⟨in⟩ parochia S. Ebbae"; as 'tis in the last testament (ibidem fol. 49 a; Twyne XXIII 521) of William le Ironmonger 1349' or 1549, the second figure being defaced.

⟨But, when A. Wood concluded that these halls were within the city at the other side of the Fratres Minores, he transferred them there (see p. 209), scored this paragraph out, and added here in the margin:—'These two halls of Cof Hall and Whit Hall must come into Freren Street, in South West Ward. See there the reason why.'⟩

⟨Marginal notes on fol. 86 a:—⟩ 'White Hall, Twyne XXIII. 306 et Cof Hall ex opposito Fratrum Minorum.' 'Le Wyhous.'

⟨Preachers' Bridge.⟩

From hence wee passe to Preachers' Bridge, which leadeth over Trill-mill Streame from the said Little South Gate or Water Gate to the place where once the faire structure of the Black or Preaching Fryers once stood.

It seems to have bin built (I meane the bridge) by those Fryers within few years after their foundation at this place. Vide cetera inter pontes in Preachers' Bridge ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXII⟩.

⟨Black Friars.⟩

After our arrivall over the said bridg wee enter into an isle; now and for divers years since a peice of ground desolate and naked, and yeilding nothing not soe much as one stone to give testimony to the world that soe famous a place as the college of the Dominicans of Oxon was there[1] once standing. The times, wee all know, have bin soe full of variations by the occasion of malevolent men, that they have not only deprived the Church of its riches, but also (for pelfe sake) dealt soe rough with her as to filch her outward apparell ⟨fol. 74 b⟩ and apply it to base and unworthy uses. Had their bin but the pittance[2] of a monument left of each place from which wee retaine something of memory of our auncestors, wee should not have bin soe much at a losse as with Tully to seek the sepulcher of Archimedes at Syracusa which was by the inhabitants therof utterly forgotten[3]. But to proceed:—

To enlarg my discours concerning the originall of this order (it being however necessary to say somewhat therof as a preamble to my discourse of them and their habitation) would prove needlesse at this time, etc. Vide cetera in my discours of the Black Fryers ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

⟨*Milk Street* (*south half*), *continued.*⟩

Having now done with whatsoever I have to say of this place of the Black Fryers, wee must take our course againe over their bridge into the street which I have before mentioned that leadeth from Little Gate to Trill-mill Streame and the said bridge.

⟨Grey Friars.⟩

On the west side of which and somewhat below the said gate is the

[1] ⟨Note that in Agas' map (1578) the site of the Black Friars is erroneously marked as 'Graie Friers.'⟩

[2] ⟨'epitome' with 'pittance' written over it.⟩

[3] The seing of places wee know, etc., vide Weever p. 40. Of the lami⟨n⟩tation of ruinous places, see at the latter end of Osney.

entrance leading to the small ruins of the college sometimes of the learned Franciscans [1]. Which though at this time scarce acknowledgeth a large and venerable structure to have bin once extant there and containing in severall centuries the learnedest heroes of our nation; yet from what I shall deliver of them from authentick authors, it will appeare evidently [2] to be soe, and that the greatest 'clarissimi [3]' within this and its bordering nations have with great applause carried away the bays. And soe, in that straine, goe forward [4].

Concerning therfore my discours of them I shall after this manner disgest.

First, I shall speak with brevity of the originall of their order;

2°, their first arrivall into England with their manner of their comming to Oxon;

3°, their founders and benefactors;

4°, their flourishing estate;

5°, and lastly, their decay and dissolution.

The first founder then or inventor of this religion or fraternity, etc. See the rest in my discours of the Grey Fryers ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

Soe farre may be said of the Grey Fryers, togeather with the South Suburbs [5].

[1] ⟨See note 1, p. 253.⟩

[2] 'evidently' substituted for 'plainly.'

[3] 'clarissimi' substituted for 'clarissimies' (an attempt at Englishing it).

[4] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'See for matter concerning ruins at the end of my discourse of Osney.' (*b*) 'See an observation in Collect. ex libro annotationum C under my window following my collections from R. Baiar ⟨? Bacon⟩ concerning the lamentation or pity those take on the reading the subversion of antient times.'

[5] ⟨In the first sketch the conclusion of Chap. XVII and the beginning of Chap. XVIII are very succinctly given: —Thus, (incipit fol. 85 b line 54) 'Having now done with whatsoever is memorable in these parts, wee must returne againe to South Gate and goe farther to speak of the other part of the suburbs that lyeth on the south side of the city. Passing therfore under the city wall through Slaying or Lumbard Lane to Little South Gate or Water Gate, wee should speak of the Black and Grey Fryeryes ⟨fol. 86 a⟩; but because they are amply spoken off in their places, nothing remaineth to be mentioned but Preachers' Bridge . . . ⟨as supra p. 309⟩. From hence going through the place that the Grey Fryeryes once was situated ⟨in⟩, now inhabited by tanners; as also through Paradise Garden, where also antiently S. Benedict's and S. Budhock's Churches once stood; wee come into the Westerne Suburbs, before West Gate and on the south side of the Castle. In which place except those two churches wee have nothing to take notice; but only the way leading from West Gate to the Castle Mill, to which (among severall benefactors) one Alice Dobbis, the widow of John Dobbis somtimes alderman of Oxon, gave, in the year 1488, xx*s* towards the reparation therof. At the end of this way is New Bridge at the Castle Mill tayl and neare' (see p. 313). (explicit fol. 86 a line 17).⟩

⟨CHAPTER XVIII.⟩

West Suburbs.

What next in order must follow are the West Suburbs[1], with those places therin worthy of memory and note.

The first of which that I shall speak of are the quondam Churches of S. Benedict and S. Budhoc and the mansion-house of the Poenitentiarian Fryers:—all which had their scituation for the most part in the place where Paradise Garden before mentioned now is and on soe much of its ground that stretcheth it self from West Gate to the streame running from the Castle Mills.

⟨S. Benedict's Church.⟩

As for the Church therefore that bore the name of S. Benedict or Bennet, the founder and author of the blak monks called Benedictines, stood neare and without West Gate on the south side therof; and sutably therby, as the other three churches of S. Trinity, S. Michaell's, and S. Michaell's at the East, North, and South ⟨**fol.**[2] **76 a**⟩ Gates of the city, etc. Vide cetera ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

⟨Penitentiary Friars.⟩

Now as for the said Poenitentiarian Fryers, of whose order and habitation I am now to speak, I find them to have bin a branch of the Franciscan Fryers instituted by S. Francis himself, Anno 1221. Their most proper name was 'fratres de poenitentia Jesu,' i. e. 'the

[1] ⟨On an interleaf facing fol. 85a. are some jottings which cannot be placed here:—⟩ (*a*) 'Gifts to the Knight Templers. Monast. Angl. Vol. 2. p. 528 col. 2. Apud Oxon de dono Roberti d'oilli infra balliam unam ⟨hidam⟩ terrae quae reddit 18 denarios quos Willelmus aurifaber et Leveva vidua reddunt. Item ex dono ipsius Roberti extra balliam quam ipsi tenent pro subscripto servitio Ailmerus pelliparius xx*d*. Apud Oxon ex dono Matildae uxoris Stephani regis duo molendina quae Willelmus Hosarius tenet.' (*b*) 'ibidem p. 544 col. 2. Thomas de Saundford miles dedit templariis manerium de Saundford com. Oxon. etc. Then follows this:—Matildis regina Angliae quondam uxor regis Stephani dedit eisdem manerium de Cowley cum duobus molendinis in Oxon.'

[2] ⟨fol. 75 a. b. contains an account of the Penitentiary Fryers which is given *infra* in Chap. XXXI.⟩

fryers of the repentance of Jesus,' because they praetended, etc. Vide cetera [1] ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

Soe far concerning the Poenitentiarian Fryers.

⟨The Wyhous.⟩

Near to whose mansion, West Gate, and also the Grey Fryers was a place called the Wyhous. 'Item,' saith a rentall [2], 2 Edward I ⟨1274⟩, 'in expences made about the reparation of the wall apud la Wyhous juxta fratres minores'; but whether within or without the wall, it appeareth not. Walter Daundesey, maior of Oxon and the comminalty therof let [3] to one, therabouts living 6 Henry V ⟨1418⟩, two cotages, as 'tis expressed in the lease, 'which were sometimes a void plot of ground called the Wyhous juxta portam occidentalem Oxon.' It seemeth there to have bin without West Gate, and about the place where [Paradise [4] Garden now is [5]].

⟨*West-Gate Street, now Paradise Street.*⟩

Leaving the place where S. Benedict's Church and the Poenitentiarian Fryery was, wee take our walke through a way or street [6] leading from West Gate to the Castle Mill, having the Castle and its trench underneath it on our right hand and Paradise Garden on our left. The houses therin which were standing in old time and in the parishes of S. Benedict and S. Budhoc, have bin divers times demolished because of the skirmishes had at the Castle. Those that are now standing are but poore cotages and belong for the most part to the city. The pitching also before them which the chamberlaines of Oxon were bound to repa⟨i⟩re as I have seene from severall praesentments, was with the charity [7] of one Alice Dobbis (the widdow of John Dobbis, sometimes alderman of Oxon), who died 1488, amended.

⟨S. Budhoc's Church.⟩

At the farther end of the said way (which by tradition is called West-Gate Street), by the stream comming from the Castle Mill or

[1] They were taken into the Franciscans and their habitation included in the liberties of the⟨m ?⟩

[2] ex diversis rentalibus in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 229.

[3] vide Twyne XXIII 157.

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for 'S. Benedicts' Church and the Poenitentiarian Fryers was.'⟩

[5] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'perhaps in New Market or els on the other side of the way under the Castle Wall.' (*b*) Here also was Sculksbath V 144; Twyne XXIII 242.'

[6] ⟨In the margin the name is given:—⟩ 'Westgate Street.'

[7] liber magnus testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 135; Twyne XXIII 538.

els therabouts, hath bin S. Budhoc's Church, which (with S. Benedict's before, and S. Andrew's elswhere, mentioned) hath for severall hundreds of years past bin demolished, etc. Vide cetera in S. Budhoc's Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

Soe far may be said of S. Budhoc's Church.

⟨New Bridge.⟩

Over the aforementioned streame comming from the Castle Mill tayle and neare the mediamney called 'the Swan's nest[1]' is a bridge[2] stiled New Bridge, passable for a cart and supported by three columnes of stone. Vide cetera illic inter pontes ⟨in Chap. XXII⟩.

⟨Quaking Bridge.⟩

From hence leaving Castle Mill on our right hand, of which elswhere ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXI⟩, wee have another bridg at the Castle Mill head, which in a roll of praesentments, 4 Henry IV ⟨1403⟩, was called Quakyng Brugge, etc. Vide cetera inter pontes ⟨in Chap. XXII⟩.

⟨*Weyre Ham; Fisher's Row.*⟩

On the right hand or north side of this bridge we have a slip of ground reaching as farre as the lock by High[3] Bridge, and on the left or south side to New Bridge; antiently called Weyre Ham or the ham by the Weyre[4] Streame. It was of the honor of Doilly and belonged before the Conq⟨uest⟩ time to the Castle Mills ⟨**fol. 76 b**⟩. But after, both[5] of them ⟨belonged⟩ to Robert[6] Doilly the first of two of that name[7].

At which times divers mansion houses were standing theron [even[8] to the said lock]. Which houses, now partly knowne by the name

[1] Game of swans Twyne XXIII 395, etc. Swans nest is that old house and the house behind it on the left hand as you goe over Mill Bridge ⟨i. e. 'New Bridge' in the text⟩. ⟨Note on fol. 86 a :—⟩ Swans nest, vide Twyne XXIII 248.

⟨Note on a slip now on fol. 378 b:—⟩ 'Swanns Neast belonging to the city; originally a sand-bank. The citie swans had their nests there.'

⟨Perhaps on this island is now built the Swan Brewery of Hall & Co.⟩

[2] It is called 'pons australis,' vide V 393. The two halls of S. George, V. 423.

[3] ⟨i. e. Hythe Bridge.⟩

[4] or whether not from the weyre for the mill; Twyne XXIII 233.

[5] ⟨? i. e. the ham and the mills.⟩

[6] ⟨'and Robert' is inserted as an interlinear addition, indicating that they descended to Robert D'oilly the second.⟩

[7] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'Controversies about jurisdiction here, Twyne IV 308, 388; vide notas sub fenestra quas habui a Doctore Barlow, Twyne IV 331.' (*b*) 'But see below in what I have said of Warham bank whether by the measure therof (containing 28 perches and above) it is not meant of this. Enquire how much a perch is.'

[8] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for 'that is to say, even to a certaine lock towards High Bridge.'⟩

of Fishers' Rew[1] (sometimes in S. George's, since in S. Thomas' parish), were given, as I shall anon deliver, by the said Robert D'oilly the second in his first foundation charter to his Abbey of Osney.

As for the other part, reaching from the said locke (called . . .[2]) to Hith Bridge, I shall anon speak more when I come to that bridg at the latter end of my discours of these suburbs.

⟨Road to Osney; now the east end of High[3] Street, S. Thomas.⟩

⟨S. Catherine's House.⟩

Returning back againe to Quaking Bridge and taking our course thence towards Osney and S. Thomas' parish church, wee pass by a corner house on the left ⟨explicit fol. 76 b line 13; incipit **fol. 86 a line 24**⟩ called S. Catharin's House[4]; being sometimes a house wherin lived a fraternity or gild, containing divers men (and women somtimes) gathered togeather into one combination and supporting their common charge by a mutuall contribution.

These brethren here, togeather with other fraternitys in Oxon (viz. of St. John Baptist, S. Thomas, and the like), spent their times in continuall devotion, and belonged for the most part to some parish church, and consisted of poore preists, lay brothers, and others[5].

Of this of S. Katharine, I find mention in the will of one Robert Kenyshame, a bedell somtimes of our University, made anno 1430[6], going thus:—'Item lego fraternitati Sanctae Katharinae[7] in suburbio Oxon, xx*d*,'—which doubtless was meant of this.

At length this place comming into the hands of . . . . . [8] a religious virgin[9], feoffed the city therof for the use of the Trinity men, who receive to this day 13*s* 4*d* per annum out of it.

[1] ⟨'Fisher Row' is still the name of the street here facing the river.⟩

⟨On two slips now inserted between fol. 125 b and fol. 126 a are some notes which belong here:—⟩ (*a*) 'Note that Fish Rew belongs to Christ Church and Waram Bank to the towne.' (*b*) 'Fish Rew took its name from one Fish living there in King James' time.' (*c*) 'Of antient tenements standing on Weyre vide foundation charter of Osney, V. 581; see quotations in Latine coppy for Warham.' (*d*) 'Mr. Reves of St. Thomas' parish told me that about Mistress Coleman's house in St. Thomas parish ran a ditch or lake to divide Dutton's holding from Christ Church, which ran from the isle behind Fisherew.' (*e*) 'Tuentie acre in St. Giles fields is in St. Thomas' parish.'

[2] ⟨blank in MS.⟩

[3] ⟨The same fertility of invention which has been noticed before, p. 208, has introduced into our streets the complications of a 'High Street, S. Thomas',' and a 'High Street, S. Clements,' the one to west, the other to the east of our Oxford 'High Street.'⟩

[4] Whether not domus Reg. cemeterii, vide Twyne XXIII 98; V 397.

[5] See what I have quoted at the latter end of religious houses ⟨i. e. Chap. XXXII⟩ in two sheets.

[6] ⟨At the margin is written 'Robert Lynke.'⟩

[7] Domus cantariae S. Katharinae, V 581.

[8] ⟨blank in MS.⟩

[9] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Ask Robert

⟨Maryon Hall.⟩

Opposite to this place[1] and on the right hand as wee come from Quaking Bridge, was an ancient hall called Maryon Hall[2], somtimes in the parish of St. Georg, as S. Katharine's House was[3]; but since the dissolution of that Church, in St. Thomas' parish. In an ancient rentall[4] somtimes belonging to Ousney Abbey, I find this mention of it:—'Item, contagium vocatum Maryon Hall viis'; wherin also 'tis said that it then was 'infra[5] pontem de Bockbinders' 'beneath Bookbinders' Bridge.' Soe that without doubt, unlesse it be the same with S. Catherin's House, it must needs have its situation in this place[6], which is on Weyre Ham.

⟨Bookbinders' Bridge.⟩

Opposite to the said hall and St. Katherine's House is Bookbinders Bridge, antiently written Bockbynders Bridge, etc. See the rest in Bookbinders ⟨Bridge⟩ amongst the bridges ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXII⟩[7]. ⟨explicit fol. 86 a line 47⟩.

⟨*Island of Osney.*⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 76 b. line 17.**⟩ After our arrivall over the said bridge, wee are within the limitts of Ousney, or Ousnege (as Leland[8] hath[9]), which is doubtlesse the same with Osanig mentioned in the last testament[10] of Aelfricus, Archbishop of Canterbury, made about the year 1002, indictione XV^{a}, wherin he saith thus:—'lego ecclesiae S. Albani terram apud Tiwan et Osanig, etc.'

Concerning its derivation severall authers have delivered, that is to say, corruptly from the river Isis or Ouse, running by it and cheifly embracing it.

Pauling (Panting) about it. He thinks one Smith of Ifley in Queen Elizabeth's time.

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Maryon Hall was beyond in S. Thomas parish; see rent⟨all of⟩ Ousney 1463 which I have; V. 478; vide Content. libri S. Frideswydae p. 125 et Twyne XXIII. 98.

[2] Maryon Hall V 590, 478.

[3] but see in Twyne XXIII. 98, dom. Reg. cemet.

[4] inter munimenta coenobii Ousney in thesaurario Aedis Xti.

[5] ⟨Marginal note scored out:—⟩ by that word 'infra,' it should be next to Osney, vide in aulis B⟨riani⟩ T⟨wyne⟩.

[6] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Aulae S. Georgii duae.'

[7] ⟨Marginal notes on fol. 76 b, referring to about here⟩ (*a*) 'Domus Hospitalorum hic, Twyne XXII 290; V 496; Twyne XXIII 93.' (*b*) 'et molendinum Chevalerar, V. 393; vide Twyne XXIII 72 (forte of the Knight Templars)' (*c*) 'duo messuagia Edmundi medici inter duos pontes, V 496.'

[8] Cygnea Cantio p. 105.

[9] ⟨Here follows a parenthesis marked for deletion, because interrupting the sentence:—⟩ 'an isle encompassing most part of S. Thomas' parish (vide in voce Osney in Latin copy) and the Abbey soe called.'

[10] liber Abendoniae qui incipit 'mons Abendoniae' fol. 126; Twyne XXIV 172, 308.

The members in generall contained within it are—(1) South Ousney where Osney Abbey stood, and containing most part of S. Thomas' parish;

(2) West Osney, beyond South Osney, whose medes belonged sometimes to Philipa Basset, countesse of Warwyke, as is elswhere said;

(3) and last of all, North Ousney or Rewley, togeather with St. Thomas' parish church, on the honor somtimes of S. Walery and before (as some think) of Walingford.

And all of them ⟨are⟩ encompassed with this little streame running under Bookbinders Bridge on the east, the river Eld on the west, and the branches of the river Isis on the north and south[1]. ⟨explicit fol. 76 b. line 34.⟩

⟨Hosary's Hall.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 86 a line 47.**⟩ Joining to Bookbinders Bridge on the left hand wee have a little old building of stone, representing at this time (especially in the fabrik of its windows) the shape and fashion of an hall. Of which I find mention in a charter[2] of Richard, the Abbat, and covent of Osney, 49 Henry III ⟨1265⟩, which they therin terme 'aula nostra quae aliquando fuit Willelmi Hosarii[3]' and which is contiguous to a certaine water underneath.

Herin, in the windows, as I have in my discourse of St. Frideswyde's Priory ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ shewed were the armes of Robert Doilly and of Osney Abbey, with severall monkish rebuses, as also venerable reliques of the effigies of King Divan ⟨*sic for* Didan⟩, Queen Safrida his wife, and S. Frideswyde their daughter[4]; but, being taken away, with leave from the tenant, by Bishop Bancroft for the great respect he bore to them about the year 1637[5] and set up in his new hall or chap⟨el⟩ at Cudesden, did when that new house was burned downe in the beginning of the late war, then perish.

[1] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'Vide B⟨rianum⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ in voce Ousney.' (*b*) 'And what tenements there were in Osney by the gift of Robert D'oilli see in Twyne XXIII p. 1.' (*c*) 'Whether or noe any of them stood between Quaking and Bookbinders Bridge.'

[2] in eodem thesaurario ⟨i. e. Aedis Xti⟩, vide Twyne XXIII 98. V 493, 494.

[3] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'When William Hosary lived, see Twyne XXIII 414.' (*b*) 'but that "aula nostra" must be the church hous, vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 125 et Twyne XXIII 98.' ⟨Note on an interleaf facing fol. 86 a:—⟩ 'Hosarius had a tenement on Waram; see a rentall of Osney which I have (1463) under my window, in S. George's parish.'

[4] ⟨Here followed but scored out:—⟩ 'whos cutts are to be' corrected from 'whos cutts I have.'

[5] ⟨'1637' is underlined for correction, and this interlinear note added:—⟩

⟨Small Bridge.⟩

Going hence forward, wee meet with another bridge of one arch, which I take to be that called 'Small Bridge.' For such a bridge it seems soe called here⟨a⟩bouts appears from certaine demands, etc. See the rest in Small Bridge among ⟨fol. 86 b.⟩ the bridges ⟨in Chap. XXII⟩.

⟨S. Helen's Hall.⟩

Now before I goe any farther I find an antient hall hereabouts, called sometimes S. Helen's Hall [1], and owned by the name of a hall in King John's time by Andrew Halegod, a burgesse of Oxon. But he selling it [2] in the beginning of Henry III to one Philip de Sta Helena [3], came then to be called St. Helen's Hall. Afterwards the said Philip gave it when Lawrence Wy was mayor and Adam Underwall and John Curcy were provosts of Oxon to the Hospitall of S. John Baptist [2], by the same name and limited 'inter abbatiam Osney et castrum Oxon.' But they when ⟨they⟩ had it cleerly in their possession did give grant and confirme it to one Nicholas Weston (Adam Fetiplace being then maior) to be held of them and conditionally that he should not leave sell or assigne it to the University, Jews, or any other religious place except their owne Hospitall. By which concession it might partly appeare that then it was denied the habitation for schollers and soe consequently relinqueshed by them.

Afterwards, I know not upon what account, this hall came to Osney [4], who demised it to schollers againe, and is to this day either within Christ Church or Dutton's [5] holding. ⟨explicit fol. 86 b line 16.⟩

⟨*The Hamel, still so called.*⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 76 b line 37.**⟩ On our right [6] hand of the said street leading to S. Thomas' parish church, wee have the way that sometimes conducted us to Osney Abbey, called 'the Hamel,' replenished with houses [7] and in former time with severall mechanicall professions belonging to that Abbey.

'twas standing there 1644 when Mr. Dugdale took it.'

[1] S. Helen's Hall V 210; 'juxta parvum pontem' 239, 241, 396, 452, 494, 497.

[2] ex munimentis coenobii Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti; vide Twyne XXIII p. 72 et 94.

[3] Philip de S. Helen, see the parchment roll of S. John Baptist's Hospitall which I have.

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'but see.'

[5] ⟨Notes on an interleaf facing fol. 85 b:—⟩ (*a*) 'There be 20 ho⟨l⟩dings or tenements in S. Thomas' parish that belong to the Duttons of Sherburne; they keep a court and claime stocks.' (*b*) 'all the houses from Bookbinders Bridg to the Holybush and forward on the right hand.'

[6] more correctly 'on our left hand.'

[7] ⟨Marginal note on fol. 76 b:—⟩

In the middle of which, a crosse of stone sometimes stood, with great veneration given therto:—viz., that when the custos of S. George's College was ushered by the schollers therof from Osney (of which he was alwaies a Canon) to the said College in winter time, as is elswhere ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ delivered, they were there to begin a psalme or hymne and soe sing before him to the College in the Castle even up to his chamber doore and there with all reverence commend him to God and his quiet rest.

⟨*Approach to Osney Abbey; now the west half of Osney Lane.*⟩

After wee have passed through the Hamel wee enter into a straight way leading sometimes to the gates of that venerable and magnificent structure or fabrick, Osney Abbey.

⟨Osney Abbey.⟩

Of which before I come to speak of its foundation, endowment, and history therof (the originall of their order being reserved for another place ⟨i. e. Chap. XXXI⟩) I shall deliver what I have to say concerning the occasion of its erection. Which, after this manner, follows:—⟨see in Chap. XXXI⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 76 b⟩.

⟨incipit **fol. 77 a.**⟩ The place wheron it had its scituation, though low, yet it was very pleasant both in respect... See the rest as it goe⟨s⟩ in my discours of Osney Abbey ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

I have now done with what soever I have to say of Osney Abbey [1].

⟨S. Thomas' parish Church.⟩

The next place to be spoken off is S. Thomas' parish church, standing before their (sometimes) gates. It was founded, etc. See the rest in S. Thomas' parish Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

⟨*Kingstocke; now Hollybush Row.*⟩

Leaving S. Thomas parish Church [2], at the east end therof wee

'St. Frideswyde's tenements in le Hamel V 500.' ⟨Marginal note on fol. 86 b:—⟩ Hamel, see in voce Hamel and tenements of St. Frideswyde's situated in the Hamel V 500, whether S. Frideswyde's tenements were not where her picture was?'—⟨see p. 316.⟩

[1] a bridge about Osney called pons 'longus'; Twyne XXIII. 1. I know not whether it may be on Botley causey. See Bridges ⟨in Chap. XXII⟩.

[2] ⟨In the first sketch this part is put very succinctly, fol. 86 b. lines 16–22:—⟩ 'Passing forward and leaving the Hamel which leadeth to the ruins of Osney wee come to S. Thomas' parish church, of which in its place. Then turning on the right hand to the Holybush appeareth opposite therto the causey leading to Binsey, North Hinxsey, and Botley upon which wee have these two bridges of note following, viz.' ⟨Folios 87 and 88 come in here.⟩

have the street[1] before us through which wee passed before to the Hamel and soe to Osney Abbey; and another on our left hand leading to Rewley. One of which (or at least another therabouts) was called the Kingstake or[2] Ringestock as it was in a roll[3] of the veiw of francpledge, 17 Elizabeth ⟨1575⟩, wherin one[4] is amerced for not paving before his garden lying in the Kingstocke in S. Thomas parish.

⟨Lands of the de S. Walerys.⟩

Herabouts also without doubt was the peice of ground containing two sellions which Thomas de S. Walerico gave[5] and confirmed in the beginning of Henry III or therabouts to the canons of Osney for the making a way at North Osney neare to the trench of the land of the said canons which Bernard his father gave them together with 'cum Roseo' which was betweene the ford called 'Were-Ford' and the said canons' land, the way extending it selfe from the said ford to the house which was sometimes Walter le lingedraper[6].

⟨Road to Botley, etc.; now The Seven Bridges Road or Botley Road.⟩

When wee are upon the way leading from S. Thomas' Church to Rewley Abbey (of which more anon), wee have before us[7] the causey leading to Binsey, North Hinxsey and Botley; and theron two bridges of note following.

⟨Osney Bridge.⟩

That is to say, first Osney Bridge[8], consisting of three stone arches and leading over a branch of Isis. As for the first builders or founders therof, I know not unlesse by the canons of Osney, etc. Vide cetera inter pontes ⟨in Chap. XXII⟩.

⟨Bulstake Bridge.⟩

Then follow concerning Bulstake Bridge. ⟨See in Chap. XXII⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 77 a line 30.⟩

⟨Road to Binsey.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 87 a line 1.**⟩ Returning from Bulstake Bridge to-

[1] whether or noe that street and the rest of S. Thomas parish was not those cottages spoken off in Twyne XXIII. 1.

[2] ⟨i. e. A Wood was unable to decide whether the initial letter was K or R, these two letters being sometimes practically indistinguishable.⟩

[3] in archivis Universitatis ⟨corrected from 'civitatis'⟩ vide in Kingstock.

[4] enquire wherabouts Henry Milward lived.

[5] registrum Ousney in thesaurario Aedis Xti fol. 31, 2, tit X. Vide in schedula soluta. vide V 375, 500.

[6] Harold's Well about Oseney V 401. Langneia vide V 579.

[7] ⟨Strictly speaking he should have said 'on our left hand.' The point he has come to is now the junction of Holly Bush Row with Park End Street, at the south-east corner of the frontage of the London and North-Western Railway Station.⟩

[8] ⟨The one rebuilt in 1888.⟩

wards Oxford, wee must turne on the left hand and take our course over the faire and fertile[1] meades to the village now called Binsey, as being within the liberties and suburbs ⟨of⟩ Oxon [and[2] in particular most if not all in North Gate Hundred.]

⟨Wyke Bridge.⟩

But neare the middle way therto wee goe over a woodden bridge made bow-fashion, called Wyke- or Wicke-Bridge.

⟨The Wyke.⟩

Neare which, on the other side of the river it runneth over, called .....[3], are remaining the traces or footsteps of a depopulated hamlet which wee in ancient records find to be termed by the name of the Wyke or Wicke. Soe called[4] probably (it being a Saxon word) from the turning, winding, or hollownesse of the banks of the river adjoyning; or els from 'wic,' another Saxon word, which signifies a dwelling-place or a village.

This place (Wyke), with Medley as I shall shew anon, was given by the burgesses of Oxon[5] to the Abbey of Osney within few yeares after their foundation[6]. But whether it had aedifices theron I cannot say, though in the raigne of Edward I it plainly appeares there were, viz., in a coroner's inqueast, wherin severall men of this place were summoned to make up a jury to enquire into the death of a person drowned heareabouts[7].

Here it was without doubt (give me leave to conjecture) that Thomas Wycke, a canon of Osney, tumbled out of his mother's wombe and received his first breath. What he was, his works, in those times he lived in, doth sufficiently testifye; 'poeta non inelegans, rhetor disertus' as one[8] hath, but above all an industrious historian not unequall to any in his time. He wrote a compendious chronicle from William the Conqueror to the year 1289[9], in which as I suppose he resigned up his last being; but his cronicle[10] was con-

[1] ⟨'luxurious' is written over and 'fertile' marked for deletion.⟩

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in the margin. A Wood seems to have hesitated whether to bring Binsey into the West or the North Suburbs.⟩

[3] ⟨blank in MS.⟩

[4] Soe Somner in voce Wyke et Dictionario Saxonico vide Antiq. Cant. p. 66.

[5] bring in Langney here, vide tit⟨ulum⟩ de pratis ⟨i. e. Chap. XXV⟩ ⟨see *supra* p. 38⟩ Langney in pratis, etc. V 579.

[6] Wicha V 401, vide in pratis.

[7] Two houses standing at Wyke in the memory of man.

[8] Pitseus de scriptoribus Angl. Aet.

[9] rather to annum 1290; for see Twyne XXII 86 in margine.

[10] ⟨edited in the Rolls Series in Annales Monastici Vol. IV. 'Chronicon vulgo dictum chronicon Thomae Wykes'

tinued by another of that house to the year 1292; and hath therin severall memorables of the foundation and continuance of Osney Abbey. He wrote also a catalogue of the abbates of that place; which togeather with the former I have seene, and made sufficient use of them in this present work. What else he wrot, the reader, if he please, may see more, and of his character, in Baleus[1].

⟨Binsey.⟩

From hence wee goe to the ancient village, encompassed with waters, called 'Binsey'[2]; though in the first dayes of the Saxons, 'Thornbury,' as the book of St. Frideswyde's attesteth[3]. But why it should be soe called was, as mine authour saith[4], from the bushinesse of the soil and for the multitude of divers kind of thorns; as Thorney, now Westmister, did (reported by Stow[5]) take its derivation. At what time it changed its name to Bensey, I have not seene[6].

[In ancient charters since the Conquest it is called Benseye and Bunsey; but especially by the first, as 'tis in the principall charter of the restoration of St. Frideswyde's Priory by King Henry I, 1122.

The name probably may seeme to arise from two Saxon[7] words 'Bene' and 'ea,' that is, 'the island of prayer,' here having bin (as I shall shew anon) great supplication to St. Frideswyde, and her well called S. Marg⟨aret's⟩ Well, and used in those ancient and superstitious times as a place or oracle for resolution of doubts and cure of wounds. But this I shall not averr, supposing it might be deduced from another originall.

1066–1289 by H. R. Luard. London, 1869, where see preface, pp. x, xi.⟩

[1] Cent. 4 p. 359 (357?).

[2] ⟨Here followed 'but in records stiled Bunsey and Benseye,' but these words were scored out when the undernoted addition was made to the text. There are the following notes on the interleaf which is mentioned *infra* in note 6 on this page :—

(*a*) 'Binsey, a little village in the West Suburbs of Oxon. The inhabitants are not freemen of the city by incorporation, but are contributory with the citizens in all taxes, even for shutting of the gates, etc.'

(*b*) 'Bensey mentioned in King Alfred's will (vide Asser p. 23) next after Bedwyn in Wilts.'

(*c*) 'prepositus Binsey, V 498.'

On another interleaf facing fol. 88b is this note :—'Binsey is in North Gate Hundred now, quare?'—À Wood being apparently unable to decide whether Binsey belonged to the *West* or to the *North* Suburbs of Oxford.⟩

[3] registrum magnum, p. 7.

[4] Twyne XXII 92.

[5] Survey of London, in Cornhill Ward.

[6] ⟨À Wood has added in the margin 'see the peice of paper on the other side,' referring to an interleaf, now inserted out of place between fol. 90b and 91a, which supplies the passage in the text which is enclosed in square brackets.⟩

[7] See Somnor's dictionary *in voce* 'ben.'

Whether not from 'bun' and 'ea,' i. e., 'island of reads'; for here 'tis knowne that the high plant called 'Lysimachea[1]' hath growne.

Whether not from 'bin' and 'eu,' 'within the water,' etc. See Somner, Antiq⟨uities of⟩ Cant⟨erbury⟩, p. 101. See also his dictionary in voce 'bin' and ⟨'bun'⟩.]

Of the village itselfe I can say little more than what I have mentioned in St. Frideswyde's Priory ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩, that is to say, that in the Saxons' times it did belong to King Didan, king of Oxford. But he, at the intreaty of his daughter S. Frideswyde, gave it[2] with all belonging therto to the Nunnery, since called S. Frideswyde's Priory, erected by him about the year 727. Which, togeather with other lands, was confirmed by the charters of severall kings and popes. 'Notandum,' saith their register[3] in ⟨a⟩nother place besides what is before quoted, 'quod praedium nuncupatum Bunseye cum hundredo et aliis libertatibus fuit de tempore quo Sancta Frydeswyda corpore vixit praedicto monasterio donatum; et postea per chartas regum et summorum pontificum aliorumque honorifice (ut superius patet) confirmatum.' Soe far their register, denoting to us as if it was then an hundred, [as[4] their originall charter[5]] likewise doth soe stile it. But finding nothing of that elswhere, I shall forbeare to speak further in that point.

Of its state and what it yeilded in the beginning of Edward I, an inquisition[6] before[7] remembred thus tells us: viz.—that the Prior of S. Frydeswyd's hath one hamlet which is called Bunsey in the suburbs of Oxon 'et[8] jacet pro dimidia hyda terrae' and the twenty-one tenants therof doe pay yearly for the said land x marcks. And besides hath adjoyning it a certaine meede, for which the tenants doe pay to the said priory also xx marks more; [which[9] meed, I suppose, may be the ile called Langney[10] which the Priory had of Hugh de Plugenio and Thomas Basset, tempore Henrici III, ut liber S. Frideswydae p. 73.] ⟨**fol. 87 b.**⟩ But because therin the said inquisition doth not speak of the customary dues belonging from

[1] ⟨'Lysimachia vulgaris'; see Druce's Flora of Oxfordshire (1886), pp. 242, 243.⟩

[2] registrum, ut supra, p. 7.

[3] registrum magnum S. Frideswidae in rubris litteris, vide Twyne XXIII 63.

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for 'as King Stephen in his confirmation charter.'⟩

[5] fol. 11 et 317; vide Twyne II p. 122.

[6] Twyne XXIII p. 5.

[7] ⟨See p. 284.⟩

[8] ⟨The Latin quotation is substituted for :—⟩ 'esteemed but half a hyde of land.'

[9] ⟨The words in square brackets are a later addition, chiefly in the margin.⟩

[10] ⟨See p. 320.⟩

hence to that Priory I shall insert them as they follow from their book[1]:—

'Hae sunt consuetudines et opera rusticorum de Bunsey; viz.— prata de preostoit falcare et levare cum uno operario per diem, bini et bini foenum cariare cum uno homine a festo Nativitatis S. Johannis Baptistae ⟨24 June⟩ usque ad festum S. Michaelis ⟨29 Sept.⟩, ter per ebdomadam operari cum operario praeter tres precarias autumnales sant Langafol, Ingafol, Chirchset[2], et Colcestre. In generationibus suis et bonis mobilibus et aliis consuetudinibus conditiones tenent aliorum rusticorum; et puer ultimo natus post antecessorum suorum terram eorum a dominis emptam intrat et eam occupat.' Soe far, from their book, of this place.

What else I have to say of it is that it continued as a mannor belonging to that Priory, from the first till the dissolution therof. And then it was, as most of the lands belonging to the same monastery, co⟨n⟩veyed to their successors in the same habitation, viz. the Deane and canons of Card⟨inal⟩ Wolsey's College, being then worth beyond all reprises 18£ per annum[3]. And after the dissolution of that also, to the present foundation of King ⟨Henry⟩ the VIII of Christ Church, who are to this day the lords therof.

⟨Binsey Church.⟩

Leaving Binsey towne and going about a quarter of a mile north-west-ward from it, wee come to the forlorne and naked[4] chappel belonging therto. It was, as I have in my discourse of S. Frideswyde ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ already said, built by her to the honor of S. Margaret about the year 730, being almost 350 ⟨years⟩ before the Norman Conquest, etc. See the rest in Binsey Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

⟨S. Margaret's Well.⟩

At the west end of this chappel, about three yards distant, is the well or spring, antiently and to this day called S. Margaret's Well, being the very same that she, as I have elswhere said also ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩, by her prayers at the building of[5] the chapple opened. Of which heare a certaine old English poet, who in the life of St. Frideswyde in

[1] registrum magnum ut prius fol. 73; Twyne XXIII 63; A. W. 22. Compare it with another copy, Twyne III 110, 2.

[2] Mention of Chirichseth in Twyne XXIV 648.

[3] See a paper before Christ Church. Vide catalogum canonicorum Aedis Xti quem habui a Magistro Washb⟨urne⟩.

[4] 'naked' is scored out.

[5] ⟨'Of' (at the beginning of a line) is scored through and 'S. Fridesw⟨yde⟩' substituted for it, but the correction is clearly intended for 'she' *supra* which begins the preceding line.⟩

the legend of English saints, speaking of her various fortunes and of her passage from Bampton to this place (as I have before ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXXI⟩ shewed in her life) saith thus[1]:—

'Ther fer with her felauis[2] . she be laft ther
And to serve Jhesu Christ . a chapel leet arere[3]
Ther as is yit a fayr cort . and a cherche fayr and swete
Arerid in the honour . of her and Seynt Margrete
As this mayde wonyd[4] ther . in holy lyf and clene
The maydenes that were with her . gone hem ofte be mene[5]
That water was sum del to fer . hem ofte for smale dede
And cride on Seynt Friswid that . she schold hem therof rede[6]
This mayde Seint Friswid . bad our lordis sonde
That he water thorw his gras . hem sente ner honde
So sprong ther up a welle . cler inowf[7] and clene
That fond hem water inowf . tho dorst hem nougt be mene
That beside the cherche is yit[8] . in the west syde
That mony a mon hath bote do . and that men seggeth wide[9].'

To this well also and her image and certaine reliques in the chapple did the people come on pilgrimage with as great devotion to ease their burdened soules and obtaine resolutions of their doubts, as they would to an oracle[10]. And here also, when those maimed and unsound folke had bin cured either by bathing in, or drinking of, this water, hang up their crutches as a speciall memorandum of their cured greifs. For which end and purpose there were severall preists that inhabited here appointed by the Prior of S. Frideswide's purposely to confess and absolve those pilgrims[11].

[1] ex lib. MS. bibliothecae Bodl. Cod. ⟨supra⟩ Art. num. 72 ⟨*now* Bodl. MS. 779⟩ fol. 281 b ⟨lines 18–32⟩. ⟨The verbal notes are supplied by A. Wood.⟩

[2] fellowes.

[3] raise.

[4] lived.

[5] bemone.

[6] rid.

[7] enough.

[8] 'hit' in MS.

[9] ⟨The quotation is on an inserted slip facing fol. 87 b. On this slip are also the following notes :—

(*a*) 'Over St. Marg⟨aret's⟩ Well was a covering of stone and theron on the front the picture of St. Margaret (or perhaps of St. Frideswyde), pulled downe by Alderman Sayre of Oxon, a little before the late war, anno 1639.'

(*b*) 'A bridge there was at Seckuorth which led over the river to Binsey, a token of which and the ruins of Seckuorth are the stones ploughed up, and those lying in great abundance in the river.' ⟨The ruins of this bridge are still seen in the water, 1888.⟩

(*c*) 'House with arched windowes and arched dore, joyning to Binsey Chap⟨el⟩, pulled downe July 1678 by wid⟨ow⟩ Fyfeild to sell or save reparation.' 'Shee pluckd it downe, as 'tis said, to prevent beggars lying ther.'

(*d*) 'See more in the book of miracles of St. Frideswyde for miracles done here at S. Margaret's Well.'

[10] vide librum MS. de miraculis S. Frideswydae bibl. Bodl.

[11] Near to this place it was that the lady Edyne of Wynton, the widdow of Sir William Lancelot, knight, had a vision; see Twyne XXI. 199. Perhaps

⟨Seckworth, now (?) Seacourt.⟩

If I should tell you of the enriching of a towne herabouts by the continuall resort to this place, you would perhaps scarce beleive me; and yet it is a constant tradition among the good people here. The towne that I meane, though now not one stone of it is to be seen, was Seckworth[1] on the other side of the river in Berks, distant hence on the south-western[2] side half a quarter of a mile or therabouts.

Therin hath bin also 24 inns and alehouses to entertaine the multitude that came thither for the sake of this well, according to the same tradition. But of them if ever there were soe many, were certainly more to entertaine passengers and travellers then for that purpose; being then a thorough fare towne from Einsham and the westerne parts to Oxon (long before the other way by Botley was thought upon), having a bridge[3] formerly over the river running by it.

⟨King Donny and his fort.⟩

At the same towne likewise[4] (give me leave to make a digression) was in the Saxons' times, as the rude vogue here runneth, a house or habitation of a king called Donny; and part of whose fort there also built of stone was thrown downe or sunk in the river running therby; and the like.

All which, you'l say, comming from the mouths of rusticks, may be accounted noe truer then the tales of Robin Hood and Little John. But, however, such constant tradition from each other among them may have somthing in the bottome therof of truth, though much of it lost by ⟨**fol. 88 a**⟩ the longinquity of time since acted; as indeed this, wee have here laid downe, hath.

she frequented this place out of devotion to S. Frideswyde, and not unlikely received her vision here.

[1] Let this discours about Godstow come in after discours of Seckworth. Godstow a bow-shoot from Binsey. ⟨This is clearly a metaphor; Godstow Nunnery is about a mile from Binsey Church and Godstow Village is about two miles distant from Binsey Village.⟩ ⟨On an inserted slip now facing fol. 88 b. are some jottings about Godstow which may be placed here:—⟩

(1) 'A dialogue of Dives and Pauper printed at London 1493. In precept. 6 cap. 14 is the story of Rosamund being beried and entombed at Godstow. Mr. Lloyd of Wadham hath the boke, and so hath my brother Kit. Vide Dr. Plot's book.

(2) Of Godstow and Binsey see Dr. ⟨Leonard⟩ Hutten of Ox⟨ford⟩ which I have p. 86, 87. ⟨See the treatise reprinted in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, (1886), where the passage referred to is found on p. 84.⟩

(3) 'See in the foundation charter of Godstow wher 'tis said that Robert de Witham gave terram de Medley and Vinc⟨ent⟩ his son confirmed it.

[2] ⟨'S. W' substituted for 'southerne.'⟩

[3] ⟨See note 9 (*b*), p. 324.⟩

[4] vide Twyne XXII 180 in margine.

⟨King Offa and the Danes.⟩

For it must be knowne that herabout this depopulated towne, or at least within a quarter of a mile of it, King Offa (who began to raigne over the Mercians A.⟨D.⟩ 758) built a castle[1] (as I have elswhere[2] said) for his owne defence when that terrible warre was betweene him Kenulphus, king of ⟨the⟩ West Saxons—(which was the cause of dispersing the nuns at Witham[3] and here at Binsey in times of their repose.)

And then probably this towne of Seckworth standing on the river parting the Dobuni and Attrabatii might then be possessed and held by some of his cheiftanes and make it either a place of habitation or defence, as standing on the frontiers of those dominions. But that I shall not stand to aver.

It is not unknowne but that great store of Daneworth[4] and walwort[5] groweth at this place, being testimonies embraced[6] by most of the effusion of men's blood (and particularly of Danes' blood) whersoever great quantity of it growes. Rossus[7], the Warwick antiquary, doth verily approve of it and saith that in severall places about Warwick where have bin fought the battles between the Danes and English[8], have sprung the said herb. 'Videre etiam possumus,' saith he, 'ad oculum in villagiis juxta Warwicum ubi circa innumeri populi erant trucidati, ex sanguine hominum ibi interfectorum herbam ebuli (i.e., walwort) abundanter crescere quae ex effusione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit.' Thus he. And, without doubt, severall have bin the skirmishes at this castle, which the Danes there made when they ran over this country.

⟨Dane Court.⟩

A memory of them (if I may be so bold to conjecture) is left behind them in the name of an ancient farme or hamlett, within a quarter of a mile or therabouts of this place, called to this day Danecourt[9],

[1] liber Abendon, cap. 13; vide Twyne XXII p. 168.

[2] ⟨See p. 236.⟩

[3] ⟨Note on the interleaf facing fol. 88a :—⟩ Nuns translated themselves to Wytham, vide English Camden p. 280.

[4] ⟨Sambucus Ebulus, 'Danewort' or dwarf-elder; see Druce's Flora of Oxfordshire, pp. 146, 147.⟩

[5] ⟨Wallwort is only an alternative name for Danewort, see infra; and see in William How's Phytologia Britannica, London, 1650.⟩

[6] ⟨'embraced' substituted for 'approved.'⟩

[7] Johannes Rossus de regibus MS.; Twyne XXII 180.

[8] ⟨'English' substituted for 'Saxons.'⟩

[9] ⟨Note on the interleaf facing fol. 88a :—⟩ 'You may say that Danecort was according to the vulgar so called, but yet the true denomination out ⟨? ought⟩ to take place.' ⟨Notes on the margin of fol. 88a, rejecting the form 'Dane court' and the derivation 'curia Danorum' :—⟩ (*a*) 'This is the

'curia Danorum,' where probably the cheif leiger or residence of the Danes was kept when the said castle was beseiged.

But from hence I shall proceed, and descend a little lower[1].

⟨Later history of Seckworth.⟩

As concerning therfore this towne somtimes of Seckworth, which was soe great a reception for pilgrims to the said well, it with Henxey and Wytham were given to Abendon Abbey in the Saxons' times. But when that Abbey was much destroyed by the often incursions of the Danes, they were confirmed by King Kenulphus, about the year 821[2]. As also by King Eadwy about the year 959[3]. In whose charter Henxsey is written 'Hengestesige' (that is, 'a path' or way 'on the side of a hill'); and Seckworth, 'Seouecanwrda.' But by the charter of King Edgar[4], dated 968, by which he confirmeth to the same Abbey Cumnor ('rus 30 cassatorum,' as he stiles it); then this place of Seckworth (being numbred with Wytham, Henxey, and Eaton as members belonging to Cumnor) is wrot 'Seouecurt,' and in other charters till the Norman Conquest 'Suvecord,' meaning without doubt 'curia Seovi' or 'Seveci,' the court or habitation[5] of some noble or royall person of the Saxon race soe called.

At or about the times of the Norman Conquest, it was held of Abyngton Abbey by one Anskillus stiled 'miles[6]'; who, besides this, held also Spareshol⟨t⟩, part of Baieworth, and one hide at Marcham (all three in Barks). But afterwards falling into [great[7] displeasure with the king], pined away by torture in prison and forfeited all his lands, insomuch that his son William was also disinherited and the lands dispersed and given away. His wife's name was Ansfreda, and her dowry or joynter lay at Baieworth; but she by often resorting to the court about the sure obtaining of it, at length became concubine to Henry, Earle of .....[8] (who afterwards was King Henry I[9]) to

common report but false.' (*b*) ''tis now called Dencourt and Den signifies locus nimis silvestris asper et incultus porcisque pascendis aptus. Liber annotationum p. 50.'

[1] ⟨'lower' i.e. to later dates in order of time.⟩

[2] liber Abbendon, cap. 23, sed vide Angl. Monast. ⟨Vol. I.⟩ p. 100.

[3] ex libro altero Abbendon qui sic incipit 'mons Abendoniae' fol. 111; Twyne XXIV 171.

[4] ex illo libro qui sic incipit '.... lam inhabitantibus'; vide Twyne XXII. 180.

[5] ⟨Note on the interleaf facing fol. 88a:—⟩ Of Sevecus, a pagan, from whence Sewkesham afterwards Abendon without doubt. See collecta ex rotulis cron. Abendon.

[6] ex illo altero libro fol. 136 et 140.

[7] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for 'the great displeasure of King Henry I.' See infra note 9.⟩

[8] ⟨blank in MS.⟩

[9] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'certainly it cannot be Henry I, see Twyne XXIV 172, Twyne XXII 177.' (*b*) 'Yes, 'tis. See Speed in Henry I's issue.'

whome also she bore a son called Richard. Soe that by that means she held Baieworth surely. Her owne son William, son of Anskillus, matched also with the sister of one Simon (then steward to the king) and neice to Abbat Faritius of Abingdon. Soe that by that means he held this place at Seckworth and the hide at Marcham; and, after his mother's death, Baieworth also, wherunto belonged Langford Mill, standing then at the South Bridge of Oxford.

After Ankillus in this lordship succeded his son William; who (as I guess) wrote his s⟨u⟩rname 'de Sevecurda,' for such an one I find here in the raigne of Henry I[1]. He it was, as it appears[2], ⟨who⟩ gave to Godstow Nunery at its first foundation (1138) the tithes of his two mills here at Seckworth, as also five acres of meadow-ground neare them called 'Heaheite.'

After him followed Robert Sekeworth, or (as he was then written) de Seuekworth; without doubt son to the said William. He [following[3] the charitable steps of his father,] gave to the Nunnery of Stodley[4], com. Oxon., at its foundation about the year 1170, the church of Seckworth with all its appurtenances, as also an acre of land in the same mannor called 'Northsutore' and the feeding of three beasts in his cheif pasture.

To him succeded William Seckworth his son, stiled 'miles et dominus de Seckworth,' who[5] gave to that Nunnery a meadow here of five acres of land called 'Welistddesham,' besides the feeding of severall ⟨**fol. 88 b**⟩ cattle, and the confirmation of divers gifts of his father to that place.

After him followed another William, stiled as his father was 'miles et dominus de Seckworth'; who[6], being a benefactor also to that Nunnery, confirmed the gifts both of his father and his owne sister Dionis to that Nunnery, about the year 1266.

Soe far I find from sure record. What else of that name succeded, I have not as yet seen.

⟨Building over S. Margaret's Well.⟩

From hence as an extreeme digression, wee must returne to the well at Binsey Church againe, which wee find almost to the last frequented by superstitious people, and especially about 100 years before the

[1] Vide Twyne XXII 177.

[2] ex libro Godstow fol. 6; Twyne XXIV fol. 234.

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are, substituted for :—'as his father was to Godstow, was a b⟨enefactor to Stodley⟩.⟩

[4] liber coenobii Stodley in chartis de Seckworth; vide Twyne XXIV 647.

[5] ibid.; vide Twyne XXIV 648.

[6] ibid.

dessolution. Soe much that they were forced to enclose it (as in old time before, they had defended it) with a little house of stone over it with a lock and a dore to it. But all decaying and going much to ruine, at the suppression of St. Frideswyde's Priory was at last (I meane, the little house), about 25 years agoe[1], pulled downe and quite taken away. Soe that now being overgrowne with nettles and other weeds, and harbouring froggs snails and vermin, scarce owneth the name of a well[2]; noe more then the old and small building[3] joyning to the north side of the chapple doth (as formerly it did) a court[4].

⟨Medley.⟩

Having now done with Binsey and that which belongs therunto, wee must for Oxon againe. As wee goe hence therfore towards the Wyke and Wyke Bridge before mentioned, wee have on our left hand a hamlett or farme called Medley[5]; in ancient writings stiled Middleheit, because standing between Creppleheit and Fenyheit, and neare Portmansheyt (now Port-Medow). In other writing about the same time also it is writt 'Middeney,' as standing (as indeed it doth) togeather with those heits (Crepleheit and Fenyheit) between waters and in an isle.

This place, with severall other medes herabouts, did anciently and before the Norman Conquest belong to the burgesses of Oxon, by the grant and concession of divers kings. But when King Stephen, upon some displeasure (as 'tis thought) with the monks of St. Frideswyde's as taking part with Empress Maud, had taken away by his

[1] ⟨See note 9 (*a*), page 324.⟩

[2] ⟨The well is now in better condition. When I visited it on 25th Oct. 1887, the churchyard was tidily fenced and very neatly kept. At the well, a descent of some five steps brought one to an arched vault, beneath which, in the centre of the flooring was a round basin containing the water of the well, the surface of the water being about six feet below the present level of the ground. On the wall above the arch was this inscription :—

'S. Margaret's Well.
S. Margaretae fontem, precibus S. Frideswidae (ut fertur) concessum, inquinatum diu obrutumque in usum revocavit T. J. Prout, Aed. Xti alumnus, Vicarius, A. S. MDCCCLXXIV.'

Beyond the Church the road, formerly the high-road from Oxford to Einsham, ends in a footpath, guarded by the usual intolerant threats of prosecution against the wayfaring men therein.

At a later visit on 24th Nov. 1887, I found the water at a higher level. It had over-flowed the basin, and filled the open space about it to the top of the lowest step.⟩

⟨At the time of the restoration of this well, an Oxford wit, having regard to its proximity to the Church suggested for an inscription :—

Ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ.
When you open your pew-door,
This may comfort supply
Should the sermon be dry.⟩

[3] ⟨See note 9 (*c*), page 324.⟩

[4] ⟨See the verses on p. 324.⟩

[5] Medley, insula mediamnis, scilicet in medio Isidis sita.

breive their stalls and priviledges of market[1] that they had in the city and suburbs of Oxon (as I have in the market ⟨i.e. in Chap. XXVI⟩ shewed) and had given them to the burgesses of Oxon; then they, the said burgesses, by the king's instinct, did, in consideration for the profit therof (because that from thence[2] a burning light was to be mayntained in St. Frideswyde's Church, which to take away was in those dayes a great 'piaculum'), give this island of Medley with Creppleheit and Fenyheit to them. But within few years after, when Robert Canutus, the Priour of that place, was at Rome in relation to the obtaining[3] of severall lands belonging to his house which was at that time in controversy; then was this place of Medley (I know not upon what account) taken away from them[4], and severall of their lands and liberties imbezelled and lost. Soe that this comming into the hands of the city againe (perhaps upon another displeasure), and severall sutes in law hapning between them and the Priory for this place or the stalls ⟨in the market⟩ or both, it was at length agreed that they the said monks or canons of S. Frideswyde's should receive half a mark of silver per annum for it from the hands of the Abbat and covent of Osney[5] to whome the burgesses had given it.

Now upon what accou⟨n⟩t it came to passe that Osney obtained it you shall heare. About the year 1144, severall commotions hapning betweene the schollers and burgesses of Oxon (when the said Robert, Prior of St. Frideswyde's and Canc⟨ellor⟩ of the University was, as it should seeme at Roome), it soe fell out that the burgesses, being to hard for them, hung[6] severall of them up that were not guilty of any

[1] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 16; vide Twyne XXII p. 283.

[2] ⟨i. e. from the profits of the market. The meaning is:—The city accepted the gift of the market-privileges which Stephen had taken from S. Frideswyde's; but finding that from the profits of the market a light in the Church was maintained, they gave these meadows for the maintenance of that light.⟩

[3] ⟨'obtaining' in its Latin sense = retaining.⟩

[4] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 19; Twyne III. 96.

[5] liber Osney fol. 32 in thesaurario Aedis Xti.

[6] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ How can this be in anno 1144, seing the 'suspensio clericorum' was anno 1209; vide Twyne XXII 80, 340? ⟨On a slip inserted between fol. 88b and fol. 89a A Wood gives a number of notes, some of which touch on this irreconcilability of the dates given here:—⟩

'Chartae de Medley vel Middleheit.

(whether Mideit or Middleheyt and Medley are not different, vide chartam ex libro S. Frideswydae 35.)

Twyne XXII 283. (vide notas Briani Twyne "S" ubi est bulla Nicolai Tusculani) King Stephen grants S. Frideswyde's Priory Medley which the burgesses had given them in exchange for their stalls etc. (teste R⟨ogero⟩, episcopo Sarum) which by the King's breif they had taken away.

Twyne XXII ibid. the "recognitio" (recognisance) of King Stephen to the canons of it.

Twyne XXII ibid. the burgesses of Oxon their recognisance of it.

See the same charters in Twyne III

commotion. Which being much resented by the Pope, King, and Bishop; had severall penalties and repentances laid upon them for the said inexecrable crimes. To remove and mitigate which, therfore, they thought the safest ⟨way⟩ was by obtain⟨ing⟩[1] the prayers of religious people for their soules to God in their behalf[2]. Wherfore they bestowed it with the Wyke on Osney Abbey for that purpose. 'Memorandum,' saith their leiger book[3] 'quod habemus insulam de Middleye cum Wyka et aliis pertinentiis ex dono burgensium Oxon, reddendo eis pro dono et warrantizatione unam marcam argenti quam quidam marcam dicti burgenses assignaverunt Prioratui S. Frideswythe per manus nostras solvendam pro poenitentia eis injuncta pro morte clericorum quondam suspensorum ab eisdem.' Soe far that note. But therin though 'tis said they were to pay a marke for it, yet at first it was but half a marke; then, 8*s*; then againe, in consideration of other matters, a mark ⟨explicit fol. 88 b; the next few lines of text placed in square brackets are on an insertion facing it⟩ [againe, as appears from severall compositions. The burgesses it seems 'de communitate civitatis et de gilda mercatorum' (ut in libro Osney p. . . .; Twyne XXII 291) had before let it 'in perpetuum feudum' to William de Cheneto, their alderman (the same then, as mayor now). But he (upon their desire) resigned his full interest therin, conditionally that (in exchange for that) the tithes of his mills by the Castle should be forgiven (Twyne XXII 291).

After which the said canons of Osney, having it surely in their possession, built a very faire house theron with a little oratory or

94, 95, 96. See these charters with others relating therto in libro mercatus p. 94, 95, 96, et p. 125b, 126.

Middleheit et redditus Twyne XXIII 258; V 403; V 383, 404; Twyne III 95.

Certainly this "suspensio clericorum" was anno 1209, see in indice pro eodem anno. Vide librum conflictuum p. 13, of the money paid by Osney and S. Frideswyde's to the University by the towne through the hands of S. Frideswyde's and Osney; and soe perhaps they may give this land to them for the payment of the said money.

In Twyne XXI 713 'tis said 'twas paid by Einsham Abbey. Look in my collections from Ousney register in sheets which I have, of Medley and Middleheit.

Middleit F. p. 10, 11; Middeney V 402; Twyne XXII 291; V 404. Twyne XXII 340 Medley given by the towne to Osney, et 339.

Ther is, I confesse, great confusion in these charters, and I know not how to make up the full story from thence, viz. who ⟨? how⟩ this place of Medley came to S. Frideswyde's, and how 'twas taken away from ⟨them⟩, and how it came to Osney, and the like. But I hope in reading of other charters concerning the market and S. Frideswyde's Fayre I shall find out the truth of the buisness.'

'heit' signifies an 'island' see my English Camden p. 360.

[1] ⟨Written 'to obtaine' and 'to' changed to 'by.'⟩

[2] ibid. ⟨liber Osney⟩ ut supra, p. . . .

[3] which according to the chronicle of Osney was given, anno 1147.

chap⟨el⟩ therin; and made it serve as a retiring place up the water for the Abbat, and (as I think) a cell or place sometimes of punishment for the monks. Which continued soe till the dissolution of that place[1].

Afterwards it, with all the lands of that Abbey, were by King Henry VIII setled on his new erected Cathedrall of Christ Church in Oxon, who are to this time the lords of it.

⟨Rewley Abbey.⟩

Returning now from Medley to Botley[2] causey againe, and soe to Oxon to the Holy Bush, wee turne on the left hand to the gate of Rewley Abbey,] ⟨explicit the slip mentioned *supra*; incipit **fol. 77 a line 38**⟩ situated with the Abbey it self in North Osney.

Concerning the derivation of its name[3] (which in Latine evidences is divers times written 'locus regalis,' 'the King's place'), seemeth to have bin compounded of two Saxon words:—viz., 'rhe' or 'rhie' which signifies a water or river, and 'ley' or 'lege,' 'locus,'—being 'a place' (as indeed it is) 'encompassed with water.' The name therof 'Reley' ⟨is⟩ also written in evidences.

It was sometimes seated within a pleasant grove and environed with clear streames, etc. Vide cetera in Rewley ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

⟨*Rewley Lane, now Hythe-Bridge Street.*⟩

From Rewley wee goe over a pitched or paved way to Hith Bridge, which, in our grandfathers' dayes and after, was a hollow[4] way, and through the middle of which the water[5] ⟨**fol. 77 b**⟩ at Rewley Gate ran to the streame under the bridg called Little Hith Bridge.

This place I find in a will dated 1580 to be called Ruly Lane[6], it having had divers houses on the south sid therof, as they continued till about A.⟨D⟩. 1652 when a fire then consumed them.

[1] ⟨Notes on the slip mentioned supra:—⟩ Medley was a pretty little farme and a place of retirement for the Abbat and monks. Their was a pretty little oratory where service was performed by the Abbot's chapleyn. Over the dore is yet the armes of Oseney, viz., two bendletts and St Georg's armes cut in stone; and 'twas and is yet in one of the lower ruines ⟨? rooms⟩ (which was the oratory) over one of windows cut in stone that looketh southward.

[2] ⟨Marginal note on fol. 86b:—⟩ 'Oxfords⟨hire⟩ and Berks⟨hire⟩ parts at Botley Mill.'

[3] 'Ruly' ab 'ezie' vel 'eze,' Saxonicè insulam significante.

[4] ⟨i.e. a road not raised on a causeway, but running along the ordinary level of the ground.⟩

[5] ⟨Agas' map shows a stream from Rewly Gate running along side this lane on the north side of it; this must be the 'water' referred to.⟩

[6] Ruley Lane V 581; via apud North Osney V 500.

⟨Warham-Bank[1], now Fisher Row.⟩

At the end of the said way and betweene the streams running under the said bridg ⟨i.e. Little Hythe Bridge⟩ and Hith Bridge, is a long peice of ground wheron boates are unloaded that come to Oxon downe the river Isis.

The one peice therof on our right hand betweene High Bridg and the lock by Fishers Rew is called 'Weyre-ham-' or 'Warham-Bank'; being all now that retaineth that name, wheras before Fisher's Rew and those houses from Quaking to New Bridge ⟨were⟩ called the Weyre Ham.

This peice it seems, with the other portion of land ⟨now called Upper Fisher Row⟩ on the north side of High Bridge reaching up to the lock[2] on this side of Rewley Garden[3], did without doubt belong to the D'oillyes within short space after the Norman Conquest. But how from them it came to the king, whether 'per les forfeitures des Normans,' 'tis not in readinesse to produce[4]. Within four years after the foundation of Rewley Abbey, the monks therof were earnest suters to the king (then Edward I) that he would be pleased to bestow it upon them and become a benefactor to their Abbey. But he, not knowing whether it might be praejudiciall to him or any other else if they were lords therof, caused his breif ⟨MS. 'Berif'⟩ to be sent out to one Ralf de Werners (Weruers) that an inquisition should be made by the oaths of divers honest men, how much the said plotts of ground on the north and south side of Hith Bridge did containe in length and brea⟨d⟩th; what it was worth; and whether it would be injurious (as is before said) to any, if it were granted to them; and the like.

Upon which an inquisition was made by severall sufficient burgesses of Oxon concerning it. Wherin they reported that one part of the said ground, which was on the north side of Hith Bridge, containeth 21 perches in length and four perches and an half in breadth; and is worth noe more than[5] what will maintaine the weyre theron; and it belongeth to the King's mill at the Castle, half of which mill the Queen Mother holdeth and the other half belongeth to the burgesses

[1] ⟨The meaning of the following paragraphs can best be explained by an examination of the branches of the river, the islands, and the bridges, in Loggan's map (1675). In modern Oxford the character of the ground is hidden by the number and the size of the buildings erected here.⟩

[2] In some of Christ Church modern rent rolls Lock Bridge is called Warham Bridge.

[3] Twyne XXIII 419 insula juxta High Bridg pertinet ad Rewley.

[4] if you think this might be prejudiciall to any (?), omitt it.

[5] ⟨MS. 'that.'⟩

of Oxon towards their discharging of their fee-farme. And if soe be the king would ⟨give⟩ it to the said monks, it would not be to his or to the dammage of any else, soe long as they kept the weyre theron shut; but if ⟨they⟩ kept it open, it would be to his dammage £20 per annum, because of the Castle Mill.

Then as for the other part on the south side, they said, ⟨it⟩ contained[1] in length 28 perches and in breadth two and an halfe; and worth by the yeare xs; and belongeth to the said mills, which also (as the other part) belongeth half therof to the Queen Mother and the other half to the burgesses as in aid of their fee-farme by King John. And furthermore, they said that if he granted the said portion of ground to the monks in perpetuum, it would be to his dammage in respect of his meeds £20 and of his mills £20. And the reason was,—the kepers and renters of them could not have libertie to open and shut the weyr or lock theron, when an inundation or drought hapned. Also they said that it would be to the dammage of the Abbat of Osney, the burgesses of Oxon, the Black Fryers, the Abbesse of Godstow, and the Prior of S. Frideswyde's,—£100; and to the dammage of all that had pasture and meedes ⟨**fol. 78 a**⟩ neare to the Thamis from the said mill at the Castle even to Cricklade, £400 and more. Soe farre, in breif, the said returne of the inquisition.

Wherupon the king, upon these considerations, gave the said monks only (as it should seem) that part of the ground on the north side of High Bridge; for which they obleiged themselves to keepe the weyre theron alwaies shut[2];—which weyre, as 'tis there said, joyned to their coemitery which the reverend father in God Robert, bishop of Bath and Wells, dedicated.

⟨Hythe Bridge.⟩

Joining to the said peice of ground is Hithe Bridge[3], commonly called High Bridge, leading from Botley causey and Rewley and other parts adjacent into Thames ⟨now George⟩ Street by the north wall of the city and soe to North Gate. Why it hath bin and is now soe called, etc. Vide cetera in Bridges ⟨in Chap. XXII⟩.

Soe far may be said of Hith Bridg and the West Suburbs.

[1] certainly by this measure it should reach to New Bridge. Enquire how much a perch is, and measure it.

[2] I remember I have seen somewhere that they were presented for opening it sometimes.

[3] ⟨In the first draft on fol. 86 b :—⟩ 'Passing thence wee come to Hithe Bridge, on the westerne or north-westerne side of the city, leading to Thames Street and Broken-Heys and soe to the North Gate of the city.' ⟨There is also a marginal note there :—⟩ 'Speak here of the way leading to Hinxsey, ut in Twyne XXIII 80, vide in bridges.'

⟨CHAPTER XIX.⟩

North Suburbs.

After[1] our departure thence wee enter into the North Suburbs and perticularly in North-Gate Hundred, of which before I say anything of the members therin contained, I shall deliver what I have excerpted from record in generall therof. ⟨explicit fol. 78 a, line 19.⟩

⟨North-Gate Hundred; Bullingdon Hundred; Headington Manor.⟩

⟨incipit **fol. 86 b, line 32.**⟩ At what time that most prudent king, King Alfred (the famous and worthy restorer of our University and city) devided[2] all England into countyes, and those againe into centuries or hundreds, and those also into tithings; then was this peice of ground (with the appurtenances belonging therto) soe distinguished and divided and the rolls therof put by themselves in the tower of London, though John Speed in his map maketh noe mention of it but putteth ⟨MS. 'putted'⟩ it (togeather with the city of Oxon) in Wotton Hundred.

By whome this hundred was then owned, it doth not appeare; unless you'l say the University, to whome all Beaumonts (being the cheif part of this hundred) did at their translation from Greeklade pertaine.

But evident it is that it did belong to good King Ethelred, who (as our ancient books tells us) was lord of the mannor of Hedington, and soe, by consequence, of this and Bolendon Hundred.

From him finding noe probability of its passage[3], I shall descend to the times after the Norman Conquest, and speak according to an inquisition[4] taken at Oxon, 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩; which of its convey-

[1] ⟨In the first draft:—⟩ 'When wee are arrived over this bridge next to the city by Broken-Hayes, wee are in the liberties of North-Gate Hundred.'

[2] See ⟨how⟩ our ancestors divided their lands ex collect. ex libro annotationum C, vide under the window.

[3] ⟨i.e. being unable to indicate with any probability its successive owners.⟩

[4] inquisitio de Hundredo de Bolendon, 7 Edwardi I ⟨1279⟩, in turri London; vide Twyne II p. 43.

ance from the king's hands, and of its devision, and how bestowed, speaketh partly thus:—

The mannor of Hedington with its hamletts and all appurtenances is of the ancient dominion of the crowne of our lord the king, and is held 'in capite' of him for £20, to be paid at two termes in the year (viz. at the Passover, £10; and at the feast of S. Michael, £10 more) into the king's exchecquer. And Hugo de Plessets[1] is now the feodal lord therof, because that he is to be responsible to him for one knight's fee when scutage is required or needfull, or when ⟨? and because⟩ he is to goe with the king in the host to battle, and to serve him for the space of 40 dayes at his owne proper charges but if more then at the king's charges ⟨explicit fol. 86 b[2], incipit **fol. 89 a**⟩. Furthermore this mannor of Hedington hath many liberties in it self; viz., the veiw of frankpledge in the king's court and the Hundred of Bolendon and the Hundred without the North Gate of Oxon which also belongeth to this mannor, 'et tenetur Hundredum de Bolendon de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas[3]. Habet etiam emandas assisae fractae tam panis quam servisiae ⟨cervisiae⟩ tam in manerio quam in hundredo, et emendas clamoris levati et sanguinis effusi[4], salvis placitis coronae, tam in manerio quam in hundredo.' Also he hath all 'vayva' of whatsoever kind of bread corne, and all measures signed with his owne seal as well in the hundred as in the mannor, ⟨and⟩ judgment of a robber taken in the said hundred.

Also Hugh de Plessets holdeth the mannor of Hedington by the law of England after the death of Isabel his wife, which was one of the heires of Thomas Basset[5]; and holdeth in Hedindon four carucates of land 'in dominico,' but the medes that belong to the mannor are these, viz. Bradmore, Northam, and Linches, containing by aestimation LX acres. And William, the son of John de Woton, a scholler of Oxon, doth receive thence every year from the said three meedes the third part of the first vesture or mowth, which he had of the gift and feofment of the said John his father for his maintenance in the schooles of Oxon; and the said John was enfeoffed of them by John de Ripariis who was one of the heires of Thomas Basset, the first that was enfeofft of the mannor of

[1] vide Baronagium p. 773, 383.

[2] ⟨The leaves here are misplaced; fol. 89 should follow directly after page 86 b; folios 87 and 88 are an insertion which should come in in the middle of page 86 b; see supra p. 319.⟩

[3] ⟨i. e. 'from three weeks to three weeks,' 'once in three weeks.'⟩

[4] 'hue and crie, and bloud shed.'

[5] Thomas Basset vide F (broken) 174; Philippa Basset, 169.

Hedindon with the two hundreds and all their appurtenances by King John, King of England, etc.

And againe ther the same time in another inquisition (Twyne II. p. 47 b.) of the Hundred of North-Gate, I find it thus delivered:—viz. that the jury upon their oath pronounced that 'King John, sometimes King of England, gave to Thomas Basset and his heires the whole mannor of Hedington with all liberties and appurtenances belonging to the said mannor by paying yearly to the king's exchecquer £20. And after the decease of the said Thomas, the right therof did descend to Philippa his daughter, countesse of Warwick[1]. And after the decease of the said Philippa, it came to the three daughters of Alice Basset, sister of the said Philippa, as heires, viz., Margaret, Ela, and Isabel; but the right and inheritance of the said Margaret did descend to John de Ripariis, her first-borne son. And then the mannor of Hedindon (with the two hundreds of Bolendon and North-Gate and all their appurtenances) was divided into three equall parts, viz. one to the said John, the other to Ela, and the third to Isabell. The last of which Hugo de Plessets taking in marriage, gave to the said John de Ripariis, for his part, the mannor of Stoke-Basset in exchange and £10 yearly rent out of North-Gate Hundred. Also the said Hugo, with consent of Isabell his wife, gave to John de Woton (who married Ela) the mannor of Cockburne with all its appurtenances in exchange for the second part. Soe that the third part of the mannor of Hedindon with its appurtenances remaineth with the said Hugo and Isabel his wife; and at this time (viz. 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩) holdeth it for the same rent according to the law of England.'—Soe far the inquisition.

Which Hugo (sometimes writt Plessent, Pluchenet, and de Plugenio[2]) was a benefactor to Osney (as his father John was) and confirmed[3] to them whatsoever they had or might have in the tenure of North Gate Hundred ⟨**fol. 89 b.**⟩ to be held of him and his heires by the same service that was wont to ⟨be⟩ done at Hedindon in the time of Henry I.

[Now[4] to whose hands it came from the Plessetts I am in doubt. Though seven years after the said inquisition I find one William Byset to hold it, then valued to ⟨be⟩ worth £30 per annum from whence

[1] curia Henrici, comitis Warwick hic ⟨i.e. in North-Gate Hundred⟩, 11 Henry III (1226), V 300.

[2] ⟨See p. 322.⟩

[3] registrum coenobii Osney, bibl. Cotton. p. . . . . ; vide Twyne XXIII p. 112.

[4] ⟨The passage in square brackets is on a slip inserted between fol. 89 b and fol. 90 a, marked for insertion here.⟩

he paid but £10. And, as the jury then said[1], the same hundred was somtimes belonging to John Byset, predicessor to the said William, and ⟨he⟩ died seized of it. After his death all his lands tenements and possessions came to his heires proportionably. Among whome, £10 per annum out of this hundred was assigned to one of the daughters who was mother to the said William Byset and from whome, after her death, it came to him as her heire.

From that name, as I take it, it came to the D'amoryes[2], men of great potency and estates in these parts.

Then immediatly, as I suppose, after them ⟨it came⟩ to the Bromes of Halton, com. Oxon; of whome Sir Christopher Broome with George Broom his son and heir sold it, 32 of Elizabeth ⟨1590⟩, to the citizens[3] of Oxon who are the now lords therof and rent it out for £5 per annum to the baillives[4].]

[1] Twyne IV 7 ad imum.

[2] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩Richard D'amory, miles, 30 Edward III ⟨1356⟩ . . . . . ⟨The rest of the note, containing about six words and a reference was illegible from fraying before the date of Transcript A.⟩

[3] and why it was not sold to the University, see cat. canc. lat. 1581.

[4] ⟨On different slips, inserted about here, are a number of jottings about North-Gate Hundred which may conveniently be brought together into one place :⟩ (*a*) ⟨on the slip between fol. 89b and fol. 90a.⟩

(1) Thomas Place dominus hujus hundredi (Twyne II. p. 156) tempore Henrici II. Mr. Francis Peacock of Chawley, I thinke, hath the same deede. See.

(2) Twyne XXIV 147, Peter Mimeham tenet forestam de Hedindon in Bolingdon Hundred tempore Edwardi I. Philip Mimecan tenet hydam terrae pro custodia forestae de Shotover, Twyne XXIII. 3. Twyne XXIII 4, forestae a parvo ponte ad com. Bucks pertine⟨n⟩t ad Petrum patrem Philippi Mimeham. Roger Mimcam 14 Edward I ⟨1286⟩, Twyne IV 146. et Philip Mimehan, Twyne XXIII 3, 4.

(3) William de Hakebourn firmarius hundredi, Twyne XXIII. 445.

(4) Jacobus de Hispania, Twyne XXIII 7, kinsman to the Queen.

(5) Lands here in this hundred belonging to S. Frideswyde's by the gift of Simon Balehorne (vide librum S. Frideswydae parvum p. 54; F 55, 58, 90, 91.) and of Dionisia Burewald (ibid. p. 55 et 56) which they changed with Godstow (vide ibid. p. 57, F. 41). And what Godstow had vide . . . . and what Osney had, vide collect. inde; vide Twyne XXIII 111.

(6) Brom Whorwode, heir of the Bromes, hath without doubt writings concerning the descent of North-Gate Hundred. Remember to get Mr. Barlow to speak to him to have a sight of them.

(*b*) ⟨Note on a slip now facing fol. 90b, but formerly (as it seems) facing fol. 86b :—⟩ No mention of North-Gate Hundred in Domesday Book becaus a member of Oxon.

(*c*) ⟨Notes on a slip now facing fol. 88b :—⟩

(1) North-Gate Hundred held by the King, quaere.

(2) North-Gate Hundred goes on the west side of the way no farther then the Lady (?) Paul's (?) now Counsellour Wright's ten⟨ement⟩ (?). They have no land in the fields. A mark set up there.

(3) Binsey is in North-Gate Hundred now, quaere.

(4) but one bailive of North-Gate Hundred now.

⟨Jurisdiction in North Gate Hundred.⟩

Concerning the liberties of this hundred, were antiently two bailives constituted to uphold and defend, who therin (as in a place exempt from any particular or privat right[1] of any therin) would over much occupy and busy themselves and accomplish there all things at their pleasure. The courts also concerning the same liberties were kept[2] in the king's pallace in this hundred, which King Henry I built in Magdalen parish, as I have elswhere said. And there also were prisons for offendors and malefactors that were taken and found here. In which prisons that seditious bailive of this hundred, Robert Wells, a baker and burgesse of Oxon, was soe bold to detaine for two dayes space[3] one of the bedells of the University, anno 1288[4].

There was also a prison at Hedindon common for both hundreds. Of which, 'in placitis[5] coronae' but even now ⟨p. 336⟩ remembred, wee find one Hugh de Bolre and William de Lundon taken for suspition of theft in Noth-Gate Hundred to be carried to the same place and there imprisoned. But within a little while after came a multitude of the clerks of Oxon and by force of armes took away the said Hugh, etc.

Yet the liberty of this hundred was not soe great afterward that it could exclude the right therin of the University or city. Neither was it soe distinct of it self, but that it was accounted as a suburb. Severall of our ancient books, and particularly those of S. Frideswyde's and Osney, doe reckon the parishes of S. Mary Magdalen and S. Giles to be within the same suburbs. Here also the customes of the University and city were valid in severall of their affaires. The dimissions of lands, bargaines, stipulations that were made, did also according to the customes of the said corporations alwaies stand and were never contradicted.

⟨North-Gate Hundred and the University.⟩

Neither is it soe wonderfull but that our University had formerly

(5) Severall tenements belong ⟨to⟩ the lord of North-Gate Hundred and pay rent.

(6) North-Gate Hundred goes on the east side of the way no farther than the north side of S. John's College where is a stone set up for a mark. quaere.

⟨On the back of this slip, within a semicircular ornament is written 'George Royle ex aula Sti Edmundi, pretium 3*s* 6*d*, Anno Domini 1673.'⟩

[1] ⟨'right' substituted for 'jurisdiction.'⟩

[2] curia Henrici II hic; Twyne XXIV 663.

[3] ⟨'two dayes space' substituted for 'some time.'⟩

[4] ⟨Anstey, Mun. Acad. p. 43; Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 327.⟩

[5] liber MS continens placita coronae in archivis civitatis fol. 8, b. Vide Twyne XXII p. 278; Twyne IV. 7. See also five clarks carried there, Twyne XXIV 486.

(as now) some lands and possessions in this hundred, as reliques of its first age after the translation therof from Graeclade. Divers instances wee have that savoureth of the same. Among which is the mention of those six acres of land lying neare Charwell by Bradmore, sometimes called University acres, as appeares in ancient dimisions[1] of lands therabouts. Then againe (besides other instances which I shall speak of in Beaumont immediatly following my discourse of this hundred) is that speciall one 'in placitis coronae de burgo Oxon[2]' before remembred. Wherin wee find it thus delivered 'de substractionibus' viz. that the University of Oxon holdeth a certaine house in Horsmonger Street which was wont to yeild to the King yearly ii*d ob.* ⟨2½*d*⟩ and for which they did use to make service to the Hundred at North Gate 'de tribus septimanis in tres septimanas.' Which service and rent they have withdrawne to the damage of the king 16*d* per annum. Wherfore it was given in command to the Sherriff that he causeth the Chancellour of the University to come to the said court. Afterwards Mr. William Pikerel togeather with the proctors came and said that they found the University seised of the said house and rent, as the jury there did testifye; therfore the King, if he pleases, hath his breve against them. Wherupon at that time (1288), Robert Wells[3], the plague of the University and city, who, as I have said before ⟨p. 339⟩, bore the office of the bailliveship of this hundred, did mingle all things topsie turvie. For, first, he prohibited the University their antient jurisdiction in this place; then, summoned the cancellor, or at least his vice-cancellor Mr. John de Heygham[4], with one of the proctors to London to the King's courts there ⟨**fol. 90 a**⟩; where, accusing them of severall crimes, left nothing untouched wherby he might shake off the University's jurisdiction[5] in this hundred. But at length the businesse was by the King's counsellours pronounced on the University's behalfe; and all

[1] Collectanea Nicolai Bishop MS. in archivis civitatis Oxon. fol. 240; Twyne II p. 28; Twyne XXI 734.

[2] liber MS. B, ut supra, fol. 10; Twyne XXII 279. Vide aliud messuagium Universitatis, Twyne XXIII p. 147; but see the gift of this, Twyne XXIII p. 3, Twyne XXII p. 133. William Holand, Twyne XXIII 176, Twyne I. 41, 42.

[3] Robert Wells excommunicated vide prin. (?) Tom. III. p. 1266.

[4] liber Vicecancellarii fol. 72. There is in Twyne I p. 175 the whole processe of the buisness and it may very well be brought in here or else in my histor⟨y⟩. Vide Twyne XXI 401. Bring it in here; vide Twyne I 174, 175; gren book 127; vide in indice pro anno 1288, Twyne XX 270 b. Vide Hist. pro anno 1288. See Mr. Tw⟨yne's⟩ Collections sub titulo 'viae vici' in archivis. See quotations in foul copy of my history. ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Oxon., Vol. I. pp. 327, 328; Anstey, Mun. Acad. p. 43.⟩

[5] Se in sched. gl. D. quam habeo p. 2.

things, of custome belonging to them, recovered; and he, the said Robert Wells, as an old experienced crafty deceiver, put out of his authority in this hundred[1]. What shall I say more? The academians were soe unanimous and forward in the full execution of this business that they by their common suffrages decreed[2] that all scholasticks acts, reading, or disputations should be suspended, if the said fellow should be put in his place againe, till they with all their interest had removed and put him from it.

Neither had the University soe great jurisdiction here, but that the towne did crave some[3]. For if they had not, how came it to passe that some years before the aforesaid actions, viz., 1278, the consent of the mayor with some of the cheif burgesses[4] were required when the number of thirty-one regent masters were appointed to be supervisors of the streets, and particularly for these northerne suburbs where 6 of the said 31 were constituted. But I shall let that passe.

Neverthelesse the University jurisdiction therin plainly appears from good profe (beside what is produced already.) For, by the King's consent, 13 Edward III[5] ⟨1339⟩, a larg crosse of stone was erected by the cancellor and schollers without North Gate where the severall crosse wayes meet on the south side of Magdalen parish church, as a perpetuall token of their recovered liberties; or els of some speciall memorable there acted, as is remembred elswhere[6].

But after the great conflict (from which as from a fatall reckoning of time the burgesses of Oxon required accounts[7]), for then the care and government of the market being given to the charge of the cancellor of Oxon; as also the mannor of Hedington with both the hundreds which Queen Margaret the mother of Edward II held being devolved[8] to Sir Richard D'amory, knight, a potent man in those times, son of Richard D'amory knight[9]; began a new controversy concerning the cancellor's jurisdiction in this hundred. At last, after many wranglings and bickerings between the said parties, a day was appointed by Sir Richard D'amory for a meeting wherin a com-

[1] ballivis extra portam borealem for forward-silver, V. 460.

[2] ibidem ⟨i.e. in libro Vice-Cancellarii⟩ et in libro procuratoris junioris p. 67, 1. vide Twyne I p. 175. ⟨Anstey, Mun. Acad. p. 45 and p. 68.⟩

[3] They had assise of somewhat; see Twyne XXIII 235 ad imum.

[4] liber Vicecancellarii fol. 71. 2; vide Twyne I. 175.; Twyne XXII 268. ⟨See Anstey, Mun. Acad. p. 38.⟩

[5] Harus ex rotulo patenti 13 Edwardi III ⟨1339⟩, parte prima, membrana 13; Twyne XXI 428.

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 437.⟩

[7] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 471.⟩

[8] Vide Hist. 1357. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 470.⟩

[9] Twyne XXIV 487 et g⟨reen⟩ book 485. See B. T⟨wyne's⟩ words of this.

position might be agreed on between him and the chancellor and proctors. The day being come and they meet, he first accused them guilty of severall crimes in relation to their prohibition of him, the King's feudatory, of his right and libertie in the said hundred. At length (they[1] not agreeing) the matter being publickly acted in judgment at Westmister[2] in Easter terme, 30 Edward III ⟨1356⟩, and pronounced on the Univers⟨ity's⟩ side, a composition betweene them was then began and confirmed by the King[3]. Wherin, among divers things which for brevity I shall omitt[4], the canc⟨ellor⟩ should have jurisdiction on all vendibles there except wolle and that his power should extend over all clerks and their houses therin which were taxed 'de quinquennio in quinquennium[5],' over all stationers, pergamenaryes or parchment-makers, over all illuminators (luminors) or those that make great letters in the beginning of books and chapters, as also transcribers or[6] exemplars, with others that were servants to schollers or any way belong⟨ing⟩ to them, that lived in the same hundred.

From which time for ought as I know all the same liberties have bin transmitted quietly and with peace [to[7] these our times] ⟨explicit fol. 90 a.⟩

⟨Boundaries of North-Gate Hundred.⟩

⟨incipit **fol. 90 b.**⟩ Now as concerning the limitts of this hundred, I know not whether they were larger before in antient time when it went with Bolendon Hundred, as 'tis at this present.

The parishes it containe⟨s⟩ now are S. Mary Magdalen and part of St. Giles[8], with severall other parcells of land lying in other parishes which I shall now omitt the recitall of them, and referre the reader to the veiw of the former extent of it togeather with the antient rents therof as they occurr in rentalls.

And first, in a rentall, 13 Richard II ⟨1389⟩, (called Byset

[1] ⟨The clause in brackets is marked for deletion.⟩

[2] Vide Hist. 1357 ⟨i.e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 457.⟩

[3] Rotuli patentes 30 Edwardi III ⟨1356⟩, parte 2, membrana 10 in turri London; vide Twyne XXI 422; g⟨reen⟩ bo⟨ok⟩, 485; Twyne II 62. See the full therof in g⟨reen⟩ b⟨ook⟩ 486. The composition is in Collect. ex M.⟨iles⟩ W⟨indsor⟩ p. 57, 58. Exemplified in patentibus 7 Henrici VI ⟨1429⟩ parte 2, membrana 3. See Pryn's animadversions on Cook's institutes cap. 7 p. . . . .

[4] ⟨See the full text in Anstey, Mun. Acad. pp. 173–180.⟩

[5] ⟨See Anstey, Mun. Acad. p. XLV.⟩

[6] ⟨'of' in MS. but intended for 'or.' The Latin original is 'scriptores.'⟩

[7] ⟨The words in square brackets are marked for deletion.⟩

[8] ⟨The words 'but formerly part of St. Georg' follow, but are scored out.⟩

rentall[1], because without doubt made when the Bisets were lords of part of this hundred). I find it mentioned thus[2]:—

Item, of the Prioresse of Littlemore for one ham of meadow ground behind Osney neare and on the other side of the ford called Oxenford, to be paid when the hay from thence is carried away, *vs.* (This mede, I suppose, is the same that is or was called Mynchon Mede conveyed with the scite of Alban Hall at the dissolution[3] of that Nunnery to Sir John Williams and Sir John Gresham, knights, who afterwards, 2 Edward VI ⟨1548⟩, conveyed them to John Pollard and Robert Perott, esquires.)

Item, of the tenement somtimes of Walter Bost neare the plot of ground which was antiently called the Stokhous and of all other lands and tenements which the Abbat of Osney hath in Twenti-acres and the Hamel, to be paid at the feast of St. Michael ⟨29 Sept.⟩, 16*s* o*d.*

Item, of the mede somtimes belonging to John Goldsmith formerly paid by the Great University Hall in Oxon, 3*s* 8*d.*

Of the Prior of St. Frideswyde's for his mannor of Bunsey and of his mede called Langney, to be payd at the feast of St. Michael before dinner; if not, to be doubled after dinner; 25*s.*

Of the Abbess of Godstow for her ten⟨ements⟩ and lands in Walton to be paid at the feast of St. Peter in the bonds ⟨1 August⟩ before the ninth hour; if not, to be doubled after dinner; 8*s.* (The particulars of the said lands are mentioned below in Beaumont.)

Soe far that rentall. Then in another extent of the said hundred, 20 Edward III[4] ⟨1346⟩, taken before Richard Uphay, Steward to Sir Richard Damory, knight, lord of this hundred, I find it thus mentioned:—

The Master of the King's Hall (meaning Oriell College[5]) holdeth a tenement called Boner Hall, for which he oweth at the feast of St. Martin ⟨11 November⟩, 1*d.*

The Master of Balioll Hall holdeth divers tenements for which he oweth at the same feast, 2*s* ix*d.*

The Proctors of the University hold a tenement which was somtimes William Holand's and they owe at the same term, 2*d ob.* ⟨2½*d*⟩.

Of the Carmelite Fryers for the tenement of John Croxford, 1*d ob.* ⟨1½*d*⟩.

[1] Byset rentall V 291; Twyne XXIII 423; Twyne IV 332. Insert the next rentall 20 Edward III ⟨1346⟩ before this. If I omitt a full recitall of all here do not forget the land at Osney, Binsey, etc, and the cheif of the lands.

[2] vide Twyne XXIII. 104.

[3] Vide Twyne XXIII. 16.

[4] ⟨See supra note 1.⟩

[5] ⟨'Oriell College' substituted for 'the King's pallace in Beaumont.'⟩

Of the said Fryers for three tenements, 3*d.*

Of Dionis Bunter for a third part of a messuage and of the Prior of the Carmelites for the other two parts, ix*d.*

For a certaine void peice of ground called the Pinfold, which was somtimes Jacob's a Jew, at the aforesaid terme, and the Annuntiation of the Virgin Mary ⟨25 March⟩, 1*s.*

Of Peter Jargeville for the tenement called the Old Stockhouse, 3*d.*

Of the Prior of the Carmelites for the tenement of John Justice, 6*d.*

Of the same Prior for one plott of ground, 6*d.*

Of the same for a tenement which was sometimes Richard Glasier's, 12*d.*

Of the same for four cotages which were Walter Grendon's opposite to the Black Monks, x*d.*

Of the same for a tenement which was Richard Haylesdon's, x*d.*

Of John Whitewhanges for a tenement called Brend-Court, 11*d.*

Of Robert Blakehall for his tenement, 6*d.*

Of William at Wyke for his fishing-water by Bulstake, x*s* per annum[1]. ⟨explicit fol. 90 b.⟩

⟨incipit **fol. 91 a.**⟩ Having now done with North Gate Hundred in generall, I must descend to speak one word or two of those cheif places it containeth, viz. Beaumont and Walton[2]; and when that's done to speak of the churches, religious places, halls, and other memorable places therin, in particular.

⟨Beaumont: its boundaries.⟩

And first, to begin with, Beaumount (the place wherin, according to authors, old Oxford and our [first[3]] University stood) I find thus limited; viz.,

From Smith Gate, a posterne in the north wall, and soe up Beaumount Street ⟨*now* Park Street⟩ to the end of Non-ultra Walk ⟨*now* Norham Gardens(?)⟩ where a peice of ground called Rome is situated[4], having bin a little hill somtimes containing a cave underneath

[1] See forward in Twyne XXIII 424, if need requireth, Twyne II 88, et Twyne XXIII p. 425. Insert here also pratum retro Osney, Twyne XXII 339. Lands in this hundred belonging to Osney Twyne XXIII 111. See other grounds by Botley belonging to this, Twyne II p. 156. 'forward-silver' ex hoc hundredo whether not the same as 'hundred-penny,' Twyne XXII 422.

[2] ⟨Here follow the words 'the other places belonging to the said hundred being elswhere mentioned,' but they are scored out.⟩

[3] ⟨'first' is marked for deletion.⟩

[4] ⟨The 'piece of ground called Rome' is said to have stood at the boundary of Holywell and S. Giles parish, and these two parishes touch at the north-west corner of the University Park.⟩

with a meander therin and on the top therof a cross[1] built of stone, but plucked downe as in a praesentment[2] appears, 13 of Henry VII ⟨1498⟩, and in the place therof in our father's dayes a windmill[3] was standing[4]. From hence, taking in some ground on our right[5] hand by Bradmore, the limitts run up to Greenditch[6] and Woditch where the city gallows stands.

Then crossing the feilds to the way leading to Aristotle's Well taketh in most part of the ground belonging to Walton.

From thence the limitts goe downe the river to High ⟨i. e. Hythe⟩ Bridge.

From thence also through Broken Hayes, then by Bocardo, and soe under the north wall of the city to Smith Gate, where wee began.

⟨Beaumont: its name and use.⟩

[All[7] this compasse of land, though now the cheif part of North Gate Hundred], yet it, with the severall portions of lands therin, hath antiently bin styled Beaumont, 'Bellus mons'; and the lands, 'terrae in Bello monte.' Which word if John Rous did pronounce to agree with the antient word Bellesitum (considering that it was corrupted by the French), ⟨he⟩ said more truly then severall other authors of our owne nation. For I am not ignorant that divers, from far-fetched conjectures, and too ambitiously ('nescio[8] quo occupandae antiquitatis studio,' as I may say) have accomodated the ancient names of cityes and townes from the tables of Ptolomey and Antoninus his Itineraries to their owne desired cityes; and therby have rather darkned, as I may say, then cleered up those obscure mists in antiquityes.

But however, though this name hath bin misconstrued and misapplyed, yet wee want not authors since the Norman Conquest that have made use of its present name. Among the rest is that acute Oxonian sophister, William Hentisbury, called commonly Tisbery, living about 340 years since (and long before Rossus), who, in his

[1] against the pulling downe of a cross, see Collect. Coll. Merton.

[2] in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon, vide Twyne XXIII p. 452.

[3] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 84 b :—⟩ House and Windmill at Rome, V 651.

[4] ⟨'standing' substituted for 'erected.'⟩

[5] ⟨'right' substituted for 'left.'⟩

[6] ⟨*Now* S. Margaret's Road.⟩

[7] ⟨There is here an interlinear note in A. Wood's later handwriting 'This was Beaumont in the time when the Kings lived in the pallace in North-Gate Hundred and antiently most part of the hundred,'—apparently intended as an alternative for the words in square brackets.⟩

[8] ⟨A. Wood seems to have hesitated between Latin and English :—'nescio' is written above 'I know not,' and over 'occupandae' is written 'pragmaticall.'⟩

book of sophistry[1], speaking of it as a place for recreation of youth and where the pastimes of the schollers were solemnised, saith thus:—'licet cras erit ita quod tu es omnis homo qui cras curret in Bello monte, tamen forte tu non eris omnis homo qui cras curret[2] in Bello monte.' Thus the worthy philosopher, recreating himself with the word as well as those in the place it selfe.

And indeed it was used by the generality of our University as a place of racing and exercising or (if you will) as a Campus Martius; and divided into several portions[3] according to scholastick degrees. A charter which I have seen[4], dated 1 Henry IV ⟨1400⟩, doth in a manner testify the same, wherin there is mention of lands lying 'in Bello monte [in[5] stadio vocato Midle] Bradmore' 'in the race called Midde Bradmore, etc.'

To omitt furthermore the words of Robert of Gloucester (who lived in King Henry III's[6] raigne) in his honest English rythems of the schollers solacing themselves with sports in Beaumount, wee recurre to St. Frideswyde's booke[7], of ancienter date; wher, in a

[1] Hentisbury in libro sophismatum viz. in Sophismate 7, MS. bibliothecae Bodl. ⟨'MS' underlined as in error. There is a MS. of Hentisbury's or Heytesbury's or Entisbery's 'Sophismata' in Worcester Cathedral Library, but the copy in the Bodleian is a printed copy dated 3 Nov. 1481 at Papia i.e. Pavia (see the colophon), bound up with the 'Termini Magistri Casparis Lax'; press mark Auct. II Q. III. 18. The passage quoted is on the sheet D 2. An old hand (perhaps Wood's) has added in the margin 'Beamont.' For Hentisbury see Ath. II; Brodrick's Merton, p. 207. The reference to Beaumont in Hentisbury comes in as an illustration of a fallacy which underlies the assumption 'anima Antichristi non potest non esse post a quia ipsa inevitabiliter erit post a.' 'Et ad argumentum quando arguitur quod (continue post a) erit inevitabile ipsam ⟨i.e. anima Antichristi⟩ fore, *ergo* post a ipsa inevitabiliter erit—negatur contra, sicut non sequitur post a erit necessarium ipsam esse *ergo* post a ipsa necessario erit, quia licet in a erit ita quod ipsa necessario erit post a tamen modo non est ita quod ipsa necessario erit, sicut licet cras erit ita quod tu es omnis homo qui cras curret in bello monte tamen forte tu non eris omnis homo qui cras curret in bello monte.' The point would seem to be this:—'It is possible that you will be the only person to run in Beaumont to-morrow; it is possible that you will not be the only person to run in Beaumont to-morrow. When to-morrow comes, suppose you *are* the only person who runs there. So it was true the day before that you were in fact the only person who was going to run, although on that day it was truly said "it is possible that you will not be the only one."'⟩

[2] ⟨Wood's MS. has 'currit,' but the printed text 'curret.'⟩

[3] stades (stadia) vide Lascell's Voyag into Italy, p. 125.

[4] in quodam nigro ⟨'albo' written above⟩ registro Coll. Novi fol. 44; vide Twyne II. 78.

[5] ⟨The words in square brackets are underlined, probably for deletion; and the remark 'non valet' written over them.⟩

[6] ⟨'3' substituted for '6.'⟩

[7] regestrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 195, Twyne III 113; et in registro parvo p. 101, carta 155, et p. 175 carta 181.

charter dated 1250, is told us that Robert Ewelme the Prior, with the covent of that place, did give and confirme to ⟨fol. 91 b⟩ Emme the Abbesse, and covent of Godstow 'totam terram arabilem extra portam aquilonarem in campis de Walton et de Bello monte.' Another instance also out of Godstow book[1], wherin ther is mention of their lands 'in parochia S. Aegidii extra portam de Smith Gate in vico de Bello monte,' i. e. 'in Beaumont Street,' as I have in the streets, lanes, etc. more fully shewed[2]. With divers other profes[3] which for brevity I shall now let passe.

Hence therfore you may understand nothing of fallacy, nothing of untruth, which is here produced concerning Beaumount, or (as Rossus, from others spoken of in my history[3]) of Bellesitum or Bellositum. Which too words, give me leave to put in my vogue, may as well meet togeather and be taken for each other, as those obscure names of Ptolomy and Antoninus (as is beforementioned) applied to other unlikely cityes by our antiquaries.

Soe farre may be said of Beaumount.

⟨Walton; its name and antiquities.⟩

Now the next that follows must be those places it containes within its limitts. Of which the first that I shall speak off[4] is Walton[5] (being[6] most of it is contained therin); and Walton Street, leading from Stockwell Street by Gloucester College to Walton farme.

The name doubtlesse is derived from Waldune ('dune' in the Brittish signnying a hill or mound), as standing (with our Beaumont, Bellositum, or, if you will, Bellodunum) on a rise or ascent in a larg valley.

Here to those that have sought[7] after a seminary of letters in these feilds have not bin[8] wanting a perpetuall and constant tradition from their[9] ancestors and praedicessors. Here also have not

[1] registrum Godstow fol. 97; Twyne XXIV 235.

[2] ⟨See note 2, page 279.⟩

[3] Philip a writer in Beamont, V 626 ad imum; venella prope tenementum Universitatis prope ecclesiam S. Egidii ⟨quae ducit ad Beaumond⟩ V 627.

[4] What I omitt here let it be brought in in Stockwell Street. Of Stockwell Street and Walton Street, vide ad Twyne XXIII 323, 423, 424; et le Hamayle in Walton, Twyne XXIII 426, 427. Vide in voce Walton et Hamayle.

[5] ⟨Notes on a slip facing fol. 84 b:—⟩ (*a*) 'Two mannors in Walton (Osney and Godstow), V 616. (*b*) 'Mannor of Walton sold to S. John's College, V 631.' (*c*) 'Walton, severall from S. Giles, V 631.'

[6] ⟨The words 'that the feilds' are added between the lines. Is it intended for 'being the feilds that most of it is contained in'?⟩

[7] ⟨Written 'seek' and then 'have' inserted between the lines and a 'd' added to 'seek.'⟩

[8] ⟨'have not bin' substituted for 'is not.'⟩

[9] ⟨'their' substituted for 'our.'⟩

been lacking those 'rudera, tumuli, et terrae aggeres.' As also in digging after gravell in the pitts herabouts, tokens of trenches and round hollow places in the fashion of wells. As also stones with great cunning cut and polisht after divers fashions; with severall other signes and 'vestigia' of venerable antiquity that have appeared within these hundred years to the beholders, all carrying with them convincing signes of some eminent place formerly there.

Besides all which, there are severall testimonies that tell us of divers aedifices formerly and in antient time here. Among which is a certaine chyrograph [1] of one Simon Balehorne, 25 Henry III ⟨1241⟩. Wherin, giving revenews in S. Giles' parish to S. Frydeswyde's Priory, mentioneth divers building and aedifices behind the King's Hall or Pallace and lying at one end of Walton Street; of which none now and for severall ages before are or have bin remaining,—only but severall hillocks as tokens therof. In an inquisition [2] also, 6 & 7 Edward I ⟨1278, 1279⟩, which I have remembred before in Bruggsett, 'tis said that the Abbat of Osney [3] hath in Walton 13 [4] tenements of the gift of Henry D'oilly, yeilding yearly to the said Abbat 43*s* 6*d* 'in vilinagium.' What became of them then, 'tis not there said. But certaine it is that none of these, as those behind the king's pallace, have bin (except one), in severall ages before, standing [5].

Concerning which tenements, togeather with the farme or mannor-house, William the Conqueror, when he ran over this county, was possessed of them. After which, he gave it to Robert D'oilly, the first of that name in England, to be held of him 'in capite.' But he let it to Brumman le Rich [6], a wealthy man in these parts. Who (besides that) held also of the King 'in capite' another messuage at Brumman's Well, a carucate of land, and 24 acres of medow ground there; where he for the most part lived; and became a tenant to his other at Walton, which he (with the consent of Robert D'oilly, his lord and

[1] registrum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 98, carta 150.

[2] vide Twyne XXIII p. 3.

[3] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ Walton praebenda ecclesiae S. Georgii V 577. ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 84 b :—⟩ The tithes of Walton, Walton praebenda archidiaconi Oxon V 577, 578, 628.

[4] ⟨At first '30' but the cipher was blotted and '1' prefixed; it is given as '13' on fol. 92 a; see infra.⟩

[5] Bring in here the verses out of Ovid de Fastis; vide collect. ex Windsore lib. 2 p. 62; and at the end of our discours of Oseney ⟨in Chap. XXXI.⟩

[6] Twyne XXIII p. 3; Twyne XXII 133, 319. Of this see and examine. It doth not agree, Twyne XXII 362. That there exprest is ex libro Oseney fol. 9, 2, titulo V. See [in our discours of S. George's Church, vide] Collect. ex registro Osney. ⟨That part of this note which is in square brackets is now legible only in Transcript A, the edge of the original MS. having been pared off by the binder.⟩

master) gave with his interest therin (as also, afterwards, his land at Brumman's well) to the canons of St. George's in the Castle; and from them, by their translation, to Osney, who made it their grange.

⟨fol. 92a⟩ Hence I suppose, if there were 13 tenements here belonging to Osney (besides what to S. Frideswyde's[1] and afterwards to Godstow, and private persons that had land here) at the Norman Conquest and after; what number shall wee guesse to have bin before? Certainly from these and the vestigia beforementioned wee cannot otherwise but think that most part of this place called Beaumount was inhabited. And this furthermore wee must know that besides those before said that had lands and houses here, Einsham Abbey also had severall; and by them were let to one Philip Sawyare for terme of life. But he, I know not upon what account, plucked them downe and made a devastation of the grounds and orchards belonging therto (which probably from that time may decay), as appears from the breve[2] of King Edward (the First, I suppose) to the Sherriff in behalfe of the Abbat of Einsham to make inquiry about it. Furthermore wee had sometimes a street there called Walton Strete, as Godstow book in an inquisition therin testifyeth[3]. As also another lane called the Hamel[4] (Crux[5] de Halkwere illic.)

But from hence let's proceede.

⟨Legend of the University in Beaumont.⟩

Though, therfore, whatsoever I shall say of this place in relation to our Bellositum may deserve little credit (nevertheless consentanious to John Rossus, Walter Burlaeus, and others beforespecified in my history) because of soe great distance of time from thence to this present age; yet give me leave, if[6] not granted to me 'palpando attingere,' to doe my endeavour to produce somthing that I may leave to the curious (not rigid) censure of our candidates in antiquities.

In the aforesaid inquisition before cited[7], 6 Edward I[8] ⟨1278⟩, I doe find it thus delivered by a sworne jury concerning the passage of lands in and about Oxon:—'John the chapleine, Vicar of S. Peter's Church in the East, somtimes held in Walton "septem astra," with its appurtenances, of the gift of King Henry I by yeilding to the said

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Hyda terrae in Walton pertinet ecclesiae S. Frideswydae, A. W. 62.

[2] in archivis civitatis Oxon; Twyne XXIII 195.

[3] Twyne XXIV 242.

[4] Twyne XXIII 173, 426, 427.

[5] Twyne II 88, 426.

[6] ⟨This clause at first stood 'if not able to attaine therunto by touching.'⟩

[7] ⟨See page 348.⟩

[8] rotuli inquisitionum comitatus et villae Oxon, 6 et 7 Edwardi I ⟨1278, 1279⟩; vide Twyne XXII 133.

King and his heires 8*s* "in capite" and 8*d* to the Church of Rome. And the same John gave thos "septem astra" with their appurtenances and the men holding the same to the Nunnery of Godstow; and Hugh de Plessets doth retaine the same revenew as fermour or tenant to the king.' Soe far part of that inquisition. At the first sight, I confesse, and for some time after, I thought it might be mistaken for 'septem acrae.' But by veiwing severall rentalls belonging to North-Gate Hundred, (in which Walton ⟨is⟩ now and severall ages hath bin) I find it also 'septem astra' and 'octo astra.' Viz., among severall, one[1] for the 19 Edward I ⟨1291⟩, thus:—'de septem astris in Walton ad terminum Penticostes, 7*d*'; in another[2] in the raigne of Edward II, thus againe:—'de Abbatissa de Godstow pro tenementis suis et pro octo astris in Walton, viz. pro quolibet astro, 12*d*, etc.'; and soe likewise in others made in the time of Edward III,—denoting it to be a peice of ground in Walton, soe called. From which observation, may wee not conjecture that in this place called 'septem astra[3],' astronomers might have inhabited or framed there some astronomicall observations? Yes, verily, the favourable may soe conclude with themselves[4], and perhaps with as much fidelity as that 'Turris astrorum' at Cambridge reported by their antiquary[5] to be built by Novicianus the astronomer.

My next observation that I shall commend to the censure of the curious[6] is from St. Frydeswyde's book[7], wherin ther's a chyrographe that tells us that one Dionisia Burewald of Oxon gave to that Priory, about the year 1240, 15 acres of arable land in the feilds without North Gate and neare Walton; 'one of which,' as 'tis there said, 'lyeth in cultura quae vocatur Treppenhall[8] juxta terram Axtildi praetoris.' Who cannot from hence againe imagine the vestigia of an old hall somtimes standing on this arable ground?

Certainly from these two ⟨**fol. 92 b**⟩ circumstances[9],—as also concerning the 'University acres' and hous of the University in Beaumount as is beforementioned[10] in North-Gate Hundred, togea-

[1] Collectanea Nicolai Bishop in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon fol. 223.

[2] ibidem, fol. 226; et alibi in eodem libro.

[3] ⟨The 'Seven Stars' in modern times, is not unknown as a sign for public-houses in Oxford.⟩

[4] ⟨'themselves' substituted for 'himselfe.'⟩

[5] Caius in Historia Cantabrigiae, libro 1. p. 6.

[6] ⟨'curious' substituted for 'learned.'⟩

[7] regestrum parvum ⟨seu⟩ antiquum S. Frideswydae p. 100, carta 153.

[8] Treppenhall called according to the clownish pronunciation 'Trepenhole' in later evidences, vide V p. 20, 533.

[9] Adam de Walton parcheminarius Twyne I p. 45.

[10] ⟨See page 340.⟩

ther with what I have said of Bocardo or Bochord ('bibliotheca') in my discourse of the wall[1], with the antient halls in Magdalen and S. Giles' parishes,—what candid and not too morose an admirer of venerable antiquityes cannot only as through a perspective ken the image of hidden verity, but also of these things spoken of our antiquated University Bellositum willingly assent to and imbrace?

But I fear least what I have said, because of the longuinquity of time, vanish as conjectures and seeme perhaps to most, as the saying[2] is, *ἀρχαιότερα τῆς διφθέρας.*

⟨Monastic possessions in Walton.⟩

But from hence I shall returne and speak of what remaines of this place called Walton[3].

I have said before that the cheife farme here, with most of the lands, came from Robert and Henry D'oilly, as also from Brumman le Rich[4] or de Walton, to the canons of St. George's College; and from thence, by their translation, to Osney. What were from hence at first given were three hides of land by Robert D'oilly the first, as I have there ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ more fully said. Then severall other parcells successively, by that name and others. Which, as I understand from an inquisition[5], 14 Edward III ⟨1340⟩, were all, viz. the mannor therof, confirmed to Osney purposely that they should exhibit[6] to five poore secular schollers living in St. George's College, being then valued to be worth 100 marks.

The next owners of lands here, as I find[7], were Geoffry Clinton, chamberlaine to King Henry I, whose son Geoffry gave them (being but one hide of land) to Henry de Oxenford for some other possessions in Iftley and Cowley to be held haereditarily of him. Who noe sooner had it, but he gave it to Godstow Nunnery[8] in the raigne of Henry II; and ⟨it⟩ was among other possessions, togeather with

[1] ⟨See page 257.⟩

[2] ⟨in the Paroemiographi Graeci.⟩

[3] Before you compose ⟨see⟩ my Collections from Ousney register concerning Walton and what right Ousney have there.

[4] Bimannus et ejus messuagium hic, Twyne XXIII 3.

[5] ⟨A Wood had some doubt about this document as is seen from the marginal and inserted notes. The marginal note is:—'in libro Osney in thesaurario Aedis Xti ex record. de Term. Pasch. 14 Edward III ⟨1340⟩ rot. 6, ex parte Rem. Reg.; Twyne XXII 340.' The notes on a slip inserted between fol. 92 b and fol. 93 a are:—(*a*) 'That inquisition is in libro Oseney fol. 33, 2, titulo 12, ut in Twyne XXII 340, but how it can stand with other records I know not.' (*b*) 'You may report it only as an inquisition, V 631.'⟩

[6] ⟨'exhibit to' = give maintenance to; which sense of the word survives in the University in the term 'exhibition.'⟩

[7] ex chart. antiq. D., num. 42, in turri London Twyne XXIII p. 7.

[8] registrum Godstow, f. . . .; vide Angl. Monast. ⟨see note 5, page 352.⟩

5£ in land here also given them by King Stephen, confirmed to them by the charter of Richard I.

And then furthermore as for the tithes of this place, were (as I shall speak anon ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩) given to S. Gileses Church; and that, with all the tithes, afterwards given to Godstow. Concerning which, not long after, I find[1] great contention to have happened betweene the canons[2] of Osney and the mynchons or nuns of Godstow. The first affirmed that they belonged to St. George's Church, and therfore theirs; the mynchons held them to belong to St. Gileses Church, and therfore theirs. At length after much contention it came to a composition, anno 1192; viz. that the mynchons of Godstow should have them for a certaine quantity of wax to be offered yearly upon the altar of Our Lady in Osney Church. Which it seems, being confirmed[3] in that manner by Pope Celestine the third, continued soe allwaies after.

Soe that all or most of the lands here at last belonged either to Osney, Godstow, or St. Frideswydes, and continued to them and their successors till the dissolution.

And then, whatsoever belonged to Osney and Godstow, King Henry VIII, by his letters patent 33 of his raigne ⟨1541⟩, conveyed with all the appurtenances belonging to it, as also Wulvercote, Godstow, and Rewley[4] to Georg Owen, Doctor of Phisicke, for the sum of £1174, conditionally that he and his heires should hold them of him 'in capite' by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee, and to yeild and restore to the king and his successors yearly 6£ 12*s* 9*d* to be paid into the court of Augmentation.

From him at length, or else from his son, the mannor of Walton togeather with the mediety of the mannor of St. Giles, was conveyed to the founder of the College of St. John Baptist in Oxon, who are to this day the acknowledged lords therof.

⟨Elmer's Well; Wolward's Well.⟩

Having now done with Walton[5], I must (before I approach S.

[1] registrum Godstow Anglicè inter chartas de parochia S. Aegidii, et registrum Oseney in Aede Xti, fol. 33, 1, titulo 12. See my collections from Ousney register.

[2] ⟨'canons' substituted for 'monks.'⟩

[3] ex eodem registro Godstow; but see the last collect. ex libro Osney.

[4] Rotulorum patentium 33 Henrici VIII ⟨1541⟩ pars quarta inter rotulos in Chancery Lane; Twyne IV p. 591.

[5] ⟨On a slip inserted to face fol. 93 a are some notes about these Walton possessions of the religious houses:—⟩

(*a*) Monast. Angl. Vol. I. p. 528 col. 1. in Godstow—'ex dono Henrici de Oxonio unam hidam terrae in Walton; sic carta confirmationis R⟨icardi⟩ I.'

(*b*) Terra canonicorum S. Frideswidae hic, V. 561.

(*c*) Hugh de Plugen held of Osney

Gileses Church) take notice of Aristotle's Well, not far from two ⟨fol. 93 a⟩ antiquated wells[1] Elmer's and Wolward's [2]-Well neare or in the

all their lands extra portam North, V. 560, 577.

(*d*) King Henry I gave or confirmed to S. Frideswide's Priory one hide of land at Walton, 1122, ut liber magnus p. 9, of which hide the said canons did receive all tithes of wheat and tithes of hey from the mede belonging to the said hide, ut fol. 473.

(*e*) The said priory also had 26 acres of land in Walton of the gift of Dionisia Burwald; and of the gift of Simon Balehorne 20 acres more in the said feilds of Walton and Beaumont; all which lands (with some of the hide ⟨i. e. mentioned in (*d*)⟩, vide cetera in libro S. Frideswidae p. 58) they exchanged with Godstow, with other land in the same feild of Walton in the culture called Wolward's Well, for lands in St. Clement's parish, ut p. 476. Afterwards they exchanged the hide, vide librum S. Frideswidae p. 58.

[1] ⟨In the text Wood seems to take the view that there were four wells, two (Elmer's and Wolward's) in the fields towards Wolvercote, two (Aristotle's and Walton) in the fields towards Oxford; and says that the two latter were known by the name of Brumman's Wells. In the notes he departs from this view, and identifies Wolward's with Aristotle's Well, and Brumman's with Walton Well.⟩ The notes are (i) (on the margin of fol. 93 a) 'See in the Wells ⟨i.e. in the proposed Chapter XXIII⟩ if Aristotle's be not called Wolward's Well. If it is, then attribute the name of Brumman only to Walton Well.' (ii) (on the slip mentioned on p. 352) (*a*) 'Wolward's Well now Aristotle's Well, see Mr. Windsore's collections p. 76; I have them.' (*b*) 'and certainly Aristotle's Well is the same with Wolward's, vide and inquire; and Brumman's was Walton.' ⟨But this view is probably erroneous; since in popular use Aristotle's Well continued to be called 'Brooman's Well,' as it is in Cole's map, quoted below.⟩ ⟨On the same slip are some other notes which may be put here, viz.:—⟩ (*a*) 'The way at Brumman's Well, Twyne IV 333.' (*b*) 'Note that the wayes to Port Mede were at Walton and the Ladye's hole i.e. the lady Abbes of Godstow her hole or way to Port Mede and soe to Godstow; and the way to Port Mede now at Aristotle's Well is but new. Vide Twyne XXIII 3, 613 et Twyne XXII 319. Vide inter fontes alibi' ⟨i. e. in the proposed Chapter XXIII.⟩ (*c*) 'Thomas de fonte de Walton, V. 18.' ⟨On the margin of fol. 93 a at the top are these notes which may be brought in here, viz. :—⟩ (*a*) 'a stone layd at Walton Well, 1671.' (*b*) 'The way often mentioned by Oxleleis, which the Abbess of Godstow was soe often presented for, is our Ladye's hole.' (*c*) 'The way going from Aristotle's well to Port Mede was made but within these 100 years and lesse, and then this ⟨apparently another way in use in Wood's time⟩, from the ditch, was made.' (*d*) 'The stone was laid by in our great grandfathers' time,' ⟨referring apparently to a stone at Aristotle's Well.⟩ ⟨The canal and railways have greatly changed the approaches to Port Meadow and the paths about it. As they exist at present, they may briefly be described thus.

(i) The chief approach and that nearest to Oxford turns to the west from the end of Walton Street, passes through Walton Well Road (containing Walton Well, recently provided with a stone covering), and so across the canal, to a new brick and iron bridge (Walton Bridge) across the railways, lately erected at the site of the former level crossing. This brings us on to the extreme south-east corner of Port Meadow. At the west end of Walton Bridge, where we come to Port Meadow, there are two paths. The path going northwards leads along the east edge of the meadow to the approach next to be described. The path going

feilds of Walvercote or Ulgar's- or Algar's-cote (the originall 'cote' or habitation probably of some eminent Saxon soe called).

⟨Aristotle's Well.⟩

It was antiently (as by some now) called Brumman's Well, togeather with that at Walton, because (as 'tis said before ⟨p. 348⟩) Brumman le Rich or de Walton lived and owned lands about the said wells, most (if not all) of which he gave by the favour of Robert D'oilly his lord and master (who came into England with the Conqueror) to St. George's College in the Castell at its first foundation, A.⟨D.⟩ 1074.

After his time, if not belikely before, it was christened by the name of Aristotle's Well, because that it was then (as now 'tis) frequented in the summer season by our Peripateticks. But soe far is it from assuming its name from Aristotle, as if he himself had studied here

westwards from the bridge leads round the south edge of the meadow, and so crosses the two branches of the river at Medley, the one by a wooden, the other by an iron bridge (the island between which bridges is in Cole's map called 'Fidler's Island'), and goes up the west bank of the river past Binsey common to Godstow.

This approach to the meadow might be supposed to be modern, since it is not found in Benjamin Cole's eighteenth century map of Port Meadow; but Wood seems to refer to it *supra* on p. 353, as the old approach to Port Meadow, that, viz., 'by Walton.'

(ii) Another approach goes straight forward from the end of Walton Street, up Kingston Road, and at Hayfield Road (so called from Heathfield's Hutts, shown in Cole's map) turns to the left and crosses the canal, and thereafter crosses the railways by the old wooden bridge. Just before crossing the canal, Aristotle's well was recently found in a neglected state, where it is shown in Cole's plan ex adverso Heathfield's Hutts. In the present summer (1888) it was built over by the garden wall of a house erected on the south of the road leading to the canal-bridge. At the west end of the wooden bridge, the path mentioned *supra* comes from the south from the approach first described. This path continues to the north along the eastern rim of Port Meadow, and at last strikes across the meadow and so arrives at the bridge over the river to the east of the Trout Inn at Godstow. In Cole's map this is called 'The Tole ⟨i.e. Toll⟩ Bridge,' while the bridge over the stream between the Inn and the Nunnery is called 'Godstow Bridge.'

This second approach (about half-a-mile to the north of the first) is no doubt the one spoken of by Wood as 'the way going from Aristotle's Well.'

(iii) To the north of the entrance at Heathfield's Hutts, Cole's map shows a great indentation in the eastern frontier of Port Meadow, which is probably an encroachment. The track from Heathfield's Hutts across this encroachment and from its north edge across Port Meadow to the Toll Bridge at Godstow is probably the path spoken of by Wood here and elsewhere as 'our Ladye's hole or way.'

I can form no guess as to what Wood means by 'this way ⟨to Port Meadow⟩ from the ditch.'⟩

[2] ⟨Notes on the slip mentioned in preceding notes:—⟩ (*a*) Elmer's Well F. p. 57, 58. (*b*) Ulward's Well called soe from John Ulward who held lands there of Dionisia Burewald which she gave to Godstow, vide cartam 153 ex libro S. Frideswidae p. 56; F. 56, 57, 58.

(though the Cambridge antiquary[1] doth with the same perswasion thinke it to be soe called as that our University was translated from Graeklade), that wee utterly disowne any such matter, only soe farr as to make comparison therof with those[2] 'Ogygiae' and fabulous traditions that he attributeth to the first originall of his mother[3].

From hence[4] drawing nearer to Oxon, wee come to speak of the particular places that are situated in Beaumount or North Gate Hundred, viz., the two churches of S. Giles and S. Mary Magdalen, the religious houses, halls, and whatsoever I find convenient to be here inserted.

⟨S. Giles' Church.⟩

And first to begin with S. Gileses Church. I find that on, or near, the scite therof a certaine church was standing in the Brittish and Saxons times, as I have from good authority described, the cronicles of Hide Abbey, etc. See the rest of this church in S. Giles his church in my discourse of the severall parish churches, etc. ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXX.⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 93 a, line 29.⟩

⟨Bethlehem.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 78 a, line 22.**⟩ Soe far may be said of S. Gileses Church[5].

[1] Caius de antiquit. Cantab., libro 2 p. 192.

[2] ⟨Written at first 'Ogygii' but corrected afterwards to 'Ogygiae' with the marginal note, 'Ogygia, Camden hath the word in Britan., See my Camden p. 566.'⟩

[3] ⟨i.e. Wood dismisses the connection of Aristotle with Aristotle's Well as a fable, but thinks it good enough to be used as an argument against the fables which Caius adduces to establish the antiquity of Cambridge.⟩

[4] ⟨Wood asks in a marginal note:—⟩ 'whether or noe Port Mede ⟨i.e. a notice of that meadow⟩ may come in here.' ⟨It is not noticed in the treatise 'de pratis,' Chap. XXV.⟩

[5] ⟨Here we resume the second draft. The first draft continues as followes in fol. 93 a, lines 30–46:—⟩ 'After this speak of Bethlem on the north side of the church, a hospitall etc. Then of the halls in this parish, of which Graec Hall is one, Black Hall, vide inter aulas et in additamentis ⟨i. e. in the second draft as given in the text.⟩ Then to Magdalen parish church. After that, goe through Fryers' Entry to the Pallace sometimes of the King, [⟨added in margin⟩ and therin take occasion to speak of the King's Pallace and Hedinton and the wayes from thence to this by New Park.] Then the Hospitall by it in Stockwell Street; then of Gloucester College; then to the Pallace againe and speak of it as a fryery for Carmelites; then to St. Barnard's College and other religious places in this parish; and after that of the halls, viz. Boner Hall, Brackley Hall, Bodyn Hall, Aula Bracina, Old Bayllioll, Culverd Hall, S. Mary Magdalen ⟨Hall⟩, Mary Hall, Margaret's (two of them), Oxenford Hall, ⟨Aula⟩ passerina, Painter's, ⟨Aula⟩ Periculosa, Plommer extra portam or Plover per⟨haps?⟩, ⟨Aula⟩ Profunda, Pill Hall (soe Mr. Windsore), Regis Aula, Well Hall (forte a Roberto Wells ⟨see p. 375⟩), Graeck Hall, etc. If you cannot well bring these in, bring them in the streets, viz. Canditch, Horsmonger, etc. Brackley Hall, Karvar or Kiver Hall super Canditch,

On the north side therof and betweene the two high wayes that lead under the east and west ends of it ⟨under the east end to Banbury, under the west to Woodstock⟩, was a hospitall called Bethlem or as an ancient charter hath Bedleem, signyfying according to the originall 'the house of bread.' By whome founded etc., vide caetera inter domos relig. ⟨in Chapter XXXII.⟩

⟨*Lanes from S. Giles' Church.*⟩

Neare it was a lane 'leading from S. Gileses Church to Beaumont,' as the instrument[1] of William of Durham for the dotation of University College (1219) testifyeth. But by what name it was called 'tis not there expressed, only but 'venella quae ducit ab ecclesia praedicta (meaning S. Giles) versus Bellum Montem.'

Then was there another also by the same name, as in the will[2] of Nicholas Jarme (1348) is mentioned; and the end therof neare a tenement or at least land of the Universitye's, which is situated neare the east end of S. Gileses Church.

⟨*S. Giles' Street.*⟩

On the south side of S. Gileses Church wee have a broad and faire street, containing all the parish therof[3], knowne by the name of S. Gileses street[4] as shall from record anon be described.

Middleton ⟨Hall⟩, New Yn (Novum Hospitium), S. Oswald's Hall (whether 'in parochia S. Mariae Magdalenae'?), Georg In, Piper's In, Regis Aula, Spicer's Hall, Tackley, Brend Court; Twyne XXIII 364, 148, 164 in Twyne IV bis, A. 88.

⟨On a slip now inserted to face fol. 125 b. are some notes referring to places named in this passage, viz.:—⟩ (*a*) 'Of Beedleem see what I have said elswhere among the small religious places ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXXII⟩, perhaps built by the founder of S. Giles Church for the, etc.' (*b*) 'Of the Anchorhold of S. Giles Church, vide at the end of a little tract of small religious houses that I have composed' ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXXII.⟩ (*c*) 'Cary Hall, V. 629. Burele Hall, V. 628, 630. Black Hall, V. 625. Middleton Hall, V. 625, 626 *bis*; vide nomen Middleton. Aula innominata in parochia S. Egidii pertinens Collegio Ball., V. 107. Peyntor's Hall, alias Culverd Hall, V. 89, 96; see the next page following. Gose Court, V. 89. Brend Court modo White Monkes, V. 298, see two pages following the next here.'

[1] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'liber statutorum Collegii Universitatis, p. 46; Twyne XXIII 365. See there for is mention of two lanes, vide V. 14, 20.' (*b*) 'The land where Mother George's house stands is University College land.' ⟨For Mother George see the note of Warton and Huddesford in Wood's life in the year 1673, Bliss' Wood's Athenae I p. LXXII. She lived in Blackboy Lane, which is now Little Clarendon Street. The first of these lanes is therefore incorrectly, or at least, loosely, described in the document. The second must be the street now called Keble Road.⟩

[2] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon., fol. 45; Twyne XXIII 147.

[3] ⟨i. e. all the houses in the parish; for the ground of the parish extended much further to the north, being then all open fields.⟩

[4] S. Giles Street, V. 89; Beaumond Street, V. 627.

⟨Black Hall.⟩

Therin hath bin Black Hall, before mentioned in Reuley ⟨i.e. in Chap. XXXI⟩, an ancient receptacle for schollers and from which certaine revenews were given[1] by John Bereford (to whome it did belong) to his chantry in All Saints' Church, 1361. The remainder[2] therof hath its scituation on the east side of the street and not far from the church[3].

⟨S. Margaret's Hall.⟩

Then hath there bin here S. Margaret's Hall, belonging sometimes to Godstow Nunnery; in whose book[4] ther is this mention therof, that is to say, that Margery Dyne, abbesse of the said place, demised to Walter Weston, 19 Edward II ⟨1325⟩, a tenement sometimes called Margaret Hall in the suburbs of Oxon in S. Gileses Street and scituated between a tenement that was Nicholas Rudeplout⟨'s⟩ on the south part and the tenement of Richard de Oseney on the north.

⟨Middleton Hall.⟩

In the same booke[5] also there is mention of Middleton Hall after this manner, viz., that the said Margery Dyne, in the 4 Edward III ⟨1330⟩, demised by her indenture to one John Cuddyng a messuage with a curtelage commonly called Middleton Hall in the suburbs of Oxon in the street and parish of S. Giles, being then situated (as 'tis there said) betweene their land on each side[6].

⟨Greek Hall.⟩

The next hall that appears in this parish is Graec Hall, being the now antient tenement built of ston that is situated on the north side of S. John's College[7]. It is soe commonly knowne by many as also mentioned already by our antiquary in his Apology[8] that I need not speak noe farther of it[9].

[1] ibidem ⟨i. e. lib. test. burg. Oxon.⟩ fol. 57, 58 et ex rotulis curiae 35 Edward III ⟨1361⟩ in archivis civitatis; vide Twyne XXIII 528, 343.

[2] ⟨i. e. the ruins.⟩

[3] ⟨It is now a private house, No. 21 S. Giles' in the occupation of F. P. Morrell, Esq. The building is of a collegiate character, of date in the later part of the seventeenth century.⟩

[4] liber Godstow fol. 105; Twyne XXIV 236 et vide ⟨Monast.⟩ Angl.; Twyne XXI 346.

[5] fol. 104; Twyne XXIV 235; 346 in Twyne XXI. ⟨Another reference to 'V. p. 423' is scored out.⟩

[6] ⟨Wood in a marginal note identifies this hall with one given later on:—⟩ 'Whether not Peyntor's Hall?' 'Yes; se V. 89.'

[7] ⟨Its site is now occupied by the new buildings of S. John's College.⟩

[8] lib. 2 p. 123.

[9] It belongs to Exon College. In our father's days there was a refectory with a lanthorne ⟨i. e. a louvre⟩ at the top, and divers chambers with studies.

⟨*S. Mary Magdalen parish.*⟩

⟨**fol. 78 b.**⟩ From Graec Hall wee are arrived within the limitts of S. Mary Magdalen's parish. The first place wherin that I shall offer to speak of is S. Bernard's College, now the College of S. John Baptist; then of the parish church; then the halls about it; and soe to those places worthy our notice within the praecincts therof.

⟨**S. Bernard's College.**⟩

And first of all for what I shall deliver of S. Bernard's College, take what from record follows.

Henry Chichely, Archbishop of Canterbury, etc., vide cetera in S. Bernard's College ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

Soe farre may be said of S. Bernard's College.

⟨**S. Mary Magdalen Church.**⟩

The next place that must follow, according to promise, is the parish church of S. Mary Magdalen, the scituation of which is in the middle of a broad street without North Gate and in the hundred therof. It was built in old time by the permission and leave of the canons of S. Frideswide's, etc.; vide cetera in ecclesia S. Mariae Magdalenae ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

I have now done with Magdalen parish church.

⟨*Street around the Church.*⟩

The next matters to be spoken of that must follow are the antient halls between the utmost limitts of its parish next to S. Giles and North Gate. The street it seems betweene those two places is very broad, and made a 'bivium' or devided into two by the interposition of the church and those houses on the north and south[1] side therof, soe that to describe every particular hall in each street or way goeth beyond my skil[2].

⟨**S. Mary Magdalen Hall.**⟩

The first that occurrs is S. Mary Magdalen Hall. 'Item lego'—'and also I bequeath to my fellows in the hall lately called Maudlen Hall 10 marks for the celebration of my exequies, etc.' Soe one Henry Caldey in his will[3], 1451. It 'tis one of those houses on the north side of the church opposite to Balliol College ball-court as the ruins therof yet shew; and was at first built for and inhabited by

[1] Those houses on the south side of the churchyard were built on part of it and the other part on the king's high way. ⟨These houses were all taken down towards the end of last century.⟩

[2] ⟨i. e. Wood is unable to say whether the halls stood on the churchyard facing east towards Balliol College, or facing west towards the Randolph Hotel in the street now called Magdalen Street.⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal notes :—⟩ (*a*) 'regestrum Aaa fol. 94, 2 vide in Aula Magd.' (*b*) 'apud vicariam S. Mariae Magdalenae T. Morale; sic Tabula Rous.'

Welsh schollers. Among which John Felton[1], vicar of this church, surnamed 'Homilarius' had without doubt his education[2], as I have elswhere said.

⟨Peyntor's Hall.⟩

The next hall that I find to have bin in this parish is Peynter's Hall[3], belonging sometimes[4] to John de Bereford, a burgesse of Oxon. From him it came to Henry Malmesbury, another burgess; in whose will[5], 1361, I find thus of it:—'Item do et lego, etc.,' 'Also I give and bequeath to Alice my wife a hall called Peynter Hall without North Gate in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen, near to a place called Gose Court on the south'—which place, as I elswhere find, belonged also to the said John Bereford.

In the raigne of Henry VI it was written and stiled 'Culver Hall *alias* Peyntor's Hall' from such a name that owned it. For then a controversy[6] arising concerning the limitts of S. Giles and Magdalen parishes, the parochial right of this hall was then in question to which of those churches it did belong[7].

(*c*) 'vide in lat⟨in⟩ cop⟨y⟩, B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩, et de fabrica versus ecclesiam B. Mar. Mag. vide in rentali Osney 1463 quem habeo.'

[1] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 78 b.⟩ 'John Felton called "Homilarius" because he was soe excellent a preacher vide librum notarum F in the beginning.'

[2] ⟨Notes on the same slip:—⟩ (*a*) 'domus beatae Mariae Magdalenae, V. 236.' (*b*) 'John Felton, Vicar of S. Magdalen Church was of this house (and not of Magdalen College) being the vicaridge belonging to the said church. Of whom I find this following at the end of a MS. in S. John's College library, Oxon. "Orate pro fratre Johannis Holbeche quondam prioris Osney qui istum librum emit et solvit pro eodem 13*s* 4*d* qui vocatur *abstractum libri peregrini* quem composuit Dominus Johannes Fe⟨l⟩ton quondam bonus vicarius ecclesiae parochialis S. Mariae Magdalenae Oxon, magnus praedicator et devotus et a quibusdam et multis vocatus *sanctus*; qui jacet in eadem ecclesia et est sepultus." The title of the book is "pera peregrinus." His grave it seems after his death was frequented by superstitious people. His death ⟨i. e. the date of it⟩ may be collected by his next successor.' ⟨The MS. is No. CIX in Coxe's Cat. of S. John's Coll. Libr. p. 32., where the text of this note is given with some slight differences of readings.⟩

[3] ⟨See note 6, page 357.⟩

[4] Inter chyrographos de parochia S. Mar. Magd. in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon.; Twyne XXIV 254.

[5] inter munimenta Osney in Chartario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII. 68.

[6] liber Godstow in principio ejusdem; Twyne XXIV 232.

[7] ⟨In the text there is here a mark referring to a marginal note:—'Hereabouts doubtless was Gamach Hall, see in appendice,' repeated on an inserted slip facing fol. 79 a. 'Hereabouts comes in Gamach Hall, see in appendice.' After which on the slip comes the following note:—'Then must come in the inne called the Bell (which perhaps may be the same place where the Blew Bell now is) which I find to be inhabited by schollers, viz., in Aaa p. 27, 2, there is mention of John Furthbin, scholaris hospitii vulgariter vocati le Belle extra portam borealem Oxon, 1442.' This again is followed on the slip by other notes which are scored through: viz. (*a*) 'Aaa 93, 2 Mr. Johannes Kenyngton hospes hospitii campanae in parochia S. Mariae Magd.; ibidem, 107, 1 (1452)

⟨Oxenford Hall.⟩

Not far from the said place was Oxenford Hall[1], soe called from such a name that had lands and tenements in this parish. Of whome John de Oxenford, a citizen of London, was one; who (as I find in a certaine[2] dimission of land to him here) lived 21 Edward III ⟨1347⟩. From him or els from his neare relations it came to William of Wickham who gave it to his college in Oxon, called New College; in whose great white book of evidences[3] in a dimission of it therin, 1 Henry IV ⟨1400⟩, 'tis called Oxenfordes Yn. 'Tis yet standing and hath its scituation on the north side of Fryers' Entry and almost opposite to the west end of Magdalen Church[4].

⟨New Inn.⟩

On the other side of the street was another receptacle for schollers called New Ynn[5]; which belonging also to the said John de Oxenford

mention de hospitio campanae in parochia B. Mar. Magd. et de Mro Thoma Walker, socio ejusdem aulae et de aliis ibidem commorantibus. It hath now an arched dore which is low denoting antiquity.' (*b*) 'Brecham's Court must come in here; it stood about Balliol College ball-court, vide in appendice; vide V 175 b, 234.' (*c*) 'Cardinall's Hat, vide in discourse of schooles of arts. New Inn or Cardinall's Hat, are Caesar's lodgings and the houses to the new back gate of Trinity College ⟨now the entrance to the Millard Laboratory.⟩ They belong to Christ Church and rented out for 40 years to Balliol College and Balliol College hath let some of it to Trinity College for their new buildings and a back way.' On the other side of the slip are these notes following:—'Here speak how Balliol College came to Caesar's Lodgings, vide in Pembr. Coll., vide Balliofergus.' 'Hugh Ellis, steward of Balliol College, built lodgings on the back part where some stables stood, anno 1674, inhabited 1675.') ⟨Marginal note on fol. 79 a:—'Note that the Catherine Wheele was as it seems called the Cardinall Hat, V 156, 175 a, 175 b. Ita vocatur, 1461, Aaa.'⟩

[1] ⟨This tenement has recently been rebuilt, the ground flat being laid out as shops; but the upper story, No. 15 Magdalen Street, is still a house supplying lodgings to undergraduates, and is called by its old name of Oxenford Hall. In 1888 the house offered several sets of rooms for undergraduates⟩.

[2] Inter munimenta Osney ut supra; Twyne XXIII 72.

[3] fol. 42; A. 78. Enquire whether it is not where Mr. Tedder liveth.

[4] ⟨A mark in the text here refers to a note on the slip facing fol. 79 a:—⟩ 'Bring in here Fryers' Entry, vide in Fryers' Entry in littera "f" et vide 122 in Twyne XXII. It is without doubt the venella expressed in V 374, 375 which led to the hall or ad salam regis.' ⟨On the back of the slip is the note:—⟩ 'Schid Lane in this or S. Thomas' Parish V 579; vide B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ in venellis.' ⟨On another slip facing fol. 78 b are these notes:—⟩ 'Aula Livini must come in about Oxenford Hall, V 172, 272, 273. Oxenford In, V 256; called the Bell V 257, 281; called Brampton's Court V 256, 260, 261.' 'Mr. William Wakefei⟨l⟩d who was possibly (?) taught there V 261.' 'A tenement of ⟨the⟩ Knights of Sandford let to Mr. R⟨alph⟩ de Swacline(?) V. 260.'

[5] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 79 a:—⟩ 'New Inn almost opposite to Magdalen Hall, where Charles Griffeth liveth.' 'New In see in my lat⟨in⟩ Cat⟨alogue⟩

was by him conveyed[1] by that name, 23 Edward III ⟨1348⟩, to Henry Malmesbury before mentioned ⟨p. 359⟩, being then situated between a tenement of S. John's Hospitall on the south and a tenement of William de Boseworth on the north, the street or king's way towards the west and a tenement of the prior and covent of Durham on the east. **⟨fol. 79 a.⟩** Afterwards Alice the wife of the said Henry Malmesbury conveyed[2] it, the 10 Richard II ⟨1386⟩, to Richard the Vicar of his parish church, John Thorp, and others; and from them, as I thinke, either came to the said church or els S. Frideswide's Priory.

⟨Brent Court; Spycer's Hall.⟩

The next halls hereabouts were Brent Court and Spycer's Hall[3], belonging sometimes to Robert de Wetewanges, apothecary, as appeares by his will[4] (1349); but wherabout situated 'tis not manifest. I find mention very often of the said place, called elswhere Brend Court and Brand Court[5], that it was inhabited by schollers and brought within the extent[6] of North Gate Hundred, as also lying on the south side of a void plot of ground of University College[7], and the like;—which I suppose the particulars therof are needless at this time to repeat.

⟨George Inn or Piper's Inn.⟩

Then had wee another hall, called Pyper's Yn, antiently belonging[8] to Oseney. In the beginning of Richard II ⟨circ. 1380⟩ it became an in⟨n⟩ called S. George's or Georg In *alias* Pyper's Yn and continued by that name till Henry VIII his time or therabouts; and then in the 6 year of his raigne ⟨1514⟩ in a generall accompt[9] of all the lands and tenements owned by the said abbey it was stiled by the name of 'the signe of S. Georg *alias* vocatum seld. Wallerand[10],' and yeilded to them from the hands of the bailive of the honor of Walingford 6*s* 11*d* [per[11] annum[12]].

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of Halls in New In in St Marie Magdalen parish and Cardinall's Hat in margine V 532, 560.' ⟨See also the notes in note 7, page 359.⟩

[1] Inter munimenta S. Frideswydae et Osney ut supra; Twyne XXIII 85. New Yn see in Osney rentall 1463 (which I have under my window) in parochia B. Mar. Magd. V 469, 532.

[2] Ibidem; Twyne XXIII 72.

[3] The same perhaps with Spycer's tenement; Twyne XXIII 264.

[4] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 53; Twyne XXIII 148.

[5] Twyne XXIII 364.

[6] Twyne XXIII 424.

[7] ut Twyne IV 164.

[8] collectanea Nicolai Bishop, fol. 242; Twyne XXIII. 173.

[9] rotuli computorum Osney 16 (?) Henry VIII in chartario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXII 338. ⟨The text says 6 Henry VIII i. e. 1514; the marginal note seems to give 16, i. e. 1524, or perhaps 26, i. e. 1534.⟩

[10] Robert Wallerand, V. 166.

[11] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[12] ⟨The old George inn is quite different from the existing George Inn, at

Soe farr for those places within S. Mary Magdalen parish that are scituated in the street beforementioned[1] between North Gate and the utmost limitts therof towards S. Giles parish. The next places that must follow are those lying in and about Broken Heys[2] which is behind and on the west side of the church and said street. And after that's done, of those on the east side in Canditch and soe to the mannor of Halywell and then conclude our discours of the suburbs.

⟨George Lane or Thames Street, now George Street.⟩

Taking our course therfore towards Broken Heys wee goe through a lane or street[3] (the upper part wherof joyns to the Georg In[4]), called sometimes Georg Lane. The south part or side therof stands on the place where the towne trench sometimes ran under the wall into the Castle mote; but about the raigne of Henry VII being stopped up, as I have elswhere ⟨pp. 263, 264⟩ said, the burgesses demised the ground therof to severall people to build theron. At last, they, being minded to make it a compleat street (it being but a short passage to Broken Heys) by lengthning it towards Hith Bridge for a conveyance of their common shore from North Gate Street and S. Mary Magdalen Parish which before ran in the said trench, levelled part of Broken Heys and demised parcells of the ground therof to severall people for the said purpos, Among whome Alderman Humfrey Whistler and Tom Aires[5] commonly called Tom Pun were partyes; who building fair free stone[6] houses theron, 1641[7], and

the corner of Cornmarket and George Streets, which belongs to the City of Oxford and is in S. Michael's parish: Marginal notes :—⟩ (*a*) 'Georg In, see a rentall of Osney 1463 (which I have under my window) in parochia S. Mar. Magd., vide V. 533 *bis*.' (*b*) 'Whether the Georg was the same which Hugh Pluchnet gave Osney; Twyne XXIII 112. Non certe.' ⟨On a slip between fol. 78 b and fol. 79 a are these notes :—⟩ (*a*) 'Georg In ⟨referring no doubt to the existing house⟩ an old house, many signes or tokens there of Antiquity.' (*b*) 'Georg Inn, 31 Henry VI ⟨1453⟩, V 590.'

[1] ⟨*now* Magdalen Street.⟩

[2] ⟨*now* Gloucester Green.⟩

[3] This is the way leading to the King's Hall, V 533.

[4] ⟨Clearly the Georg Inn of Wood's time is the George Inn of to-day; but it seems hardly possible to identify this with the George Inn of 1380, 1463, 1514 which must have been further to the north; see *supra*.⟩

[5] ⟨Marginal notes⟩ (*a*) 'Tom Pun *alias* Tho⟨mas⟩ Ayres, had a son named Tho⟨mas⟩, and he a daughter . . . the fourth wife of Hennage ⟨Finch⟩ Earl of Winchelsey, 1681.' ⟨J. E. Doyle in his 'Official Baronage of England' gives her as 'Elizabeth,' daughter of '*John*' Ayres of London, and dates the marriage before Dec. 1680.⟩ (*b*) Thomas Aires, buried in S. Mar⟨y's⟩ (Churchyard) 8 Sept. 1643.'

[6] ⟨Note on a slip between fol. 78 b and 79 a :—⟩ 'The forefront of Oxf. in which consisted of stone mostly was taken away 1691 and paper buildings put.' ⟨The 'in' probably ought to be deleted, two letters following being deleted.⟩

[7] The date upon his ⟨i. e. Ayres'⟩ house, 1642.

supposing others would follow was christened by the name of Thames Streete. But warrs comming on, the work ceased and all laid aside. Which continuing soe till of late, other buildings then went forward and the city bestowed much in the making a new pavement or pitching in the upper half therof[1].

⟨*Broken Heys*[2], *now Gloucester Green*[3].⟩

As for the said place of Broken Heys[4], limitted on the south and west sides with the Castle and Stockwell Street ⟨*now* Worcester Street⟩, on the north and east by the King's Pallace (since the White Fryers) and the street on the west side of Magdalen parish church, hath bin from all antiquity till within 24 years a rude broken and indigested place[5]. A place it seems it hath bin full of hillocks and rubbish, demonstrating to us as if either some buildings had formerly bin standing theron or els a [battery[6] or bulwark] raised in the Barrons Warrs (when often conflicts were had at the castle) for a defence between it and the said house of the king. I confess I am rather apt to beleive that divers aedifices have bin ranged theron, as it shall be shewen anon; but, when the king relinqueshed his residence here by giving his pallace to the White Fryers, and soe consequently his retinue who had houses here ⟨relinquished their residences⟩ to others, either the same way ⟨i.e. by gift⟩ or els by sale, they came to ruine and quite buried in the earth.

⟨*Irishman Street, now the western end of George Street.*⟩

⟨**fol. 79 b.**⟩ Hereabouts wee find a street to have sometimes stood called Irishman Street[7], wherof nothing as I know (unless I am

[1] repaired the upper half Anno 1661 in the mayoraltie of Sir Sampson White, vide inscription.

[2] ⟨The name Broken Hayes is now attached to a small passage leading out between 31 and 32 George Street into Bulwarks Alley at the west end of the play ground of the Oxford High School.⟩

[3] ⟨The name Gloucester Green in Loggan's map 1675 is attached to an open space which is now that part of Walton Street which is over against the Provost of Worcester's garden; in Peshall's map 1773 it is attached, as it now is, to what in Loggan's map is called Broken Hays.⟩

[4] William de ultra de Hay, V. 374.

[5] ⟨Marginal note :⟩ ' 'Tis the common of the parish.' ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 79 a :—⟩ 'Broken Hayes I take to be a wast peice of ground laying before the king's entrie into his pallace. Ousney made use of it ⟨? for gravel pits ?⟩ when they made a way to Hinxsey Ferry and perhaps from that time it continued full of holes. Magdalen parish taketh it to be a common belonging to their parish. The toune look on it as theirs because ⟨they are⟩ Lords of North Gate Hundred, build houses round it, and set trees, anno 1671. The toune levelled it and made it a bouling green anno 1638 or 1639.'

[6] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored through.⟩

[7] Irishman Street, V 389.

extreamly mistaken in its scite) is now remaining. In ancient evidences 'tis said to have bin, with the tenements therin, in Magdalen parish; in others almost as ancient, in S. Thomas' parish[1]. Soe that without doubt it must have had its scituation about the Castle or els Gloucester ⟨*now* Worcester⟩ College, which as I have in its place following said to be partly within that parish[2]. In Oseney book[3] ther's a charter wherby one William the Miller gave to that abbey a messuage in S. Thomas' parish in vico vocato Hyrisman Strete. In another elswhere[4] and antienter then that, wrot about the 40 Henry III ⟨1256⟩, as appears by the wittnesses therto, John le pecher[5] the son of Alured conveys away his four houses in S. Thomas parish in vico Yristrett. In a dimission[6] also of a garden to Osney in Edward IV time, 'tis said that it had its scituation in the same parish and in Yryshmanne Stret; with severall other scripts denoting it to have bin somtimes there[7]. But yet notwithstanding, among severall records that I have perused concerning houses therin and of other matters, I find it oftner mentioned to have bin in Maudlin parish[8]. Among all which, that I shall here insert are two out of S. Frideswide's book[9] of Roger de Comnore, clerk, towards the latter end of Henry III. By the first of which he giveth to Henry his son his tenement on the fee of the prior of S. Frideswyde's in S. Mary Magdalen parish in Yresmanne Stret[10]; and by the other following, his other messuage in the said street 'contra castellum,' etc. Soe farre he. By which description therfore I suppose it might have bin on the northerne side of the Castle, lying in the said parish, and neare the place where Thames Street runneth,—because

[1] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'It was certainly in both parishes' (*b*) 'enquire how the limitts of S. Thomas and Magdalen parishes are divided.' (*c*) 'That part of the houses in le Barbican next the river are in St. Thomas parish; the other, in Magdalen parish.'

[2] ⟨A good example of the fusion of two constructions. Wood was going to say that Gloucester College 'is partly within that (i. e. S. Thomas) parish' and partly in S. Mary Magdalen parish; he stops that construction to introduce a statement that he had already said this in his treatise on Gloucester College i. e. in Chap. XXXI; and as a result leaves an ungrammatical sentence in which neither statement is accurately made.⟩

[3] liber Oseney bibliothecae Cotton fol. 244; Twyne XXII 289.

[4] Inter munimenta Osney ut supra ⟨i. e. at Christ Church⟩; Twyne XXIII. 84.

[5] John le pechare, vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae, p. 109.

[6] Ibid. ⟨i. e. Osney documents at Ch. Ch.⟩, Twyne XXIII 70.

[7] 'there' substituted for 'in S. Thomas' parish.'

[8] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'This strete was in both parishes for see the stone with a X on it to divide the parishes.'

[9] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 446; Twyne XXII 259; et vide in libro minore in A. W. p. 93, et contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 109, 124.

[10] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'Will. Ybernico extra portam borealem, vide

that in the levilling it ⟨i. e. Thames Street⟩ towards the middle two years agoe was discovered a firme beaten way two or three yards deep in the ground. Hence therfore, if I should say that this street had its denomination because that Irishmen studied or els had commerce here, I should not belike erre, considering that severall places in Oxon had their names from its ⟨i. e. their⟩ inhabitants either therin or by them, viz. Sche⟨de⟩writers Street ⟨see p. 140⟩, Bookbinders Bridge ⟨see Chap. XXII⟩ and the like. And when it was relinqueshed by them [1] seems to be about the raigne of Henry V.

⟨*Stockwell Street, now Worcester Street and the southern half of Walton Street.*⟩

⟨*Barbican Lane, now part of the Canal Wharf.*⟩

On the west side of Broken Heys wee had a larg and populous street [2] once standing called Stockwell Street and 'magnus Vicus de Stockwell [3],' leading from the Barbican [4] or Barbican Lane [5] (which was betweene the westerne side of the Castle and the river comming from Hith Bridge to the Castle Mill) to Glocester College, the White Fryers, and Walton Street [6].

⟨Stoke Well or Plato's Well.⟩

The reason why it was soe called was from a well situated therby called Stoke Well [7], being the same which is to this day apparent to the beholders under the wall of Cornwall Close, and called beyond the memory of man by the students of this University 'Platoes Well' and 'Cornish Chough Well.'

⟨The Stockwell family.⟩

From this well also wee had a family of old denominated, called Stockwelle, who, as they were in their times wealthy people and

catalogum cancellariorum 1196; Twyne I. 41.' (*b*) 'Hibernenses Oxon. studuerunt, vide Twyne XXI 194; vide Apolog. 164; vide in indice ejusdem in littera H.' (*c*) 'Whether not called Irishmans Street from an Irishman that lived there vide V p. 24, 18, 495.'

[1] When Oxon ⟨was⟩ deserted by Irishmen, vide Twyne XXI 524, and then this ⟨street⟩ fell to ruin. See Hist. sub anno 1413 et 1422.

[2] Mention therof in Edward IV, Twyne XXIII 70. ⟨It is not clear whether this marginal note is a new note referring to Stockwell Street or is a continuation of the preceding note.⟩

[3] Vide Twyne IV 618.

[4] vide in voce Barbican.

[5] and also from Irishman's Street.

[6] of Stockwell Street and Walton Street vide Twyne XXIII 523; of severall houses standing there vide Twyne XXIII 423, 424, as is also spoken before in Beaumont. la Hamayle in Walton, vide Twyne XXIII 426. ⟨The old Walton Street began at the point where Little Clarendon Street joins the modern Walton Street; all of the modern street which is south of that point was part of Stockwell Street.⟩

[7] Stockwell, a place soe called in Canterbury neare Abbat's Mill in St Alphey's parish, liber annotationum p. 68.

devout to the Church and poore, soe likewise ⟨were⟩ of great esteeme and bore the publick offices of this corporation in the raignes of Richard I, King John, Henry III, and Edward I[1].

⟨Places in Stockwell Street.⟩

In the said street[2], which had its scituation in the parishes of S. Georg, S. Thomas, S. Mary Magdalen, and S. Giles, were these places therin following.

⟨Houses of the Abbey of Malmesbury.⟩

(i) a habitation and severall houses adjoyning, belonging to the Abbey of Malmesbury, and standing as it should seeme neare Stoke Well; for in divers praesentments[3] of neusances that I have seene they were in the raigne of Edward III presented for stopping up a lane neare theirs and the 'mansum' of the black monks to the hindrance of the burgesses of Oxon in their passage to the same well. But the said habitation seemeth afterwards to have bin joyned with Glocester College, as I shall, when I come to speak of them ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩, shew.

⟨Cornwall Close, *now* part of Worcester College.⟩

Then was there a place called Cornwall, as is before said, being now a peice of ground betweene Stoke or Platoes Well and Glocester College. Therin hath bin the ⟨fol. 80 a⟩ habitation of Richard, Earl of Cornwall (father of Edmund, founder of Rewley), and Nicholas Meules a baron in Somersetshire, as I shall farther shew in my discourse ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ of the Carmelite Fryers to whome the said ground did belong.

⟨Gloucester House, *now* part of Worcester College.⟩

Adjoyning them was also the habitation of Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester; who giving it to the Benedictine or Black Monks, was by them (with other land obtained from the Carmelites) converted into a college, which to this day is partly standing and knowne by the name of Gloucester College, as I also anon ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ shall shew.

⟨Beaumont Palace, *now* the west end of Beaumont Street[4] and the land on each side of it.⟩

Opposite to it, and betweene this street and the west side of Mag-

[1] ⟨'and Edward I' is underlined, apparently for deletion.⟩

[2] Before the name of Stockwell ⟨Street⟩ it seemed only to be called the way leading from Walton to the Castle as ⟨in⟩ the confirmation charter of Empress Maud de Ecclesia S. Georgii ut in registro Oseney fol. 17, 2, in Aede Xti; V. 576.

[3] Twyne XXIII 456, 632, 246, 383.

[4] ⟨The street now called Beaumont Street is quite a modern street cut

dalen parish, is a peice of pasture ground, at this time (with another on the north side therof) inclosed with a wall, called 'The Beaumonts[1]'; being now all of the aforementioned ⟨p. 344⟩ compasse of land that owneth that name. Herein it was that King Henry I, surnamed Beauclarke, for the great pleasure of the seat, the sweetness and delectableness of the aire, and for the sake especially of the University[2], built a pallace or place of habitation for him and his retinew. For he, as 'tis reported[3], being much ascribed in his yonger yeares to learning and philosophy which was the great furnishment of him unto the science of regality, and as being often heard to say that 'he esteemed an unlearned king but a crowned asse,' did therfore for the said respects performe and finish it, even from the foundation. Rossus tells[4] us that he was not only incited to doe it for those purposes only, but also because of its vicinity to Woodstocke where it seems about the 14 year of his raigne built a park (which, he saith, was the first in England) with a pallace therin —for which end (containing, it seems, 14 miles in compasse) he had destroyed severall villages. The tithes of which parke (I meane, of the hunting therin) were given afterwards[5] by King Henry III to the nuns of Godstow[6].

Here, as it appeareth, in this his pallace at Oxon (finished about the year 1128), ⟨he⟩ pompously solemnised the passover of our Saviour[7], 1130. And wherin afterwards, according to historians, had a successour[8] named Richard that received his first breath on the feast of the assumption[9] of the Virgin Mary, 1157. He it was that was afterwards King Richard I, surnamed for his valour and audacity 'Cor de Lyon'; and had soe great respect for the place of

through a field called Beaumont and not following the line of any ancient way.⟩

[1] ⟨See the two distinctly marked in Agas' map (1578) or Loggan's (1675).⟩

[2] ⟨An interlinear insertion in a later ink is put here:—'wherin he sometimes as it partly appears'—but it is not plain whether a word has to be supplied, such as 'studied,' or whether it is a resumption of the original sentence.⟩

[3] Gualterus Mape de nugis curialium MS. bibl. Bodl. p. .... vide illic; F (broken) p. 81.

[4] Johannes Rossus de Regibus Angliae MS. bibl. Cotton. in Henry I; Twyne XXII 349; vide Twyne XXI 543; see in indice pro anno 1079; V 408.

[5] Twyne XXI 346.

[6] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Here must be more brought in here.'

[7] ibidem ⟨i. e. Twyne XXIII⟩ 349; V. 408; see Twyne XXI 551.

[8] ⟨'successour' substituted for 'grandson,' Wood having obtained a negative answer to the query in the marginal note 'See whether he was his grandson.' Another marginal note asks 'See whether King John was not borne here.'

[9] ibidem ⟨i. e. Rossus⟩ in Richard I; Twyne XXI 238; V. 408; Matthew Paris, 1157; et Holinshed et Florilegus.

his birth that he granted severall priviledges to the burgesses therof[1]. In his raigne this place was severall times repaired, that is to say (among the rest) in the 3 and 9 years therof ⟨i. e., in 1192 and 1198⟩. In the last of which, according to the sherriff's accompts[2], for the many oaks cut downe for that purpose seemeth to have bin almost reaedified. In the 33 Henry III ⟨1249⟩ it was repaired againe[3], and 18£ 14*s* 3*d* brought in for glazing it, repairing the chapel, the King's chamber, the Queen's wardrobe, and the porter's house which was at the gate looking towards Broken Heys. And what other enlargments or amendments therof that followed, I have not seen. All that I find therof els is that after it had continued the sometimes habitations of King Henry I, King Stephen (wherin he also lay at his beseige of Maud the Empress in the Castle), King Henry II, Richard I, King John, Henry III, Edward I, and II, was by the last in relation to a solemn vow by him taken (which I shall speak of anon ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩), given to the poore Carmelite Fryers, who immediatly upon the gift therof translated themselves from their old habitation (which was on the west side of Stockwell Street) to this of the King's [here[4] spoken of]; wherin afterwards, though alienated from its proper use, yet most of the succeding kings at their arrivall in these parts would take up their residence and lodge therin. This, it seems, was soe remarkable and taken notice of by many sober men that were inclining to that religion which was afterwards called Wiclivesme, considering that they who professed a beggerly life and at their first rise retirednesse in desolate and solitary places should arrive at soe immensurate excesse in their habitation, that it added more gaule to their inke and gave them occasion to lay their lashes more homeward upon the Minorites who were now fallen from their first principles to all kind of wickednesses. Richard Armachanus by name among the rest wrote bitterly against it ⟨**fol. 80 b**⟩ in his book 'de mendicitate Christi'; and noe less vehemently answered by William Wydford or Wodford in his 'Defensorium[5]' against him;—wherin, answering Armachanus his words 'de palatiis fratrum,' saith thus—'Quinta veritas est haec non repugnat statum fratrum minorum habitatione facti habere aedificia

[1] vide Twyne XXI 535et ex Duncl.(?) Twyne XXIV 791, Twyne XXI 536.

[2] rotuli pipae, 9 Ricardi I ⟨1198⟩, in scaccario; Twyne IV 565 b, et vide Twyne IV 563 b.

[3] rotuli inter communia termini Paschae, membr. 11, in rem. scaccarii ex parte Domini Thesaurarii; Twyne IV 581 b.

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[5] Defensorium Willelmi Wydford, MS. bibl. Coll. Magd. Oxon, cap. 2.; Twyne XXII 103, c. ⟨No. LXXV p. 23 in Coxe's Cat. of Magd. Coll. MSS.⟩

magna et in ipsis habitare, quia si Rex conventum magnum fratrum minorum poneret in palatio suo solenni et concederet eis usum palatii retinendo sibi ipsi completum quem prius in isto habuit tunc licite fratres minores in illo palatio remanerent durante Regis voluntate, sic et licite nunc fratres minores comedunt in aula regia, etc.' And so he goeth forward in his argument [1]; which, for brevity sake, I shall now passe over.

⟨Hospital for the poor.⟩

Opposite to the pallace, and on the west side of Stockwell Street [2], neare the place where Glocester College now standeth, was an hospitall for poore people, but by whome built, whether by any of the kings to receive releif from their table here, I am in doubt. All that I have seene therof is only bare mention of its name in a certaine [3] composition, dated 1256, which I shall in the Carmelite Fryery speak of ⟨in Chap. XXXI.⟩

⟨Hanville House.⟩

Then neare it was an house called Hanvill or Hanwell House, supposed by old Mr. Windsore [4] to have bin soe called from the famous John Hantivill or Hanwill [5], surnamed Architrenius, who at the time of his abode in Oxon in the raigne of Henry II either studied or received disciples therin. But in what I shall say in my discours of Gloucester College ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩, ⟨it⟩ will seeme more probable to have had its denomination from William Hanvill, prior of the Hospitall of S. John's of Jerusalem who conveyed land in this street to the said College at their foundation, having before belonged to the Hospitaliers [6] of the same place and (as far as I can perceive) inhabited sometimes by them.

⟨Other Houses.⟩

Diverse other habitations [7] without doubt of eminent note, belonging to [the [8] lesser starrs] severall nobles, have had ther scite in this

[1] But yet, notwithstanding this, in the next century some of these Carmelites preached up the same argument to the contrary against the rich bishops, viz., Richard Parker and Thomas Holden; Twyne XXI 309.

[2] ⟨The sites of this and of the house following are to be looked for in the Provost of Worcester's Garden where it abuts on Walton Street.⟩

[3] liber Osney bibl. Cotton fol. 42; vide Twyne XXII 290.

[4] inter Collectanea in bibl. C. C. C. ⟨No. CCLXVI, p. 114, in Coxe's Catalogue of MSS. of C. C. C. Library.⟩

[5] John Hanvyll his poetry; vide Twyne XXI 641.

[6] if these Hospitaliers be the same with Knight Templers, then see tenementum Templariorum hic, Twyne XXII 259, 290, et contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 108, 109.

[7] V 532, 534, 496.

[8] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

street and other places neare it while the King's pallace remained to him[1]; but nothing appearing of them from record, I shall forbeare the insertion of my thoughts from circumstance concerning them. All it seeme⟨s⟩, either ever extant for the reception of great ones[2] or of other of lesse note, are long since togeather with the pallace of the King ruinated and buried in their owne rubbish.

Jam modo quae fuerant sylvae pecorumque recessus
Urbs erat[3].

What in the next place remaineth to be said of other fabricks in and joyning to this street of Stockwell (which towards its north end branched into another street[4] leading on our right hand to S. Gileses Church, and another on our left to Walton Street[5] conducting us sometimes to the village of Walton) are, first, the quondam mansion of the Carmelite Fryers and the now ruins of Gloucester College. Of both which, togeather with the originall of their orders[6], as also the foundation and history of them, I shall in order according to their antiquity insert.

⟨Carmelite Friars.⟩

And first, for the Carmelite Fryers who in that respect craveth the cheif place, I shall as it follows deliver what I have to say of them.

A certaine writer tells us:—vide cetera in Carmelitis ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

Soe far for the Carmelite Fryers.

⟨Benedictine Monks and Gloucester College, *now* Worcester College.⟩

What followeth next to be treated of is the College of the Benedictin Monks, called Gloucester College, of the foundation and dotation and increase of which I shall wave till I have delivered a word of the originall of their order and manner of their habit as I have of other religious places already performed.

About the time of the death of S. Augustine, etc.; vide cetera in Glocestriensi Collegio ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

Having now done with what I have to say concerning the west

[1] like the starrs, vide notas Mr. Windsore.

[2] 'great ones' substituted for 'nobility.'

[3] Ovid. Fastorum lib. 3.; vide Collectanea Windsore p. 62.

[4] ⟨*Now* Little Clarendon Street.⟩

[5] ⟨*Now* the northern half of Walton Street, the modern Walton Street including at its south end about half of what was formerly Stockwell Street.⟩

[6] 'orders' substituted for 'inhabitans.'

side of Magdalen parish, I must returne towards North Gate againe, and take our cours to the east side therof, being all (except that side of the street at the east end of the Church) contained

⟨*Horsmonger Street or Canditch, now Broad Street*⟩,

in an ancient street sometimes called Horsmanger or Horsmonger Streete, as from severall scripts ⟨**fol. 81 a**⟩ appeare. Adam Fete-place, in a charter[1] of his to the prioresse and nuns of Littlemore about the middle[2] of Henry III, maketh mention of the capitall messuage of Walter Florence in S. Mary Magdalen parish in Horsmonger Streete[3]. And soe likewise in divers conveyances of messuages therin, 'tis for the most part stiled by that name, and the surnames of divers inhabitants therabouts ending in -manger, as Radulp⟨h⟩de Haymanger[4], Alan le rumanger[5], and the like[6]. The reason how it attained to that name was, as it should seeme, from a market of horses therin sometimes kept. For the prior of S. Frideswyde's, by a patent from Henry I, had it granted to him to be kept under the north wall even from North Gate to Halywell and soe to the north-east corner of the city wall; and was called the Hors or Jaudewins Market. But at length when Merton College had that mannor ⟨of Holywell⟩ in their hands[7], some strife hapned between them[8] and the said priory, who told them that they were not to keep any such market there 'in alieno solo'; and soe, as it should seeme, it was after some time left of.

The place afterwards and sometimes at the same time as before was knowne and written by the name of Canditch ('candida fossa') because, without doubt, of the clear streame that formerly ran under all the north wall, not unsutable to places[9] of other names in Beaumont feilds soe derived on another account, viz. Wood-dytch, Newditch, and Green-ditch giving also names and marks to parcells of land therabout scituated.

⟨Old Balliol *or* Sparrow Hall.⟩

As for the halls and other places in this street, which hath stood on the north side therof (the south side having bin taken up by the said

[1] Inter munimenta caenobii Littlemore in chartario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII 70; V 534.

[2] 'middle' substituted for 'latter end.'

[3] Horsmanger Street, V. 171.

[4] liber antiquus S. Frideswydae p. 91, carta 140.

[5] Ibid., p. 92, carta 143. Vide in Horsmanger Street; F. 51.

[6] ⟨A mark in the text refers to a note on a slip, now lost.⟩

[7] 'in their hands' substituted for 'given to them.'

[8] vide in Horsmanger Street.

[9] The limitts therof set downe ⟨but Wood seems not to have carried out this intention.⟩

ditch, except some part toward Smith Gate[1]), have bin first Old Balliol Hall, sometimes belonging to the University[2] and scituated, according to severall dimissions[3] from them to Balliol College, between a tenement of S. Frideswydes on the west and a garden of the said College on the east.

Afterwards it came to be called Sparrow Hall[4], and to be occupied as a schoole for the nursery of arts and sciences, and is now knowne by the name of Hammond's Lodgings next on the west wide of Balliol College[5].

⟨Marey's Hall.⟩

Neare it [and[6] on the east side of the said lodgings] was another called Marey's or Marey Hall, mentioned in a certaine charter[7], about the year 1286, wherby the prior and canons of S. Frideswyde's did grant to one John de Eu their whole right and clayme of 6*s* per annum which they were wont to receive from the hands of the said John from a messuage with its appurtenances called Marey's Hall situated between the land which was sometimes Philip de Eu's on the east and the land of Jeffry de Sawcer[8] on the west[9] in Horsmanger Strete in Magdalen parish etc. By which discription togeather with the deed of the Lady Dervorgille mentioned in Balliol College[10], ⟨it⟩ appears to have had its scituation neare or on the scite where the forefront[11] of that College now standeth.

⟨S. Margaret's Hall.⟩

Then was there S. Margaret's Hall, of which though from noe record I have scarce yet seene anything, yet, as from our antiquarie's[12] observations it appears, it was standing within the limitts of Balliol and that mention therof he saw in a little charter of Hugh Balliol, son and heire of John Balliol, dated 1269, amongst the muniments of that college.

[1] V. 575.

[2] By the gift of William Hoyland with that by S. Giles Church; see Twyne XXIII 3; see Twyne I.

[3] In archivis Academiae in pixide B; vide Twyne I. 11. See whether it doth not now belong to the University. ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 71.⟩

[4] Sparrow Hall, see among the schooles ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., II. 754, 775.⟩

[5] ⟨i. e. of the Front or Old Quadrangle of Balliol College, and so on the site of the existing Master's house.⟩

[6] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in a later ink between the lines.⟩

[7] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 322, et 352; such mention also is in libro parvo p. 36. carta 60 et vide illic cartas 30 et 60; V. 113; F p. 9.

[8] Whether not Sawcer Hall as Dr. Savage thinks in Historia Balliol, p. 22.

[9] See that terra Twyne I p. 44 nu⟨mero⟩ (or im⟨um⟩) 15.

[10] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 73; it was thereupon called New Balliol Hall.⟩

[11] ⟨i.e. the Front or Old Quadrangle of Balliol College.⟩

[12] ⟨i. e. Twyne's.⟩

Passing from the limitts of the said College, of which elswhere in the first booke [1]

⟨**Durham College**⟩

wee come to Durham College, concerning the order of the inhabitants of which, viz., Benedictines having before ⟨see p. 370⟩ delivered somewhat I shall proceed to the Colledge it selfe. That the monks of Durham therfore, etc; see in Durham College ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

Soe much may be said of Durham College.

⟨**Boner Hall.**⟩

Near it and in Hor⟨s⟩monger Streete was Boner or Banner Hall [2]. It belonged in the raigne of Edward I to one John the son of Henry Peyntour [3]. From him about the 28 of the same King ⟨1300⟩ it came to Phillip de Wormenhale, a burgess of Oxon, and soe through other hands to Adam de Brom, and at length to William Daventre who conveyed it to Oriall College, 36 Edward III ⟨1362⟩, in whose dominion [4] the ground therof (being now a garden ⟨**fol. 81 b**⟩ plott) belongeth to this day, having bin sometimes situated between a tenement of S. John's Hospitall on the west and another of Magdalen parish church on the east.

⟨**Perilous Hall, *now* Kettle Hall.**⟩

Neare Banner Hall was Perillous [5] Hall ('Aula Periculosa') mentioned before in Oriall and Durham Colledges, in the first of which [6] 'tis said to be in Candyt⟨c⟩h; in the other [7], in Horsmonger Street; which as is before said ⟨p. 371⟩ are one and the same places.

The ruins or remainder therof was pulled down about the year 1615 and the present hall now standing, called Kettle Hall, erected in its place by Dr. Kettle, preasident of Trinity College, for the use of the schollers therof.

[1] ⟨i.e. Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 71–73; 86–88. Besides the halls purchased, the foundress purchased also several plots of land at the back. The exact bearings of the site are however far from clear; and like most of these sites that of Balliol would require to be worked out afresh with the help of accurate measurements and the exact words of the various deeds of conveyance.⟩

[2] ⟨A mark here in the text refers a note, apparently on an interleaf now lost.⟩

[3] ex archivis Collegii Oriall in pyxide 'n' et vide Twyne XXII 396.

[4] note that Kettle Hall and Mrs. Furnivall's belongs to Oriall College and none els.

[5] ⟨Twyne Apologia p. 245 says that in his time it was 'Aedes Caufeildianae,' i.e. the house of George Caulfield, Recorder of Oxford. In the margin of Wood's copy, Wood has written a note mentioning a fanciful derivation of the name:—'Aula periculosa sic dicta quia sita fuerit in regione Collegii ⟨i.e. Durham College⟩ per Ricardum *D'angerfeild* positi.'⟩

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 123.⟩

[7] ⟨See in Chap. XXXI.⟩

⟨Brackley Hall.⟩

Adjoyning was Brackley Hall [1], of which thus in a rentall [2] belonging sometimes to S. John's Hospitall in the beginning of Edward III: —'de aula Brakley, 20*s*.' Of its scituation is expresse mention in a charter of contention in S. Frideswyde's book [3] betweene the canons therof and S. John's Hospitall concerning 3*s* annual rent thence, 1338, that is to say, 'standing betweene Great Boydon (or Bodyn) Hall on the one side [4] and the hall of the schollers of Oriall on the other' etc.—which is all considerable I have seen therof.

⟨(Great) Bodyn Hall.⟩

Bodyn Hall, soe called from the antient owners therof who were burgesses of Oxon, and distingues⟨h⟩ed from another hereabouts by the name of Great Bodyn Hall. It did for the most part, if not all, belong to S. John's Hospitall as their rentalls signifye; in one [5] of which, 22 Edward I ⟨1294⟩, it is thus expressed:—'de aula Bodyn juxta aulam Periculosam per annum 18*s*.'

⟨Deep Hall.⟩

Deepe Hall, sometimes the tenement of one Nicholas de Withall whose wife Petronill gave it by her charter sans date [6] to the said Hospitall of S. John; and afterwards yeilded them, 2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩, as one of their rentalls [7] for that year hath, 28*s* 7*d*. It was with the former hall situated as the said charter saith in Horsmonger Streete in the parish of S. Mary Magdalen.

⟨Bryd Hall.⟩

Bryd Hall, mentioned in the will [8] of one John Chastleton, luminor, 1317, to be [9] in the same parish 'extra Smith Gate in Canditch.' It belonged in the raigne of Richard II to one Alan de Bekenesfeild in whose will [10], 1388, he leavs it to his executors to be sold and the money therof ⟨to⟩ goe to the use of the Church.

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩'This certainly with Bodyn Hall must come in before ⟨i. e. be on the west side of⟩ Perillos Hall.'

[2] inter chartas Collegii Magdalen.; Twyne XXIII 127, 2.

[3] liber magnus S. Frideswidae fol. 427; Twyne XXII 256.

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩'Street's house neare Kettle Hall is towne land.'

[5] inter chartas ⟨Coll.⟩ Magd. ut supra; Twyne XXIII 131.

[6] liber extractorum evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis fol. 50, 2; Twyne III 639.

[7] ibidem, ut supra; Twyne XXIII 127.

[8] rotuli curiae maioris Oxon, 15 Edward II ⟨1321⟩; Twyne XXIII 318.

[9] 'to be,' substituted for 'to have bin.'

[10] Curia dicti maioris, 22 Richard II ⟨1398⟩; Twyne XXIII. 630.

⟨Well Hall.⟩

Well[1] Hall, possessed by schollers in the 35 Edward I ⟨1307⟩, as appeares from a coroner's inquest[2] concerning the death of one Robert Brampwyth, a clerk of a hall in Halywell, wherin 'tis said that Henry le petit, manciple apud Welle Hall and others were the cheif instruments of his death. The right therof belonged to Osney, owned[3] by the aforesaid A⟨lan⟩ Bekenesfeld, and by him left for the same use as Bryd Hall was; and lastly converted into a void plot and garden ground about the beginning of Edward IV dayes, as appears in a dimission[4] from Osney of the same to one Richard Lekys.

⟨Kiver's Hall; Tackley's Inn.⟩

What other halls have bin in this street, I have noe where seene; only, according to Mr. Windsore's notes, Kiver's Hall and Tackley's Yn. But from whence and upon what trust he hath received them, I cannot say; and therfore by me shall nothing noe farther be said of them.

⟨*Beaumont Street*[5], *now Park Street.*⟩

At the end of Horsmonger Street wee have another larg street (now scarce a hous therin), leading from Smith Gate by Wadham College and soe into the feilds of Beaumont[6], called Beaumont Street, situated in the parishes of S. Mary Magdalen, Halywell, and S. Giles. Divers evidences which I can now produce testifieth the same. Of all which I shall only insert is[7] one from Godstow book[8], [about the beginning of Edward I[9]], wherin 'tis said that one William Gerard of Halywell gave to the said place certain land lying betweene the land that was Roger Fitzmilo⟨'s⟩ of the one part and the land of

[1] Alicia Wells in parochia S. Mariae Magdalenae; Twyne XXIII 129. ⟨to suggest that the hall was called from a family of that name. See p. 355.⟩

[2] ⟨'a coroner's inquest' substituted for 'an inquisition,' and the reference added in the margin 'in archivis Civitatis; Twyne IV 106.'⟩

[3] ⟨i. e. 'Osney were the owners, but it was held under a lease from them by.'⟩

[4] inter cartas coenobii Oseney in Chartario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII. 104.

[5] ⟨For the modern Beaumont Street, see p. 366.⟩

[6] ⟨i. e. taking Beaumont in a wide sense to mean the open ground beyond the houses of the North suburb, and not in the narrower sense of the ground about the king's palace, see p. 367.⟩

[7] ⟨'is' is inserted between the words and slightly above the line. The insertion gives an ungrammatical fusion between the two constructions 'of all which I shall only insert one,' and 'of all which all that I shall insert is one.'⟩

[8] liber Godstow fol. 97; Twyne XXIV 235 et Twyne XXI p. . . .

[9] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in the inner margin; the figure for the particular king has been destroyed in the binding, but is found in Transcript A.⟩

Henry Bolter on the other, in the parish of S. Giles without the gate of Smith Gate in the street of Beaumont.

[It[1] ⟨i. e. this street⟩ led up to Rome where a X ⟨i. e. cross⟩ sometimes stood[2] not only for veneration but as a boundary between the mannor of Halywell and North Gate Hundred.]

Soe far may be said of North Gate Hundred and all its places contained therin within the suburbs of Oxon. What besides of the North Suburbs that is left behind to be treated of is the mannor of Halywell with those places that are and have bin within its liberty. ⟨explicit fol. 81 b, line 57.⟩

⟨Holywell Manor; its successive lords.⟩

⟨Incipit[3] **fol. 93 b, line 5.**⟩ It therfore, with the street therof and all its appurtenances belonging therto, owned for its lord a little after the Norman Conquest Rober D'oilly who came into England with William the Conqueror, as certayne excerpts[4] from Domesday book after this manner testifyeth:—'Robertus de Oylley habet in Oxonia 42 domos hospit[5]. tam intra murum quam extra, ex his sedecim reddunt geldum et gablum, aliae neutrum reddunt, prae paupertate non possunt; et octo mansas habet vastas et 30 acras prati juxta murum et molendinum X solidorum; totum valet 3 libras; et pro manerio uno tenet cum beneficio S. Petri.' And againe with a few other matters interposed it is said thus:—'ecclesia S. Petri Oxon tenet de Roberto duas hidas ibi unam carucatam terrae ibi est una carucata terrae et dimidium et 33 homines hortulos habentes ibi; XL acrae valent 20*s* (modo XL*s*) et haec terra non geldavit nec ullum debitum reddit.' And againe there in the same book thus:—'ecclesia S. Petri in Oxenforde tenet duas hydas in Hanwell (perhaps Halywell), haec terra non geldabat,' etc. Soe farr from Domesday book.

Now to whome it did descend from that name ⟨i. e. the Doillys⟩ afterwards, I cannot for a truth deliver. Yet by that which follows

[1] ⟨The passage in square brackets is added in the margin; the words 'North Gate Hundred' are crossed through.⟩

[2] ⟨See p. 345. A note in the margin adds: 'Speak here of the unlawfulness of pulling downe of crosses and of pulling downe the cross of Ch . . ham, 1426, as in a parchment writing which I had out of Merton College Treasury.' The third letter in the name is blotted and the fourth indistinct ? 'ay,' 'ey' or 'ers.'

[3] ⟨fol. 93 b, lines 1–4 run:—'Soe farre may be said of North Gate Hundred and all its places contained therin. What next of the northerne ⟨suburbs⟩ that is left behind which wee must speak off is the mannor of Halywell with those places also included within its liberties.'⟩

[4] in libro Osney bibliothecae Cotton fol. 128; Twyne XXII 287.

[5] ⟨See Parker's Early History of Oxford, pp. 225, 344.⟩

from an inquisition[1] which sheweth how this place came from hand to hand, it is probable it came to one Henry de Oxenforde, a rich burgesse of the same, in the raigne of Henry II. The sense[2] of the said inquisition (taken 6 & 7 Edward I ⟨1278⟩) runneth partly thus:— 'Bogo (or Bew or Beavoise) de Clare, rector of S. Peter's Church in the East, with the Chapels of S. Crosse and Wolgaricote doth hold by reason of the said church the mannor of Halywell, newly withdrawen and taken away from the borough of Oxon. Which mannor was somtimes belonging to Henry of Oxon sometimes a burgesse of the same. From him it did descend to John[3] his son and heir then bishop of Norwich, and he (the said bishop) let it to farme to Mr. John de Brideport, rector of the same church of S. Peter. But the bishop dying without heir[4], the mannor remained in the hands of the said John Brideport and his successors in that church even to this day, except the advowson of the church it selfe which belongs to the king; and 'tis evident that it was the king's eschaet with the advowson of the said church, the mannor it self being worth xx li. ⟨20£⟩.' Soe farr the jury in their inquisition.

But how true it was I cannot averre seeing that from what I have spoken before out of Domesday book it is apparent that this land was free from all exaction and that it neither yeilded or restored 'geldum,' or 'gablum.' And therfore I suppose it could not pertaine to the right and dition of the borough of Oxon, from whome as it is before said 'twas 'newly taken away.' And furthermore as to the right therof as belonging to Henry of Oxon[5], though not for the most part to be doubted, yet in King Henry II his confirmatory charter[6] of divers lands to him both within and without the city of Oxon is noe particular mention made therof.

The charter it selfe because it speaketh somthing of the ancestors and kindred of the said Henry of Oxon and John his son bishop of Norwich, I shall here partly insert. 'Know ye that by this present

[1] rotuli generalis inquisitionis comitatus et villae Oxon. 6 et 7 Edw. I ⟨1278⟩ in turri Londinii; Twyne XXII 132.

[2] 'sense' substituted for 'words.'

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Tho⟨mas⟩ filius Henrici de Oxon, quando Petrus Torald fuit Maior Oxon; Twyne XXIV 659. ⟨Peter the son of Torald was Mayor in 1180; John of Oxford was Bishop of Norwich 1175–1200.⟩

[4] 'Willelmus frater Johannis episcopi Norwich, V 372.'

[5] stiled by Empress Maud in a charter of hers to St. Frideswide's Henricus de Sancto Petro, because parson therof; see A. W. p. 18; vide notas Einsham p. 28.

[6] ex charta antiqua D. num. 42 in turre London, titulo 'cha. Hen. de Oxineford'; Twyne XXIII. 7. ⟨Part of this note is blotted and now legible only in Transcript A.⟩

charter I doe give and confirme to Henry de Oxenford and his heires in fee and inheritance all tenements rights and "arata sua" (as 'tis exprest) which he holdeth of me "in capite" or may hold of any other and namely within the city of Oxenford the land of Godwyn[1] his grandfather and Eilwy his son and the land of Robert his uncle and the land of William Pictavensis his uncle and the land of Roger the son of Wigerus his kinsman and the land of Jeoffry de Clinton the king's chamberlaine, with one hyde of land which belongs to it which is at Walton without the city of Oxenford which Jeoffry the son of the said Jeoffry Clinton gave to him and granted it him to be holden haereditarily "pro vadio suo Gyftelay[2] et Cowley," and without the City of Oxenford King's Mill with its appurtenances which he had of the gift of the Empresse and my mother.' etc. ⟨**fol. 94a**⟩. Soe far that charter.

If therfore the said Henry of Oxon was seised of this mannor while a burgess, it is likely that there would be some mention here. But however without doubt it was true, seing the jury upon their oths exhibited it.

Now to whome and how this mannor was bestowed and how it came to the present lords therof (Merton College), as also to cleare up what is beforesaid, I shall produce a certain plea[3] at Westminster, 1 Richard II ⟨$137\frac{7}{8}$⟩, before John Froile, the king's eschaetor, which partly after this manner[4] is as follows:—'By an inquisition it was found that the Warden and Schollers of Merton College did unjustly appropriate to themselves one plot of ground containing two acres in the suburbs of Oxon lying on Canditch, viz. from the gate called Smith Gate to Crowell, being of the king's land, which plot of ground is parcell of the fee farme of the city and on which was wont somtimes to be dayly kept a market of all necessaryes belonging to man, called Jaudewyn market, worth 40*d* per annum, but then without the king's licence it was omitted for nine years togeather. Upon which complaint the Warden of Merton College it seems appeared, and said that he never knew of any such market there kept as he supposed, and denied also that the said plot of ground[5] was within the suburbs of Oxon but

[1] See whether it was not 'Godwynus monetarius'; Twyne III 195.

[2] ⟨i.e. Iffley; another old form of which is 'Yefteley.'⟩

[3] ex quibusdam rotulis apud Abbatiam Westmon. in vetere capitulario, rotulus XI; Twyne XXII 284.

[4] 'which partly after this manner' substituted for 'the sense of which.'

[5] ⟨The piece of ground in question is plainly that on which the south side of the modern Holywell Street stands. This land lay upon the edge of the city ditch, and the suit was to determine whether it went with the city ditch and so with the ditch and wall was the property of the town; or whether it was unconnected with the ditch and so

that it was within the mannor of Halywell and that King Henry III being seised of S. Peter's Church in the East presented therunto one Bogo[1] de Clare to whome he gave also the said plot of ground as a parcell of glebe belonging to the same church; which king also gave to the Warden and Schollers of Merton College the advowson of the said church with its appurtenances at Kenelworth Sept. 7, in the 50 year of his raigne ⟨1266⟩.' Soe far that plea.

⟨Holywell Manor; its liberties.⟩

Now as to the liberties of this place, severall trials[2] in law hath bin had between the City and Bogo de Clare and afterwards with Merton College; the chief particulars wherof and how decided you shall here from severall crowne pleas[3] of the borough of Oxon before the Justices Itinerant, 13 Edward I ⟨1285⟩. Wherin as by a jury of 12 persons it was praesented that one Alexander Comyn, clerk, being drowned in Charwell river which partly runs through this mannor, it was found by the Coroner's rolls that certaine strange clerks did take the body of the party drowned and carried it to the church of S. Crosse of Halywell; and, when John Flekinges[4] the coroner came to see the body and make inquisition about it, Walter de Chausey the baillive of Bogo (Bew) de Clare[5] would not permitt him, because as he averred he had nothing to doe within the said liberty.

And furthermore in the same pleas[6] it is said that the jury presented that Richard Everarde and Walter de Chausey (or Chancy) the baillives of Bogo de Clare had erected of late about ten years before a gallowes within this mannor of S. Crosse within the liberty of the king in the suburbs of Oxon, and one Thomas de Bensinton being taken in the same mannor with an ox that he had stolen was carried to the court of Bogo de Clare and there by judgment given was hanged at the said gallowes. Upon which presentment after it had bin given in command to the sherriffe to cause Bogo de Clare and his baillives to answer to these thinges, at length came there ⟨MS. 'where'⟩ the said Bogo Clare and shewed unto them that he held his church of S. Peter in the East by the gift of Henry III and that he found the same church seised of the aforesaid liberties[7]

part of the Manor of Holywell 'extra murum Oxon,' and so belonged to Merton College.⟩

[1] Bogo or Bouo de Clare, V. 227; fuit rector ecclesiae S. Crucis, 227.

[2] 'trials' substituted for 'sutes.'

[3] ex quodam libro MS. in archivis Civitatis, fol. 3; Twyne XXII 277.

[4] or John Fillkings.

[5] who succeeded Stephen de Balliol, V 227.

[6] ibidem ⟨i.e. as in note 3⟩ fol. 6; et ex quodam registro Collegii Merton in pergameno de tempore Ricardi II fol. 20 (Twyne XXII 579, Twyne IV 626) ex in archivis in pixide A. 5.

[7] but see something to the contrary in Twyne IV 625.

and that all his praedicessors that were parsons of the said church were seized of them time out of mind and beyond the memory of man, and furthermore desired that it might be enquired into. Wherupon a jury being selected for the said purpose delivered then upon their othes that the said Bogo and all his praedicessors that were parsons of the said church of St. Peter's used in full the said liberties and had them all intire to them, saving the right of the king.—Soe far from those crowne pleas.

Yet notwithstanding that, after this lordship came to Merton College by the gift of Henry III and afterwards by Bogo de Clare who held it of the said king, severall contentions hapned betweene the burgesses and that College concerning the liberties therof. At length in the 9 of Edward II ⟨1315⟩, they, by severall arbitrators appointed, were composed in S. Frideswide's Church[1] in this manner; viz., that from Smith Gate straight downe Beaumont Street to a peice of ground called Rome, and soe from thence directly to Charwell, and by Charwell through the medes belonging to the mannor even to the garden of the Hospitall of St. John Baptist (since included in Magdalen College grove), and soe by the wall of the said garden to Crowell and the wall of the city the said ⟨fol. 94 b⟩ mayor and burgesses or any of the commonalty of Oxon sho[uld not[2]] have any power of distrayning molesting or any wayes greiving the said Warden and Schollers of Merton College or their tenants there or whatsoever stranger within the said praecincts, neither any ways intromit themselves as formerly they were wont to doe, etc.

Besides all this, not long after (though it disrelisht ill with the burgesses) yet upon other quarrells had betweene ⟨them⟩ and the Cancellor concerning jurisdiction here, followed a recognition[3] of their mayor John Gibbes and 22 burgesses in Chancery, 7 Richard II ⟨1383⟩, wherby it was promised by a mutual mainprise[4] of one for another under the pain of 2000£ that they should not bring or cause any mischeif or evill to be brought on the Chancellor, proctors, or other schollers and namely to the Mertonians and their houses here. The same also, Robert Rugge, then Chancellor, and John Bloxham, Warden of Merton College, in their owne names promised togeather.

[1] ex quodam rubro libro in Archivis Civitatis fol. 137 B; Twyne XXII 277. This also if I am not mistaken is in the little register of Merton College.

[2] ⟨These letters cut off by the fraying of the inner edge of the leaf.⟩

[3] Harus in Memorabil. ex rotulo clauso 7 Richard II ⟨1383⟩ membr. 2; Twyne XXI 443; Twyne XXIII 239 concordia facta; see more in Twyne XXI 443.

[4] 'manucaption' with 'mainprise' written over it.

All whome, as it seemes, personally appearing the next year in the Chancery desired the said manucaption to be released.

What hath passed since that time concerning the liberties here, I hold it not convenient at this time to relate, only but this much that about the beginning of king James his raigne (1605), another quaestion about jurisdiction being started between the city and Merton College, the matter was publickly tried in the judiciall courts where the cause of the city fell to the ground[1]. ⟨explicit fol. 94 b, line 21⟩.

[Yet[2] notwithstanding this upon another controversy hapning lately between the said partyes concerning certaine liberties was at length (viz. May 15, 1667) tried at Westminster where though Merton College had allwaies overthrowed the city before (for which they have divers exemplications to shew) yet upon ill management of the cause on the Mertonians side, the cause fell to the citizens[3].]

[1] look in latin copy of Halywell by me and make thence observations.

[2] ⟨The passage in square brackets, fol. 94 b, lines 30–35, has been written at the foot of the page at a later date but is marked for insertion at line fol. 94 b line 21.⟩

[3] ⟨A note follows in a hasty scribble : —'Serj⟨eant⟩ Ch⟨arles⟩ Holloway was not entertained. Qu⟨aere⟩ Mary.' ⟨perhaps meaning that the lawyer of that name (see Boase's 'Oxford' in Historic Towns, p. 196) was not retained in this case. Charles Holloway, Sergeant at law, died 29 Nov. 1679; a daughter Mary survived him; see his Monument in S. Mary's, in the appendix on Monuments. The family were acquaintances of A. Wood.⟩

⟨Fol. 94 b, lines 22–29 are a sketch in the first draft of what buildings in this manor he proposed to notice. It will be observed that the Church which he here proposes to take first, he takes last in the second draft, see *infra*. 'My discours of this mannor being finisht (though much more I might say of it) I must proceed to speake of its church or chapel called St. Crosses of Halywell or as, etc; see the rest in Halywell Church among the Churches' ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩ 'After I have don with the church I must speak of the Austen Fryers, then of Almes-house Place, and after that if you think fit the halls in this parish viz. Fouk Hall, Griffin Hall, Grim Hall, Persover Hall, Sand Hall, et aula innominata, and Crowell and Halywell; if not, referr them to the street of Halywell.'

Between fol. 92 b and 93 a are two inserted slips with notes referring to Holywell Manor, as follows :—

(*a*) 'Bogo de Clare, Thesaurarius Ebor., 13 Edw. I ⟨1285⟩ prin. 3 Tom. p. 348; 407, 18 Edw. I ⟨1290⟩; defunctus 27 Edw. I ⟨1299⟩ p. 800. (1239, 1285.)

(*b*) 'of Bogo de Clare vide 1 vol. Baronagii p. 666 col. 2.'

(*c*) Concerning the Mannour of Halywell.

That it belonged to Robert D'oylly after the Conquest time, seised then of liberties, see in Merton College register fol. 3. extracted from Domesday book, a coppy of which is also in Oseney book in Sir Robert Cotton's library fol. 128.

That it afterwards came to Henry of Oxon a burgess of Oxon and afterwards to John his son bishop of Oxon ⟨*sic* in error for Norwich⟩ tempore Henrici II, see in a generall survey of the towne and county of Oxon in the tower of London according to Hundreds taken 6 & 7 of Edward I ⟨1278⟩ wherin also 'tis said that Bogo de Clare then held the mannour of Holywell 'de novo

⟨Austin Friars, *now* Wadham College.⟩

⟨Incipit, **fol. 81 b, line 59.**⟩ My discours of this mannor being finished (though much more may be said therof) I must proceed to

a burgo Oxon subtractum.' Twyne XXII 132.

Concerning the liberties therof see an inquisition in Merton College register fol. 3, 13 Edward I ⟨1285⟩. It is also in a certaine book in the towne office fol. 3. See in Merton College register fol. 12 b. Twyne XXII 278.

Concerning the liberties see also in another inquisition, 1 Richard II ⟨137⅞⟩; see in the same register fol. 2. Twyne XXII 284.

Composition between the burgesses and Merton College concerning liberties in Halywell, 9 Edward II ⟨1315⟩. Twyne XXII 277; Twyne IV 331.

The recognition of the Mayor and burgesses made to the Cancellor and scolars of Oxon and particularly to the Mertonians not to molest them in Halywell, 7 Richard II ⟨1383⟩. Twyne XXI 443.

Concerning the liberties of Halywell see the register of Merton College that is now used, p. 226.

A french composition touching Halywell 1 Richard II ⟨1377⟩, Twyne IV 335, Twyne IV 331 ad imum; vide Twyne IV 30.

See another business between Merton and Halywell, 7 or 8 Richard II ⟨1383, 1384⟩, Twyne IV 335, translated by Mr. Dugdale but some parts false transl⟨ated⟩.

Indentura inter urbanos et Mertonenses de talliandis decimis in civitate et suburbiis Oxon, 1384. Twyne IV. 334.'

(*d*) de Halywell.

Twyne XXII 284, inquisitio coram Johanne Froyle, escaetore Edvardi (I). This cause or inquisition was acted at Westminster in Octabiis S. Hilarii ⟨20 Jan.⟩ 1 Richard II ⟨137⅞⟩ and this inquisition is in a thin register or leiger-book of Merton fol. 2, which the Sub-warden hath, but more in it then in Twyne XXII 284. 622 in Twyne IV. And there 'tis said (I meane in the same register) that the King Henry III gave the advowson of the said Church of S. Peter with St. Cross by his charter dat. apud Kenelworth 7 Sept. anno regni 50 ⟨1266⟩, and afterwards by the concession of Richard ⟨de Gravesende⟩ then bishop of Lyncoln and the deane and chapter therof the said church of S. Peter was appropriated to the warden and brethern of Merton as by their letters appears dated at Spaldewyke, Idibus ⟨i. e. the thirteenth of⟩ Sept. anno 1266; confirmed by Edward I apud Westmonasterium 10 Junii anno regni 17 ⟨1289⟩. Afterwards the said Bogo de Clare died and the Warden of Merton Hall that then was entred the said Church and took possession et eam in proprios usus optinuit virtute donationum et confirmationum praedictarum simul cum placea praedicta (a Smith Gate usque Crowell) ut parcella glebae ecclesiae praedictae.

Fol. 3 in eodem registro follow placita coram Salomonem de Roffa 13 Edw. ... ut in Twyne XXIV 579, which is another register of Merton College. The same also is in Twyne XXII 278. Twyne IV 626. Twyne III 605.

And what more of that follows this inquisition in the said register fol. 3 I have transcribed and put it here in a paper by it selfe. ⟨To which is added in a darker ink 'I have lent it Dr. Trevers.' The paper seems now missing.⟩

fol. 4 in eodem registro is the same in Twyne XXI p. 443, Twyne XXII 277.

et jurati dicunt quod R⟨icardus⟩ de Everard et W⟨alterus⟩ de Chansi etc.—in the said register of Merton College, fol. 12 b.'

(*e*) 'The parson of S. Peter's parish who was lord of ⟨the⟩ mannor had

speak of those places that are and have ⟨fol. 82 a⟩ bin therin that is to say the house of the Austen Fryers, being [according[1] to course] to those places inserted in Horsmonger Street and joyning to the limitts of North Gate Hundred by Beaumont Street running betweene.

Without Smith Gate therfore, where Wadham College now standeth, etc.; vide in Augustine Fryers ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

I have now done with what I have of the Austen Fryery.

⟨*Holywell Street.*⟩

The next place that I must speak of is the long and larg street of Halywell with the halls therin.

As for the street it self I find mention ther of in a certaine author who flourished in the raigne of King Stephen and Henry II. His name is Philip[2], sometimes prior of S. Frideswyde's who in ⟨his⟩ book intituled 'de miraculis S. Frideswydae' composed about the year 1180 saith thus:—'in vico cui nomen Halywella extra muros Oxenfordiae erat juvenis quidam[3], Thurbenus nomine, juvenis aetate, corpore robustus, artificio fullo,' etc. Soe he.

It stretcheth it self from Smith Gate and the east end of Horsmonger Street even to the place where Crowell lately stood and to the limitts that are now belonging to Magdalen College[4].

As for the halls that have bin therin and on the north side therof (the south side, except that part next to Smith Gate[5], having bin but within these 30 years past began to be built) are as follow⟨s⟩.

⟨. . . Hall.⟩

First, the namelesse[6] hall, before mentioned in the Austen Fryery ⟨see in Chap. XXXI⟩, which then belonged to Merton College and ⟨is⟩ said[7] in the returne of the inquisition there cited to be not onerated with customes or services (only 12*d* to be paid yearly from it to Merton College and sute to their court when kept). And as for

a halymot here, court baron vide V 562.'

(*f*) 'Bogo de Clare presented againe to the Church of Adelingflete by M. countess of Clare, Gloucester, and Hereford ⟨*sic* for Hertford⟩, 20 Sept. 1268; quaere, notes from York registers, sched. 4 p. 4.'

(*g*) 'Walter de Chausey V 17; or Walter Jordan de Chausey V 226, 227.'

[1] ⟨The words in square brackets are substituted for 'next in order.'⟩

[2] Philip, prior, de miraculis S. Frideswydae p. . . cap. . .; Twyne XXII 136.

[3] ⟨Wood has 'juvinis quidem.'⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'Scriptores in Halywell V 17 bis, 194, 226.' (*b*) 'Divers chapley⟨n⟩s living in Halywell, V. 226.'

[5] ⟨See note, p. 243.⟩

[6] ⟨Peshall, p. 249, treats this as the name of the hall, 'Nameless Hall.' It merely means that although the hall is quoted by description (see note 1, page 383) in old documents, it is nowhere quoted by name.⟩

[7] Twyne XXIII. 14.

other services or customes viz. veiw of frankpledge, helps ⟨or⟩ aids ('auxilia'), tallages, watchings, fines, redemptions, amercments, contributions, and the like, it was never burthened with them and the reason was 'quia clerici semper[1] huc usque inhabitarunt messuagium illud et adhuc inhabitant,' etc.

⟨Sand Hall.⟩

Then was there neare it Sand Hall. Of which thus in accompt[2] of clerks' houses in the raigne of Edward II:—'le Sand Halle reddit Johanni de Staunton, 14*s*.' Mention therof I find besides in the charter[3] of one Thomas the son of Richard de Berkle of Oxon, cordwayner, 7 Edward III ⟨1333⟩, by which he granteth to Ralf de Steteryngton a messuage in St. Crosses parish of Halywell, called 'le Sand Hall,' situated between a tenement belonging to that church on the east and a tenement of William de Bromfeld on the west.

⟨Grim Hall; Griffin Hall.⟩

Grym Hall, soe called from such a name that owned it. Of whome John Grym was one, who by his charter[4], witnessed by Bogo de Clare (lord of this mannor, as is before said), conveyed it with a croft adjoyning to Walter le Rus of Grandpont and Alice (the daughter of Walter le Long) his wife; being then situated[5] betweene the land of S. John's Hospitall on the one side and the land of Fulk the tanner on the other.

This hall I suppose might be the same with Griffin Hall mentioned in Standishe's Catalogue; as also with Griffe Hall, in one of our registers[6].

Other later conveyances therof I have perused, but I suppose unnecessary at this time to insert.

⟨Persover Hall.⟩

Persover Hall, not unlikly soe called from the corrupted name Pershore, burgesses of Oxon. It belonged in the raigne of Edward I to one William de Heyham, chapleine[7]; and ⟨is⟩ brought in among the houses of clerks in the raigne of Edward II thus[8]:—'Willelmus

[1] It often occurres by the name of 'aula antiquissima in Halywell.'

[2] in archivis Civitatis; Twyne XXIII 133.

[3] inter munimenta collegii Merton; Twyne III 594.

[4] ibidem; Twyne III 594.

[5] This hall being situated by a tenement of S. John's Hospitall may probably be in Bensenhall Street where the said hospitall had land. But perhaps not; see Twyne III 595 in quodam placito.

[6] registrum Aaa fol. 51, a.

[7] Twyne XXIII 441.

[8] in archivis civitatis, ut supra.

de Heyham habet Persover Hall, reddentem 18*s* capellis ecclesiae S. Michaelis borealis,' etc.

⟨Fouke Halls.⟩

Then was there the three halls called Fouke Halls; of which thus:—'iii Fouk Halls reddunt Ricardo le Spicer 40*s*.' Soe the said accompt. They were soe called from one Fulco, a chyrurgion[1], who owned them[2] in the raigne of Henry III and Edward I. From him or els the next owner they came to Gilbert de Grensted; and from him by the names of 'les Foukes Halles' to Richard Cary, burgess of Oxon, who⟨se⟩ son John among divers revenews from tenements that he left to his chantry in S. Martin's Church left 6*d* per annum[3] to be paid from one of these.

⟨Almshouse Place.⟩

Herebout in this street hath bin an almeshouse, called in records 'the Almeshous Place.' By whome it was builded or in what particular place therin, I have not as yet found nor can I safly judge, etc., vide cetera in Almeshous Place ⟨in Chap. XXXII⟩.

Soe fare for that and the halls that have bin in Halywell.

⟨Crowell.⟩

At the east end of the street therof and opposite to the north east corner of the ruins of the city wall, wee had a well or spring[4], called Crowell, mentioned occasionally in very antient records and in some as a boundary to this lordship ⟨**fol. 82 b**⟩ between it and the city liberties.

The reason why soe called and upon what account opened and soe much used in former time, I have noe where seen.

Dr. Rawlinson[5] it seems, principall of S. Edmund Hall, erected[6] a faire house covering over it of free stone the year 1626[7] and caused these two verses[8] with his armes to be carved theron:—

Ther's none will hurt this well that's wise
For it hurts none but helps the eyes.

[1] and Fulk, a tanner, perhaps, ut supra; Fulco, scriptor, V. 17.

[2] inter munimenta collegii Merton, ut supra; Twyne III 596 et vide 595.

[3] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 360; Twyne XXIII 549, 550.

[4] ⟨Agas in his map (1578) erroneously marks this well as 'Holiwell' the true 'Holywell' being beside the Church; and so also Hollar in 1643; in Loggan (1675) its site is covered with buildings.⟩

[5] ⟨John Rawlinson, Principal of S. Edmund Hall 1610–1632. See Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II. part ii. p. 185 and part iii. p. 191.⟩

[6] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Mr. Burnham saith it was built by Dr. Wilkinson; but 'tis fals.' ⟨This note is scored out.⟩

[7] ⟨Written at first 'about the year 1618' but corrected to '1626' both in the text and in the margin.⟩

[8] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩

To which a waggish scholler wrote this answer with a coale under it:—

None but will hurt this well that's wise
For it helpeth none but hurts the eyes.

But these verses with the house itself was demolished in the late warr and the spring afterwards suffocated by the towne ditch to which it joyned[1]. ⟨Explicit fol. 82 b, line 10.⟩

No man will hurt this well that's wise
For this hurts none but cures the eyes.
Soe Edmund Gayton in his Art of Longevity edit. 1659 p. 65.

[1] ⟨An inserted slip between fol. 82 b and 83 a gives some notes in which A Wood probably intended to correct his text:—⟩

'An antient well called Crowell in Halywell parish, which is a boundary for the limits of that mannor.

Over this well was a little house or cote built; [some say] by Dr. John Eglionby of Queen's College, rector of Islip, and principall of Edmund Hall, who died 6 Feb. $16\frac{99}{10}$ aged 43; [Others, (Mr. John Wilton of Merton College hath told me so), which is more likely have told me that it was built by Dr. John Rawlinson, principall of the said hall, about 1618]; over the dore of which were these armes engraven.

Two barrs, in cheif 3 martlets; quartering parted per fess, 3 waterbougets in chief and an estoyle in base.

[Qu. whether these armes belong to the name of Raulinson]

Argent, 2 barrs and 3 martlets in cheif sable; Eglionby of the north.

Neare the armes were these verses engraven:—

There's none will hurt this well that's wise
For it hurts none but helps the eyes.

Under which a scholar with a cole wrot this answer:—

None but will hurt this well that's wise
For it helps none but hurts the eyes.'

⟨The passages in square brackets are scored out by A Wood probably when from the evidence of the coat of arms he concluded to attribute the building to Dr. Eglionby. John Aglionby, Principal of S. Edmund Hall, 1601–1610; see Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II. iv. 52.

On the same slip there follows a note, referring to another well in this parish:—⟩

'A spring in Halywell Green or Common found out by . . . . Cowdrey, a precise shomaker of St. Peter's in the East, made by him a well and encompassed with stone, first May 1651. A stone seat built about it by Henry Brome, gent., 1666.' ⟨Holywell Green in Wood's time was the ground on which are now Holywell Vicarage and Cemetery and the lawn-tennis courts between them and the mill.

To this note Wood adds a reference to his own diaries 'Qu. Almanack 1667.'⟩

⟨On the same slip a third note follows, referring apparently not to the preceding but to Crowell before it.⟩

'Dr. Plot in his book says (but false) that this well gave name to the parish, wheras 'twas that between the church and the mannour hous.'

⟨Plot, Natural History of Oxfordshire, p. 49, speaks of the use 'for the eyes and in some other cases' of 'the waters of S. Crosses in the suburbs of Oxford, whose well was heretofore and in some measure yet remains, ... the great resort of people to it has given occasion of change to the name of the parish which to this very day we call now nothing but Holy-well.' Wood assumes that Plot is thinking of Crowell from a reference to the use of it for the eyes; if so, he is only repeating the mistake of Agas, see note 4, p. 385.⟩

⟨The slip from which these notes come is an old envelope with the address on it 'For the Hon^{d}. Mr. Anthony Wood at his lodging near Merton College'; sealed with wax,

⟨Cross in Holywell Street.⟩

[At[1] the end of the said street was four wayes, one[2] leading up the aforesaid street, westward; another[3] to Est Gate, southward; another to the Church[4], northward,—wherin were severall houses[5]; and the fourth[6], eastward,—which was a fair street to the mill[7].

In the midst of these four wayes and particularly on the place where the turrell in Magdalen College wall is which looks up Halywell Street, or at least near it, stood a fair cross of stone, and neare it a pillory[8] and stocks, ⟨and⟩ gallowes.]

⟨*Beauseval or Bensenal Street.*⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 82 a, line 11.**⟩ From this place[9] and Halywell Street eastward wee had once a fair streete standing, which was partly on the ground since included in Magdalen College and partly on Halywell Common. The street's name, according to divers records, was called Beuseval Street, as if derived from 'beau' and 'val' i. e. 'pulchra vallis.' Godstow book[10] hath it by that name and saith that it was within the limitts of Halywell 'juxta aquam et molendinum ibidem.' In their English register it is written Bensenall Street, in a charter there[11] of Alice Gorges (abbesse, tempore . . . .) to one Robert Fits John King of Halywell. And in another place in the will[12] of one Nicholas Youn, 1344, Bunseualle Street, and the like. But by what name soever it hath bin termed, evident it is that divers tenements hath formerly bin therin (and not unlikly possessed by fullers, as is elswhere said[13]); among which, some (and those not a

with a coat of arms surmounted by a helmet. The arms are . . . a fess wavy, two fleur-de-lys in chief and one in base. The crest is a stag's head.⟩

[1] ⟨This passage in square brackets is a later addition found on a slip now facing fol. 82 b. On the same slip are some other notes given in their places; and also this note:—'mareschallus de Halywell et ballivus de Halywell, V. 228.'⟩

[2] ⟨i. e. Holywell Street.⟩

[3] ⟨now Long Wall Street. A note in Wood's Life gives us the history of the formation of this street, Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. p. LXIX. 'Feb. 21, 167$\frac{9}{1}$. A conference or delegacy held . . . . in order for a course to be taken that the town ditch on the east side of New College wall be drained that buildings may be erected on it, and that the owners of the said buildings repaire the way lying before their doors, viz. that way between the said ditch and Magdalen College wall that incloses the grove.'⟩ de via ab East Gate ad Crowell, Twyne XXIII 397.

[4] ⟨now Church Street, Holywell.⟩

[5] V 226.

[6] ⟨now enclosed in Magdalen College Park. It is the same which he calls Bensenall Street in what follows.⟩

[7] ⟨i. e. Holywell Mill.⟩ V. 226.

[8] Pillory, V 241.

[9] ⟨i. e. Crowell.⟩

[10] liber Godstow fol. 133, 134; Twyne XXIV 240.

[11] Twyne XXI 344.

[12] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 32 b; Twyne XXIII 145.

[13] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 82 b:—⟩ 'That the said Bensnall Street was

few) were belonging to the said nunnes; others, to Merton College. Two wherof[1] I have seen in a charter[2] in Henry III his raigne conveyed by Richard Compton to Iuo ⟨? Ivo⟩ the bookbinder; and others againe with land to S. John's Hospitall[3], and the like. As for those houses of Godstow they seemed to have bin held of the parson of S. Peter's; for, as it appears, when they were ruinated in defect of the abbess and covent therof one James Vercellence, the pope's sodekoner, and parson of that church, made knowne to them by his writing[4] that they were to keepe them in that estate they received them and not injure him and his successors by letting them fall to the ground; if they did, he knew well enough, as they did also, what remedy to take[5].

⟨Church of S. Cross or Holywell.⟩

Not far on the northerne side of the said street as also Haliwell Street, is the church or chapel of S. Cross of Halywell or as, etc.; vide cetera in Holywell Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩.

Soe far for the Church or chapel of S. Crosse.

⟨Holy Well.⟩

On the north side therof[6] betweene it and the Mannor-house[7] is an antient well, from whence the parish took its name called 'Halywell,' though now, more properly, called 'Holy well.' Upon what account it had that epithite bestowed upon it, whether for the imployment of the water therof about sacred uses for the church as is before said, or els that by the reputed holinesse therin in respect of the miracles it wrought and the like, I am in doubt[8].

possest by fullers I am apt to beleive it, because I find them often mentioned in writings belonging to tenements therabouts; V. 226.'

[1] ⟨apparently of the Merton tenements; from what is said of the others *infra.*⟩

[2] inter munimenta collegii ejusdem; Twyne III p. 595; 'M.' p. 13.

[3] as in V 226.

[4] in libro Godstow Anglicé; Twyne XXI 344.

[5] venella ducens ad molendinum; A. V. 22.

[6] ⟨See note 4, p. 385 for a wrong application of the name Holy Well.⟩

[7] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'built anno 1516. vide . . . .' (*b*) 'reedified' ⟨written above 'built' in a later ink, perhaps intended for a correction.⟩ ⟨This Manor-house was recently a public-house call the 'Cockpit,' because there was the pit where the citizens of Oxford fought their mains. It is now (1888) the Oxford Penitentiary, a home for fallen women, under the charge of eight Sisters of the Community of S. John the Baptist of Clewer.⟩

[8] ⟨In the margin and on the interleaf facing fol. 82 b are some notes about this well and some others:—⟩ (*a*) 'a well at Wye neare Canterbury was consecrated by Eustachius, abbat of Fleymouth and restored health about the year, 1200; see collectanea ex Lelando, prima schedula. Soe likewise a well at Painsford co. Devon called S. David's which for the great vertue that was

A certain authour [1] maketh mention of a holy man called Mathew that in old time lived here, leading the life as it should seeme of an incluse or anchorite; and when there arose a question between the canons of Dorchester and Winchester concerning the burying place of S. Birinus when the Wintonians had a mind to translate his body, the said Mathew received a vision that Birinus lay 'in pavimento ecclesiae Dorcestrensis et Bertinus pone ostium' and in that manner seemed to resolve the doubt. Soe that if wee can say that from this man [2] and his holy predicessors that lived here (as others at severall churches in Oxon did), this well should from his usuage therof for sustenance sake or his intercession to the Almighty that it might prove beneficiall in curing of wounds or aches and the like, take its name, it might passe (for ought as I know) as good a received truth as the legend of the vision produced by mine authour.

But let it be as 'tis and not trouble ourselves about it. All that I shall say therof is that when it wanted a covering or shelter by the ruin of the old, if any at all [3], Dr. Fitzjames, Warden of Merton College, built a faire house over it of stone with a roof to it of free stone about the year 1488, a token of which bounty remaineth over the

thought therin was much resorted therto, and a chapel erected therby to receive the prayers of people. Vide collectanea Devon, p. 51. Soe probably this, called Holy well, might have bin consecrated and frequented in that manner.'

(*b*) 'S. Winifrid's Well.'

(*c*) 'St. Mar⟨y's?⟩ Well here by Smith Gate, vide wells ⟨i.e. the proposed Chap. XXIII⟩.

[1] Capgravius in vitis Sanct. fol. 39.

[2] ⟨In a note at the foot of fol. 82 b Wood seems to decide for this theory of the application of the word 'holy' to this well:—⟩ 'Wee may safely say that this place was soe called from certaine holy men or hermits that lived here, then a shady and an arboreous place; and that his ⟨i. e. the said Mathew's, or else a "lapsus calami" for "their"⟩ using therof made it holy.'

And in a note on the slip facing fol. 82 b he quotes the parallel case of Childswell:—'Childswell "by the holyness of the chapleynes successively serving there had vertue to make women that were barren to bring forth children." Mr. Houghton's book quoted by Dr. Hutten, p. 127.' ⟨See Hutten's treatise reprinted in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford (Oxf. Hist. Soc., 1886) p. 83 text and note, with the editor's note on p. xiv.⟩ On the margin of fol. 82 b. Wood gives this reference:—'And of Childeswell, see Twyne XXIV 561.'

In another note at the foot of fol. 82 b. Wood has some references to a hermitage near Holywell:—'an anchorhold, vide in tract of religious houses which I have in two sheets ⟨see in Chap. XXXII⟩. Of the anchorite ⟨'incluse' is written over 'anchorite' as a correction⟩ of Halywell, vide Cressye's History in the life of S. Birine; incluse tempore translationis Birini tempore Bedae. Aldwine eremita coepit aedificare domos religiosas, vide I tomum Monast. Angl. p. 365.'

[3] ⟨i.e. if there *was* an old house over the well, Dr. Fitzjames replaced it; in the opposite case, he built such a house for the first time.⟩ ⟨Some notes here in a later hand, now scored out and illegible, seem to have accused Wood of 'popery' for saying so much about these wells. See Doble's Hearne, iii. 53.⟩

door therof at this time [1] viz. a dolphin naiant carved on a sheild with another coat adjoyning sometimes quartered by the former, being the armes of the said bountifull and worthy Dr. [2] ⟨Explicit fol. 82 b.[3]⟩

⟨Music-Room in Holywell Street.⟩

In Peshall p. 247 is an account of the Music Room from the pen of William Hayes, Mus. D., Professor of Music from 1741–1777 (for whom see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, p. 633, no. 31), which I add here :—

'In this street stands an elegant stone edifice, appropriated to music and therefore called the Music-Room. Its dimensions are 65 by 32 and 30 feet high.

The north end being a segment of a circle is occupied by the performers. The orchestre rises gradually from the front, where the singers stand partly screened by a balustrade.

On the uppermost stage in the center stands an excellent organ, built by the late Mr. John Byfield, the bequest of William Freman, Esq. of Hamels in Hertfordshire ⟨see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, p. 495, no. 16⟩. Its form hath been considerably altered since it first arrived, according to a drawing made and presented by the Professor of Music to the Rev. Dr. Ralph Freman ⟨see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, p. 495, no. 15⟩ for his approbation; who so generously assisted and enhanced his late brother's benefaction that he not only paid the charge of packing, carrying, and re-erecting the organ by the maker thereof, but also by paying for the additional ornaments and improvements. These consist of a widening of the basement; on which are fixed inverted brackets, supporting the body of the organ, and are so contrived as occasionally to be let down to admit of the sashes or glass doors being folded back and then to resume their station and figure.

Above the cornice on a plinth is raised a pannel containing an inscription, supported by trophies of musical instruments rising pyramidally and finishing with an Apollo's harp drawn after an antique form found in Pine's Horace.

[1] ⟨A Wood in a note on the slip facing fol. 82 b. describes the neglect of the well in his time:—⟩ 'Halywell which stands in the north churchyard, the water holy and venerated. Now (1678) 'tis a place to keepe bottle ale coole in the summer time.'

[2] ⟨The well still exists, covered by a well-house, between the Church and the Manor-house. See in the Appendix.⟩

[3] ⟨except for some notes referring to the text here which are given in their places. The chapters which are to follow next in order were written at a later date, along with some of the earlier chapters of the book, and so occur towards the beginning of the MS.⟩

From the orchestre, on each side of the room run four rows of seats rising gradually from the floor. On the left hand they are continued till they are met by those on the same side of the entrance to which they are connected by an easy curve. Above these rise a considerable number of others, it having been found necessary to leave height sufficient for a passage underneath. On the right from the orchestre, it was not practicable to continue the side-seats on account of the fire-place; nevertheless in summer, when no fire is requisite and the chimney-board fixed up, the vacant space is supplied with three rows of seats which are connected on this side of the entrance as the former and have the same use and appearance as if they had been originally continued.

The room is chiefly lighted by two very handsome lustres of cut glass, for which we are indebted to the ladies; who raised a subscription to the amount of 66£ 13*s* 6*d* for that purpose. The elegant stucco-work in the cieling, made to receive the chains by which the lustres are suspended, was the performance and benefaction of the late ingenious Messrs. Roberts and Snetzler.

Here are weekly performances of vocal and instrumental music every Monday evening (except in Passion Week, ⟨and⟩ all the month of September), and the quarterly choral performances which are usually oratorios and these with very little foreign assistance. Benefit concerts are also here for such performers to whom they are allowed. These formerly were in some College Hall, which greatly incommoded the society where it happened to be.

The front is plain but elegant architecture, and properly adapted to the south end of the room, which is square. It was designed (as was the whole) by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Camplin ⟨see Foster's Alumni Oxonienses, p. 215, no. 18⟩, sometime Vice-Principal of S. Edmund Hall, now Archdeacon of Taunton.

It recedes from the street about 38 feet, before which is a spacious court, guarded by a pair of genteel iron gates in the centre with palisades on the right and left—the donation of the Hon. Robert Lee. Sir John Shaw, Bart., also gave a pair of iron gates, out of which those at each end were made. Upon this account, the crests of both are placed on the piers of the central gates. The whole in a line with the street extends 81 feet 6 inches.

This building was begun upon the strength of a subscription, set on foot about the beginning of 1742, which soon accumulated to the amount of 490£ 4*s* 6*d* of which 100£ was laid out in the purchase of the ground whereon it stands. Afterwards 120£ were raised by

two oratorios performed in Christ Church hall. This served only to pay off some of the arrears due ⟨i. e. incurred in building the outer walls⟩, and not sufficient to encourage a prosecution of this undertaking. So that for some years the building stood a mere useless shell. But the instituting a separate society for a monthly performance of choral music at the King's Head[1], gained new credit and induced both the workmen and the managers to proceed with chearfulness; for such was the success of this scheme, that, by the opening of the room in July 1748, the fund was increased 176£ 13*s* 3*d*, to which the profits of the oratorios performed at that time added 106£ 1*s* 5*d* more. But still some arrears remained to be discharged; nor is it to be wondered at, for the whole cost amounted to 1263£ 10*s*. However by the year 1752 all was entirely liquidated.

In 1754 the alteration of the seats took place, for they were originally on a level. Since then, the walls have been lined behind the back seats and the whole new coloured.'

See Boase's Oxford in 'Historic Towns' p. 181. Till within the last few years the building was occasionally employed for its old purposes, concerts, etc. being given here. For some short time it was rented for its meeting room by the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society. It is now used by Mr. John Galpin for a fencing school and for assaults at arms. It is the property of Wadham College, having been built on their land and coming to them, as I suppose, on the running out of the building lease.

⟨*North Gate Hundred—continued.*⟩

In North Gate Hundred also (see supra p. 342) there are other buildings, erected between the time of Wood and Peshall of which it will be convenient to give Peshall's notices here. Notices of more modern buildings of public interest may be reserved for another place.

⟨Radcliffe Infirmary.⟩

Peshall p. 221. 'About one hundred yards north of the Church ⟨S. Giles'⟩ stands the Infirmary. The ground of which, containing upwards of five acres, and affording a site most delightful and healthy was the donation of the worthy Thomas Rowney, Esq., of Oxford, June 27, 1758. The foundation was laid Aug. 27, 1759. And this elegant and convenient stone building was finished and completely furnished at the expense of many thousand pounds by the beneficence

[1] No. 17 Holywell Street in 1888 is still an inn called 'The King's Head.'

of the Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's will (viz. George Henry, Earl of Lichfield; Sir Charles Mordaunt; Sir William Bagot, Barts.; and William Drake of Aymondesham, Esq.); and opened for the reception of patients, Oct. 18, 1770.

The excellency of the rules framed for its good government and its extensive utility sufficiently appear from its annual accounts printed.

The above was the design of Mr. Leadbetter of London. It is three stories high, 150 feet long, and 71 and an inch wide.'

Peshall, Additions p. 30. 'The above Earl of Litchfield dying this year ⟨19th Sept. 1772⟩, by his will devised his house and furniture in Hill Street, London, after the decease of his lady, to be sold and the produce appropriated for a fund to support a lecturer for clinical lectures at the infirmary, under trust of the Chancellor of the University, Bishop of Oxford, and President of St. John's College ⟨of which College the Earl had been an undergraduate⟩. 100£ has been left it by William Lewis, M.D., of Oxford; also an acre of free land adjoining to it by the generous Mrs. Hayward.'

Since then the buildings of the Infirmary have received various additions, required by the increase of patients from an increasing population. The last addition is a building for the diseases of women and children, erected out of part of the fund raised in 1887 in the city of Oxford to commemorate the jubilee of Queen Victoria. The chapel was erected in 1867, of the gift of T. Combe, Esq.

⟨The Workhouse, *now* Wellington Square.⟩

Peshall, p. 221. 'About a quarter of a mile south-west of this is the House of Industry for the reception of the poor of eleven of our fourteen parishes. It is a very neat stone building, the design of the ingenious Mr. Gwynn, two stories high and 237 feet in length or front.'

Peshall, Additions p. 30. 'May 1, 1772 the foundation of this was laid by the Governor and Guardians, attended by the Worshipful John Austen, Esq., mayor, and a numerous company, and the following inscription affixed to it.

"Maii I^mo, MDCCLXXII
Johannes Peshall, Baronettus, Gubernator, et Guardiani p⟨osuerunt⟩"

The contract for this building was 4030£ to be finished by Michaelmas 1773.'

In the middle of the present century this building became insufficient; and new buildings for the Workhouse of the Oxford Paro-

chial Union were erected about 1860 in red and white brick on a large site where Headington Hill slopes into Cowley road.

The old site was then offered for sale. It is understood that had Dr. Newman been allowed to carry out his project of a Roman Catholic College in Oxford, this spot would have been purchased to build it upon. The site was ultimately bought by the University; Wellington Square was built on it; and the burying-ground of the workhouse is said to have been for the most part added to the garden belonging to Mr. William Ward at the back of his house in S. Giles' Street.

⟨The Radcliffe Observatory.⟩

Peshall p. 221. 'About a furlong north-west of the Infirmary stands a very elegant and neat stone edifice, the Observatory, destined for the purpose of Astronomical science, adjoining to which is the dwelling-house of the observer. To this purpose 7000£ was generously assigned by the above-mentioned honourable Trustees of Dr. Radcliffe's will, in the Act Term, 1771. And for the ground consisting of ten acres, the public is greatly indebted to the munificence of his Grace George, duke of Marlborough, conferred in April the year following, but who was lessee herein to the President and Fellows of St. John's College, Lords of this soil and manor.

The building, which is 175 feet in length or front and the central part 84 in height, was the design of the ingenious architect Mr. Henry Keene.'

Peshall, Additions p. 30. 'This received its first foundation June 27, 1772. The stone laid by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. ⟨Nathan⟩ Wetherall, Master of University College; the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Mr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Hornsby; and the architect, Mr. ⟨Henry⟩ Keene;—on which was a copper place with the following inscription. 'Pro singulari sua erga Academiam voluntate Georgius Henricus comes de Litchfield; Carolus Mordaunt, baronettus; Gulielmus Bagot, baronettus; Gulielmus Drake, armiger—Radcliviani testamenti curatores p⟨onere⟩ c⟨uraverunt⟩ astronomiae sacrum, anno MDCCLXXII.'

The building was completed in 1795. In the meantime the original architect had died, after superintending the erection of the dwelling-house, and the two wings and lower story of the central part of the observatory. His successor, James Wyatt, added the conspicuous octagon building on the top, designed from the Temple of the Winds at Athens and attaining to a total height of 106 feet.

⟨CHAPTER XX.⟩

The Rivers about Oxford.

⟨Incipit **fol. 4 b**[1].⟩ As for the rivers about Oxon, wee have but two that are remarkable and noted to geographers. As for other rivulets and streames neare it, are but branches of them; which upon divers occasions are beneficiall to the inhabitans, as anon shall be shewed.

⟨The Cherwell.⟩

The first of the said two rivers, that must crave the former place in this my discours, must be the river Cherwell[2]; which hath its rise in Northamptonshire[3] and its cheife continuance in this county ⟨i. e. Oxfordshire⟩ till it commeth on the east side of Oxon, where (spreading it selfe into pleasant rivulets) is at length kindly received on the south side of Oxon by Isis.

The streame therof is cleere and well stored with fish, wherby the market is somtimes partly supplied. And besides also it hath soe great vertue therin that all skins of a more delicate kind (as it hath bin generally observed) are soe well seasoned with it for the making of white leather that none whiter softer or better is hardly found[4]. Great commodity also ariseth thence by its inundation (which is for the most part annuall), wherby the meedes adjoyning are fertilly soyled; but neither injurious to the temper of the air or inhabitans living close by, as it is well knowne. For had those floods settled on the north side of the city, they might have bin very offensive in that respect; but (having bin and usually are partly on the east and cheifly on the south side) are allowed by all farre lesse incommodious, because the

[1] ⟨See note 4, p. 53 and note 3, p. 390.⟩

[2] ⟨There are two marginal notes here :—⟩

(*a*) 'laus fluvii Charwelli, vide Pits, Fitzherbert.'

(*b*) 'Charwell, a slow river and black water, see Bodlionema ⟨i. e. 'Bodleiomnema'⟩ which I have, p. 45.'

[3] ⟨Leland's Itinerary (edit. 1744) vol. iv. p. 59 'Cherwell River riseth out of a well or a little poole in Cherwelton village (com. Northampt.) about 7 miles above Banbury by North North East, and boyleth so fast out from the head that straight it maketh a streamelett.'⟩

[4] Marginal note :—'which is another reason perhaps why Oxford gloves have been commended.'

exhalations from thence are not drawen over it, neither the north aire which to Oxon is accounted most wholsome is not corrupted or putrified. Furthermore that the said inundations should be injurious to the inhabitants living neare them, because their dwellings (you'l say) may participate of them, cannot be now, neither in divers ages hath bin. The reason is, because the ground on which they come hath bin soe sufficiently raised (by digging cellers, paving and pitching the streets, and building of houses that have the lower floore levell with or rather higher then them) that seldome or never any harme commeth by them.

Of divers inundations wee have read that have formerly hapned in these parts to the great losse of the inhabitants. As, particularly, that which hapned 1279 [1] on S. George's day [2] (then the Tuesday in Easter-Weeke), greater and more violent then which did not happen for divers years before. Another also [to omitt others [3],] within the memory of man, arising only from Charwell [4]; but noe greater offence done by it then that it came into the cloister and quadrangle of Magdalen College. And another also from the said river, which hapned within these few years by the abundance of raine that fell towards Banbury and Dedinton which, within a day or two after its fall, coming violently here (May [5] 7, 1663) more like a tide then a common river [6], mounted up levell with the pavement of the street by Magdalen College tower soe that it overflowed all almost the physick garden [7]. And, except these two last, not any flood hath considerably injured us; except those that happen at unseasonable time (as the last before mentioned did) by destroying the harvest of hay.

To say nothing of the great advantage the inhabitants of the city hath found by the said river from the mills somtimes standing theron and from the convenience therof for dyers and tanners, I shall proceede to the other principle river.

⟨The Isis.⟩

The next principall river neare Oxon is Isis [8] (commonly 'Ise,' but

[1] Cronicon Oseney MS.; Twyne XXI 533.

[2] ⟨There is some confusion here, since in the year 1279 S. George's Day (April 23) would be Easter Sunday.⟩

[3] ⟨the words in brackets are scored out.⟩

[4] 1 Charles I ⟨1625⟩ at Act time. On Act Sunday; soe Mr. Peacock ⟨Act Sunday in 1625 fell on 10 July⟩.

[5] ⟨Plot, Natural History of Oxfordshire, p. 29, describes this flood but dates it some months earlier i.e. '166$\frac{2}{3}$.'⟩

[6] ⟨Here follow the words 'did in a manner' scored out.⟩

[7] ⟨The flood of Oct. 1882 will be remembered as having laid great part of the Botanical gardens under water.⟩

[8] ⟨A controversy has recently been in process concerning the names 'Isis' and 'Thames'; as may be seen in the correspondence columns of 'the Academy' for 1887.

corruptly[1] 'Ouse'), the head of Thames, and one of the famousest rivers in England. It hath its beginning[2] westward about 120 miles within the land, and (passing by divers townes) runneth by Greklade ⟨*now* Cricklade⟩, where men calle it Isyford. Then flowing towards the east, it leaveth Wiltshire on the south and Gloucestershire on the north untill it comes to S. John's bridge. From whence going to Ratcot-bridge ⟨*now* Radcot Bridge⟩, New-bridge, Bablac-hithe, goth by Einsham; betweene which place and Cassington *alias* Chersington

It is admitted that Leland, Camden, Wood, and other authors, (*a*) apply the name 'Isis' to the river which rises beyond Cricklade, flows past Oxford, and near Dorchester receives the 'Thame'; (*b*) apply the name 'Thames' (derived as they say from 'Thame' and 'Isis') to the river from that point to the sea. It may be admitted also that the word 'Isis' has taken a firm hold of the popular mind, and that tourists are shown the barges on the 'Isis' at Oxford, and find 'Isis' Inns and 'Isis' Taverns all along its banks.

A great deal of trouble has been taken in questing after the etymology of this word 'Isis,' but no one seems to touch what is really the cardinal point as to whether the word 'Isis' had any actual existence.

It belongs to an age which was fertile in pseudo-classical fictions; and the question may well be asked whether 'Isis' for 'Thames' is not a coin of the same mint which issued 'Calena' or 'Bellositum' for 'Oxford,' or whether it had any warrant in real language.

Literary evidence on this point is wholly valueless, because writers copy each other servilely in the use of these pseudo-classical figments. But other and more reliable evidence ought to be forthcoming in handfuls. From Dorchester to Thames' Head is a stretch of 72 miles through some of our oldest and best-settled country. There must be many hundreds of deeds descriptive of lands adjoining that stretch of river, of all dates, which ought to give us the name of the river as it was known to the living language of men, uncontaminated by legend and fanciful etymology. Can a single document be produced, describing matters-of-fact in a matter-of-fact way, in which the river is anciently spoken of as the 'Isis'?

Many documents are cited in the present volume, descriptive of places near Oxford; but their evidence is all the other way.

(*a*) 1244, in the charter quoted in Chap. XII, p. 252, the west wall of Oxford is described as being 'in ripa Thamesis.'

(*b*) 1257, in the inquisition quoted in Chap. XXII the bridge at Oxford Castle is 'ultra Thamisiam.'

(*c*) 1285, in the inquisition quoted in Chap. XVIII, p. 334, the river at Sandford, Oxford, Cricklade is called 'Thamisia' or 'the Thamis.'

(*d*) 1305, in a coroner's certificate quoted in Chap. XXV, a clerk drowned in the South Suburb of Oxford is drowned 'in aqua de Tamisia.'

(*e*) 1347, in a will a tenement in Oxford is located 'prope Thamesim.'

(*f*) 1393, in another will quoted p. 300 a hall in Oxford is said to stand 'neare the Thamis.'

(*g*) 1553, in a lease a house in Oxford is situated 'near the high Thames.'

(*h*) . . ., p. 304, a lane in Oxford leads 'versus Thamisim.'

In not one of the many documents (wills, leases, conveyances, inquisitions, presentments, etc.) quoted in all these chapters does the name 'Isis' once occur. Wood and his literary predecessors may use it; but their documents never.⟩

[1] ⟨See p. 45.⟩

[2] See in Lel⟨and's⟩ 'Cignea Cantio' which I have 4to fol. 33. b.

the river Evenclode ⟨**fol. 5 a**⟩ falleth into it. And soe comming downe on the south side of Erdington ⟨*now* Yarnton⟩, divides it selfe into two parts and therby make⟨s⟩ an isle (wherin severall religious places have bin [1]); continuing separated till they come on the south side of Oxon, where they joyne and soe continue one (Cherwell falling into it) till it comes to Dorchester where it is meet by Thame, which makes it 'ThameIsis [2].'

From above Godstow (where it parts into two, as is said) even to the place where they joyne, there be severall rivulets (as soe many veines that spread from the greater) which make severall [3] little isles wherin our praedicessors [4] have erected religious aedifices. As Godstow, a nunnery; Binsey and Medley, devoted places for religion also, as shall be elswhere shewed; then Ousney, where the once famed abbey stood; North Ousney or Ruley; and the Black Fryers. All which have bin encompassed with pleasant waters to the great delight and profit of the monasticks that lived in them.

⟨The Branches of the Isis:—Weir stream, Trill stream.⟩

The said rivulets also, knowne by divers names, have bin very necessary and convenient to the inhabitants of this place. As that called 'Weyre'; where hath bin an Hyth, and at which place boatmen unloade their vessells that they bring furnisht with commodities from severall places up the river Isis, and which also maketh that antient mill under the castle seldome or never to faile from going to the great convenience of the inhabitants; then also that it with the lesser streames breaking from it are very necessary for brewers, dyers, tanners, and landresses, wherby their trades are encouraged and people benefited by them.

The like necessaryes might be applyed to the rivulets running on the south and south-west side of Oxon.

And particularly, the little streame, called Trill [myll [5]] from the trull (?) or mill theron, which commeth from the said Weyr streame under the quondam habitation of the Grey Fryers; then under Preacher's Bridge; and soe on the south side of the houses in Lumbard Lane; where parting into two, one part runneth under Trill-Myll-bow and soe on the east side of Grandpont, and the other on the west side by the place where somtimes the Preaching Fryerys stood.

[1] This clause at first stood :—'wherin Godstow, Binsey, Medley, and other places stand.'

[2] ⟨For a careful map of the course of the river see 'New Map of the Thames' by Henry W. Taunt, edit. V., Oxford, [1886].⟩

[3] ⟨Corrected from 'cause divers.'⟩

[4] ⟨Corrected from 'ancestors.'⟩

[5] 'Myll' is scored out.

Which stream is very advantagious (especially formerly when kept deep and cleer) for those conveniences before expressed; and better would it be, if greater care would be taken against the rubbish often cast into it and the houses of easment over it which renders the water very unwholsome and unfit to be used by brewers as now it is.

Divers other rivulets[1] also are more remote from the city, sporting themselves among the medes lying on the south and west sides of Oxon; by which the grounds adjoyning are not only well soiled by their annuall inundation, but our markets are partly supplied by the fish caught in them and the greater rivers. As perch, [jack[2]], eeles, craufish, etc.; [as also formerly its tradition may be beleived[2]] trowt, pyke[3], fresh samon sometimes; and barbill, and carp indifferently abundant[4]. ⟨Explicit fol. 5 a.⟩

[1] The names of rivers and rivuletts, see in Collectaneis of rivers.

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[3] Marginal note:—'pyke i. e. old jack; pykerell, young jack.'

[4] 'Ropy ale brewed from these rivers, Twyne XXII. 147.'

⟨CHAPTER XXI.⟩

Mills that have bin and are standing on the Rivers[1] ⟨at Oxford⟩.

⟨Incipit **fol. 5 b.**⟩ The rivers being already mentioned, the mills theron and their branches must be spoken of. The which, because they have bin soe necessary and beneficiall to the city, and that also they have bin the considerable revenews of religious places in and neare Oxon, I shall speak what I know of them as followeth.

⟨*Mills on the Cherwell.*⟩

⟨Kings Mill.⟩

Kings Mill, on a branch of the river Charwell called Kingslaw river, within the parish of Hedindon; which was and is soe called[2] because it somtimes belonged to the Kings of England, lords of the said place[3]. Of whome Henry III[4], being possest therof, gave it (with other reveneus[5] and much ground) to his Hospitall of S. John Baptist Oxon. Which Hospitall being afterwards united to Magdalen College, the praesident and scolars therof changed[6] it for other possessions with Merton College 16 Edward IV ⟨1476⟩ who at this time are lords of it[7].

⟨Holywell Mill.⟩

Halywell Mill[8], on another branch of Cherwell; half of which was antiently given to Ousney Abbey[9]. Which Abbey at the time

[1] There is a marginal note here :— 'enquire after the distinction of mills.'

[2] ⟨It is a mill no longer, but the house standing at the weir at the south end of Mesopotamia still retains the name 'Kingsmill,' see in Alden's map, 1888.⟩

[3] 'said place' substituted for 'mannour of Hedindon.'

[4] here follow 'when he endowed his Hospitall of S. John Baptist Oxon.' Scored out.

[5] charta Henrici III MS. in turri Londin., A. 45, 2.

[6] in thesaurario Collegii Merton, A. 5, 50.; Twyne XXI. 185.

[7] ⟨A loose paper attached here says⟩ 'Magdalen College give to Merton College all their right in Kings Mill for ground to include their grove, vide A. V. 23; Twyne III.' ⟨A marginal note says :—⟩ 'This, belonging to Queen Maud, was given to Henry de Oxon; Twyne XXIII. 71.'

[8] ⟨Holywell Mill, has, in the present summer of 1888, been sold by Merton to Magdalen College who have converted it from a mill into a dwelling-house.⟩

[9] 'by whome given, see in V. 378.' ⟨viz., by William Hosar.⟩

when Merton College was founded or a few years after, conveyed[1] all its right therin to the warden and scolars therof. As for the other mediety; it having bin successively possest by privat persons, was at length with two acres of ground called 'Mill acres' conveyed[2] to certaine clerks of the said College by William Burchestre, a burgesse of Oxon, and Alienor his wife 5 Edward III ⟨1331⟩. Which clerks soone after[2] gave it and that lands to that college. Soe that since that time they have bin the intire lords of the same, who tye their tenants of Halywell lordship to doe suit by grinding their corne at that mill[3].

⟨Hospital Mill.⟩

Hospitall mill, or the mill somtimes belonging to S. John's Hospitall, erected by the brethren therof (to serve only their owne family) over the streame comming from Halywell Mill, running under their habitation. Which mill is long since destroyed. But see in Collectaneis ex registro Collegii Merton anno 1486, where 'tis said 'twas built by Magdalen College.

⟨Templers' Mill.⟩

Templer's Mill[4], within the limitts of Cowley[5], somtimes belonging to the Knight Templers of[6] Temple Cowly[7]. It had its situation on the south side of and a little below East Bridg. Given it was to the said Templers with the mannour of the said Cowley by Maud the wife of King Stephen about the year 1146; but plucked downe severall ages since, having seene noe mention therof in records after the raigne of Edward III[8].

⟨Boy Mill.⟩

Boy Mill, within the said limitts[9], having bin situated a little below Templer's Mill, nere as I guess the weyre that now is or about the place where the farther part of Millam Bridge which was over the river Cherwell stood. It was an antient revenew belonging of old[10] to the Canons of S. Frideswyde's. But comming into the hands of Roger, the potent bishop of Sarum (with other lands belong-

[1] ibidem A. 3. 20.; vide M. p. 13, 14, 15; sed vide Twyne III. 593, et vide Twyne IV 333 adim.

[2] ibidem A. 5, 24 et 27.

[3] Twyne IV 217.

[4] rather Temple Mill, vide V 210.

[5] This clause at first stood :—'in the parish of S. Clements.'

[6] ⟨'of Sandford and Temple Cowly'; but the words 'Sandford and' are underlined apparently for erasure.⟩

[7] The Prior and brethren of Temple Couly, Twyne XXI 337.

[8] dimised to S. Frideswyde's, vide F. 90.

[9] ⟨This clause at first stood :—⟩'in the same parish but within the limitts of Cowley.'

[10] before King Ethelred's time, vide F. 90.

ing to the said priorye), before their restauration, 1122, was (with a certaine peice of ground belonging to the said mill) given by him to Godstowe[1] Nunnery about the time of its foundation viz. 1137; which continued to them till about the time of their dissolution.

⟨Bishopsmore Mill.⟩

Byscopsmore[2], or Bishopsmore Mill, was an antient mill in or adjoyning a more of that name. It stood (if I am not mistaken) on a branch or arme of Cherwell running on the south side of Merton College[3] and neare to the place where S. Frideswyde's Priory was [betweene and their grange[4]]. This mill with the said more or meede having bin part of the antient revenews of that priory, was by the aforementioned Roger, bishop of Sarum, unjustly taken away and kept in his hands for severall years. At length, after the said priory was restored by the King circa an. 1122, then did the said Roger within few years after restore also this more and mill by his charter[5] directed to King Stephen, Theobald Archbishop of Canterbury and others, about the yeare 1139, a little before the time of his death. Soe that they, being restored, were about the yeare 1156 confirmed among other possessions to the said priory by the bull[6] of Adrian IV under the name of 'praedium quod vocatur Biscopsmore cum molendino.'

⟨An unnamed mill.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 6 a.**⟩ The mill that stood in Merton College quadrangle, vide discourse of the wall ⟨p. 246⟩, vide post ⟨p. 407⟩.

Mills on the branches of Isis.

⟨Osney Mill.⟩

Oseney Mill[7], erected within few years after the foundation of that abby by the abbat and covent therof, on the west side of their habitation, and particularly on the ancient streame or river[8] called Eldee or Aldee (a branch of Isis). Which river soe much of it that runs on the west side of Rewley grounds till Oseney bridge and soe to this

[1] registrum Godstow, fol. 1; Twyne XXIV 233.

[2] Messuagium Biscopsmore, V. 2.

[3] the place stopped up, 1666.

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are an interlinear insertion, which is unintelligible because something is left out; perhaps:—'between the priory and their grange.'⟩

[5] liber magnus S. Frideswydae p. 16; Twyne III 93; vide A. W. 15; F. 127.

[6] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 286 carta 438; vide Twyne XXII 301. ⟨The last part of this note is now illegible except in Transcript A.⟩

[7] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Chaucer in his poems somwher maketh mention of Osney miller. Q⟨uaere⟩.'

[8] Some say this river was cut for the purpose.

mill, was given to that abbey with a certaine whirlepoole ('gurges') in or by it by Bernard de Sancto Walerico [1] in the beginning of Henry II's [2] raigne or therabouts [3]. Not long after (viz. in the time of Henry Doilly) two other mills were erected by the said abbat and covent on another little streame neare the former, of which one was a fulling myll. And another also, in the raigne of Henry III or afterwards, for graine. Soe that, having at once four mills standing within their bordures, were often presented by the supervisors of neausances [4] on the river; and particularly in the raigne of Henry IV, when great controversies fell out about them betweene the towne and the said abbey [5].

⟨Chevaliers Mill.⟩

Chevileers Mill, or the mill belonging somtimes to the Knight Templers of Temple Couly. It stood betweene Ousney and the Castle, and particularly as I think on the little streame running under Bookbinders bridge. It was given to them [6] (with Templars Mill above mentioned) by Maud the wife of King Stephen, and was afterward held of them by William the Hosiar [7].

⟨Castle Mills.⟩

Castle Mills, standing over the river Weyre [8]; somtimes in St. George's, now in St. Thomas' parish. One of them was standing divers years before the Norman Conquest, as from Domesday Book it partly appeares; but after the said conqest it, with another adjoyning, were owned by the D'oyllies, and particularly Robert D'oylly the founder of Oseney Abbey who gave the tithes [9] of them with the mansions then standing on the said Weyre to the Canons of Oseney. But the said mills comming into the hands of the king about that time [10] by the forfeiture of the Normans, they were [given as it should seem [11]] for an inconsiderable rent to William Cheyney, alderman (the same as Mayor since) of Oxon, in the raigne of King Stephen. Who, when he had them in his hands, got the tithes also of the Canons of Oseney, by being a benefactor ⟨to⟩ them [12], as I shall elswhere shew. Afterwards (in what king's raigne I know not, unless in

[1] registrum Oseney in thesaurario Aedis Xti; Twyne XXII 339. V. 575.
[2] corrected from 'King Stephen's.'
[3] V. 575.
[4] or commissioners of sewers.
[5] Twyne XXIII 201.
[6] Monasticon Anglicum p. 528 col. 2 et p. 544 col. 2.
[7] William the Hosiar gave the mill, V 578.; vide V 499.
[8] vide Ware in Camden in Hertfordsh⟨ire⟩.
[9] liber Oseney ut supra, fol. 11, tit. 6.
[10] Twyne XXIII 101.
[11] ⟨the words in square brackets at first stood 'let out to farme.'⟩
[12] liber Oseney in bibliotheca Cotton. fol. 97; Twyne XXII 291.

King John's) the one half of the said mills was let to the burgesses of Oxon in aid of their fee farme[1]; and the other half to other persons successively, as particularly in the raigne of Edward III to Richard Forster[2] (with a mede neare Ousney called 'King's mede' and halfe of the fishing of Weyre streame which driveth the said mills) for the yearly rent of 20£. But King Richard II, being pleased to become favourable to the canons of Oseney, granted, by his let⟨ters⟩ patents to them, the said moyety of the mills with the mede and fishing (as Edward III had done before to the said Richard Forster). Which continuing to them till the dissolution (not without great controversies between them and the burgesses[3]) were then setled (viz. the moyetyes of the mills and fishing) upon the new-erected bishoprick of Oxon by Henry VIII, as shall be elsewhere shewed. But the first bishop therof, by name Robert King, demised the said moyetyes[4] to Richard Owen son of Georg Owen of Godstow, esquire, for the yearly rent of 11£ 13*s.* 4*d.* Which Richard after the death of the said bishop ⟨**fol. 6 b**⟩ demising them to the city[5], were by him or his son, after the revenews of the said bishoprick were imbezelled, sold[6] to the city in the raigne of Queen Elizabeth for the sum of 566£. Soe that since that time they have had both moyeties in their hands[7].

⟨Grey Friars' Mill.⟩

Grey Fryers' Mill, erected by those brethren (with leave granted to them) over Trill streame, running on the south side of their somtimes covent. It seemed only for their owne use; and therfore was dissolved soone after they were, through the citizens' endeavours least it should prove praejudiciall to the grinding at the Castle Mills[8].

⟨Black Friars' Mills.⟩

Black Fryers' Mills, in number two. Somtimes standing (as I guesse[9]) on the streame running by their habitation, and particularly (as I guess) on that part of Trill which lyes betweene them

[1] Twyne XXII. 134. (Richard II granted the moity to Osney; Twyne IV 333, 334.)

[2] in bundello escaetorum 13 Ricardi II ⟨1390⟩ numero 21 in Turri Londin.; Twyne XXII. 328.

[3] Twyne XXI. 265.

[4] Twyne XXIII 141, Twyne IV 335.

[5] Twyne IV 335.

[6] with the consent as it seems of Dr. Underhill (Twyne XXIII 607) when made bishop 32 Elizabeth ⟨1590⟩.

[7] Here is added in a later ink:— 'Ch. Ch. hath that moyetie next the Castle at this day 1678; Soe Mr. Whorwood.'

[8] Vide in Lumbard Lane per me. See in a paper under the window at the end of Leland Collectanea intituled 'Viae, Vici.'

[9] ⟨This clause is scored through, being repeated below.⟩

on the south side and Lumbard Lane on the north and betweene them on the west side and Grandpont Street on the east side[1]. They were owned in the raigne of Henry III by Henry the son of Peter of Oxon. Who, about the year[2] 1246, giving them with the water above and below them to Walter Malclerke, bishop of Carlile, a frier afterwards of this covent, entering therin 1223, ut Trivettus; came by his gift to the said Black Fryers and were afterward by Edward III in the tenth yeare of his raigne ⟨1336⟩ confirmed[3] to them. In which confirmation 'tis said that Henry the son of Peter of Oxon gave them, and not the bishop as before. Wheras in an inquisition of the passage of houses and lands in and neare Oxon, 6 Edward I ⟨1278⟩, 'tis said that the said bishop bought them of Henry the son of Peter, and gave them to the said fryers.

⟨Trill Mill.⟩

Trill mill, somtimes on the said streame of Trill and on the east side of Trillmill Bow; owned antiently by the Kepeharmes of Oxon. Of whome Benedict Kepeharme being one, gave it to S. Frideswyde's Priory[4] circa an. 1180. In whose concession charter 'tis said that it is situated on the south bridge of Oxon meaning Grandpont (the same now with that place called Grandpoole), betweene the mill belonging to the said Pryory and the South Gate of the city of Oxon; for which they were to render him one mark per annum, afterwards lessened to 8*s*. But in the reigne of Henry III about the latter end, it (with a messuage adjoyning) was dimised[5] by the Priory for 30*s* per annum, which they enjoyed divers years. At length great controversies happing in the raigne of Edward III betweene the Priory and Thomas the son of Philip Wormenhale concerning the said 8*s* yearly rent issuing thence, were in the sixth yeare of the said king's raigne ended[6]; and all right belonging to the said Thomas quietly by him laid downe.

⟨Priory Mill.⟩

Priory Mill, before-mentioned. Soe called it was, as I think, because the Priory of S. Frideswyde's[7] owned it; having bin given to them by Robert, a preist, when he was made canon of that place

[1] Marginal note:—'tis not certaine where they stood there.'

[2] Twyne XXII. 134.

[3] patent. 10 Edward III ⟨1336⟩ parte 1 membr. 35.; Twyne XXII 329.

[4] liber parvus S. Frideswydae carta 38; vide F. 15. Note that this mill with a marc issuing hence was confirmed by King Stephen, A. 122.

[5] ibidem, carta 356. Junginus held this mill of S. Frideswyde's 1182, V. 370.

[6] ibidem, carta 65 et in libro magno p. 341, 342; Twyne XXII 246, 332; F. 21., vide p. 115.

[7] vide V. 404.

about the year 1122. It was with other possessions belonging to that priory confirmed by King Stephen[1]; and was the antientest mill (except Biscopsmore Mill) which belonged to them. This, with Trill Mill before mentioned, were standing (as I guesse) on that part of Trill which runneth on the east side of Grandpont neare to the housing of the saide Priory and to the place where Xt. Church stables now are. In King Stephen's confirmation charter 'tis said to be on the bridg of Oxford, the bridge came up farther.

⟨Einsham Mills.⟩

Einsham Mills, in number two, standing somtimes on the west side of South Bridge and neare or over, as I guesse, Swynsehull water. They were erected divers years before the Norman Conquest, and were given (with two meedes adjoyning) before that time by Almarus, Earl of Cornwall[2], to Ensham Abbey. Which abbey having them in possession, Columbanus, abbot therof about the Norman Conquest, gave them to Neale D'oylly, brother to Robert D'oylly, that came in with the Conquerour. But afterwards, when the said abbey was restored to its possessions (after it had bin wasted by the Danes and therupon translated to Stow in Lincolnshire), then were said mills and meeds which belonged to the said Almare's court in Oxon in S. Ebb's parish confirmed[3] to them by Henry I, anno 1109. How long they were afterwards standing I know not, having found noe mention of them since that time.

⟨Langford Mill.⟩

Langford Mill[4], somtimes belonging to Abendon Abbey by the gift of a benefactor divers years before the Norman Conquest. At which time it (as a member then belonging to Baieworth) comming into the hands of one Anskill, a knight of great worth in these parts, when the possessions of that monastery were taken into the King's hands, came after his death to William de Sevecorda his son. Which William ⟨fol. 7 a⟩ when he had it in his hands gave[5] to the said abbey 30*s* yearly rent issuing thence. The which gift that it should remaine perpetually to them, he (the said William) layd the donation therof on S. Marie's altar in the said abbey in the praesence of

[1] liber magnus S. Frideswydae p. 14.

[2] collectanea Nicolai Bishop in cartophilacio civitatis Oxon. fol. 68; Twyne XXI 731; Twyne XXIII 412.

[3] liber magnus Einsham, fol. 12. 2. carta 7. Vide Notas Einsham p. 26.

[4] Langford Mill in the parish of Cumnore, see V. 108. Junginus had half of this mill 1182, V 370. ⟨The latter part of this marginal note is now legible only in Transcript A.⟩

[5] liber Abendon fol. 148 b; Twyne XXII. 177.

Faritius the abbat, Fulk the king's son, and others; and was by him afterwards confirmed (after great difference had bin acted about it betweene him and the abbey before the king) by a staffe layd by him on the said altar. All that I shall say further of it is that it stood on the South Bridge neare the farther end therof towards Bagley, and is the same (as I think) which wee now call Hinxsey Mill.

To these mills wee may adde two more; viz. one in S. John's parish, and another without North gate.

⟨Mill in S. John's Parish.⟩

As for that in St. John's parish; one moyetie therof belonged to the Dosiers, of whome Simon the son of William le Dosier[1] gave ⟨it⟩ with the moyetie of a turell adjoyning about the 25 Henry III ⟨1241⟩ to Andrew Halegod of Oxon. Whether it stood over the trench running under the south wall of the city behind Merton College, or over the streame that ran where the great quadrangle of that College now standeth into the said trench, I know not. For—, that such a streame did run there and that there was a certain water or poole, is evident by the arches under the city wall[2] on the south side of the said quadrangle, three of which are yet extant and three (if not more) westward from them have bin stopped up by the raising of the ground. Besides also wee have a tradition from our antiquary Mr. Twyne under his hand that when Corpus Christi College sellar was dugge (which is as farr distant from within the wall as the farthest part of the said quadrangle is) were discovered severall tanpitts, which evidently betokens some broke to have bin neare them. But from whence it came, 'tis not knowne; unless some may think that this streame was no other then the common shore of the city, runing now and for severall ages since through a little sinke underground betweene the said colleges. Which is very unlikely for divers reasons; of which one is, that in ancient evidences[3] concerning land and tenements in S. John's parish watermen and millers of the same parish often occurre in them.

⟨Mill outside North Gate.⟩

The other mill[4] to be added, which was sometimes without North Gate, stood (as I think) over the trench or streame that ran under the

[1] in thesaurario Collegii Magdalen in pixide parochiae S. Johannis Baptistae numero 15; V 214; vide V 484.

[2] ⟨See p. 246.⟩

[3] liber parvus S. Frideswydae cartae 279, 345, 346; et in libro Godstow, fol. 126. Twyne XXIV 239.

[4] ⟨See p. 263.⟩

city wall there[1]. For at the foundation of Godstow Nunnery, anno 1138, about which time the said mill was given to it by William de Venz[2] (or Venyz), the said trench or streame was then and severall ages after soe cleare that it was stiled in evidences 'candida fossa' (that is 'Canditch') and therfore might well be supposed to drive a mille[3].

Thus farre may be said of the mills about Oxon. Of all which are only now remaining:—Oseney Mill, Castle Mills, Langford, Halywell, and Kings Mill; arguing (i) that Oxon was more peopled in former times then now[4]; and indeed it was, if wee consider what great multitudes of clerks studied here and that what number of religious places have bin in Oxon; (ii) the destruction of them fell partly when the number fell of scollers, and partly (if not cheifly) from the choaking of the rivers with filth and by negligence of scouring. For (if wee may beleive antient scripts) the rivers and rivuletts were farre deeper formerly then now; and that the river runing by Oxon to Greeklade ⟨i.e. Cricklade⟩ was navigable at all times in the yeare. ⟨explicit[5] fol. 7 a.⟩

[1] de hoc molendino, vel Boys Mill, vide Twyne IV. 625.

[2] in eodem libro Godstow fol. 164; Twyne XXIV. 241; Twyne XXI.

[3] ⟨Some notes are added here:—⟩

(*a*) 'note that in Monasticon Anglicum in the confirmation of Richard I this mill is said to be in Winton extra portam aquilonarem.'

(*b*) 'Watermen and millers extra portam N. Oxon, V. 374.'

(*c*) 'Hukkys Myll V 590'; 'Kings Mill A. V. p. 1, 22.'

[4] ⟨A Wood overlooks the fact that these ancient mills must have been very small, one modern mill doing as much work as severall of them.⟩

[5] ⟨See note 4, p. 53.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XXII.⟩

Bridges on the River⟨s⟩.

East[1] Bridge ⟨*now* Magdalen Bridge⟩.

⟨Incipit[2] **fol. 109 a.**⟩ Without the East Gate of Oxon is situated East Bridge, commonly called Maudlin Bridge because of the college soe called adjoyning.

It is a bridge built of stone, consisting of 20[3] arches, and leadeth over the river Charwell into St. Clement's *alias* Bruggeset, of which elswhere ⟨p. 282⟩.

Concerning its first foundation I cannot absolutely pronounce, though wee cursorily find mention of its name in very antient autographs; wherin for the most part it is called Pettypont for distinction sake from Grandpont or South Bridge. The foundation charter[4] of St. John's Hospitall (now Magdalen College) remembreth, if I am not mistaken, this bridge. Soe doth also a certaine historian[5] living in those dayes; who, speaking of the foundation of that place, saith that King Henry III built an hospitall at Oxon, Anno 1233 'non procul a ponte.' Wherby wee may conclude that this bridge was then in being. Yet nevertheless a certaine[6] antiquary, living in Oxon in the

[1] ⟨See page 290.⟩

[2] ⟨On fol. 108 a is the title of the Chapter 'Bridges on the River,' with the note 'Of bridges, vide in Fuller's Worthyes fol. 34.' and a list of the bridges he is to discuss:—'East Bridge, Milham Bridge, Trillmill Bow, Denchworth Bow, Grandpont, Preacher's Bridge, New Bridge, Quaking Bridge, Bookbinders Bridge, Hith Bridge, Small Bridge, Osney Bridge, Bulstake Bridge, Wharffe apud Grandpont.' fol. 108 b. is blank. In the top margin on fol. 109 a is this memorandum:—'Here must come in a preambulatory discours concerning pontage granted by Kings for this and the rest of the bridges in Oxon, or els after my discours of East Bridge.' Also the date of the sheet 'July 2, 1662.'⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'How prove you that?' ⟨The mark connecting this marginal note with the text is two short parallel lines and is sometimes mistaken for a correction of 'twenty' into 'eleven.' Wood's authority is probably Leland. See Leland's Itinerary (edit. 1744) Vol. viii. p. 103 where in the margin opposite 'Est Bridge at Oxford' is written 'Arcus 20 in ponte orientali.'⟩

[4] vide collectanea ex registro S. Johannis Baptistae Hospitalis. Tubruge A. V. p. 4, 5. ⟨The reference at A. V. 4 says 'Tubrugge idem cum Est Bridge.'⟩

[5] Matthew Paris edit. 1640, fol. 393.

[6] Milo Windsore in collectaneis MS in archivis Collegii Corporis Christi Oxon.

raigne of Queen Elizabeth, tells us that it was but then[1] built, and that before it was a ferry called Stone Ferry, and the like. But to convince him of those apprehensions wee have severall proofes in readinesse:—viz., that at the restauration of St Frideswyde's Priory King Henry I, in his charter[2] dated 1122, maketh direct mention of it therin—'item desuper pontem orientalem duas hidas terrae cum pertinentiis confirmo,' etc., which he there amongst other lands confirmes to that priory. Soe that from hence wee have brought this bridge to be almost a 100 years ancienter then the supposed time. But yet notwithstanding this shall not suffice, knowing very well that this place is farr antienter then the Norman Conquest and that it was standing in the Saxon dayes as in the same place before quoted is sufficiently testified. King Ethelred, as 'tis there exprest, in his confirmatory charter[3] of S. Frideswyde's Priory, 1004, after it had bin miserably sacked because of the Danes therin, maketh exact mention of this bridge. That is to say, in the description of the limitts of the lordshipps of Hedington, Cowley, and Bolles or Bolles-shipton in Brugge-set beyond St Clement's Church and near this bridge, hath these words:—'yare iii hideland ymer into couele fro charwell brigge and lonze ye streame or yar ryche with haklinzcroft.' Thus part of King Ethelred's charter, wrote in a Saxon character and mentioned among other matters already in St. Frideswyde's Priory ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩; which, though it termeth this bridge by the name of Charwell Bridge, yet it is the same because this and none else herabout was standing and because as I have before said it passeth over it. Thus much of the antiquity of it. But of the first founder I have not in the least found specified.

Now as concerning the repairers and reparations of it, I have said already in my preambletory discours[4], viz. that the king allowed[5] the burgesses of Oxon great priviledges for the reparation of their bridges about Oxon and more particularly this that wee are now speaking of. Who therupon, and before, did successively institute a man to be alwaies, when need required, mending[6] it so far as they perambulated,

[1] ⟨The sequel shows that 'then' means in King Henry III's time, and not in Windsore's own time. Windsore's authority was probably Leland. See Leland's Itinerary (edit. 1744) Vol. viii. p. 103:—'Wheras now the bridge of stone is ovar Charwell by Magdalen Colledge was a "trajectus" or fery in Kynge Henry the Third's dayes, called Steneford.'⟩

[2] registrum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 27 carta 216; but there it is writ 'portam' instead of 'pontem,' vide registrum magnum.

[3] registrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 7; Twyne III p. 85.

[4] ⟨See note 2, page 409.⟩

[5] vide Brian Twyne in Brugset de pontagio.

[6] ⟨'mending it' is altered to 'to mend,'

and to receive those gifts and legacies left therunto for that purpose. The first in this kind that I meet ⟨fol. 109 b⟩ with[1] is in the 15 Edward II ⟨1321⟩, and then one Hugo Rose of Hedington, giving in suertyes into the Maior's court, was elected 'Custos' of this bridge[2]. In the 32 of King Edward III ⟨1358⟩ also Nicholas Wadekyng[3], a hermitt, had the custody of it [with severall others[4]]; who, as it should seeme, had a little cabbin or cell on the south side of this bridge in a little isle and there lived somtimes, as his predicessors and successors in that office did. They were most commonly called 'heremitae apud Pettypont,' but whether hermitts by profession or rule I cannot say.

I need not now I suppose insist upon the great sums of money that the burgesses got by those customs of 'bruckbote' or pontage, which as it appears being of no meane consideration, ⟨they⟩ were great gainers by them.

As also those continuall supports of pious people at the times of their deceases in their last wills[5]. Who being very many and more then I am willing now to recounte, ⟨I⟩ shall for brevity sake insert but these few following:—viz., John Peggy[6], severall times Maior, left in the year 1349, 40*s*; Frideswyde[7], the daughter of William Pennard, 1351, 20*s*; William Malmesbury[8], a burgesse of Oxon, 1361, 13*s* 4*d*; Richard Garaford[9], another, 1395, 1*s*; and Barthelmew Bishop[10], the same year, 6*s* 8*d*; William Wickham[11], an inhabitant of St. Peter ⟨in the⟩ East, in his will 1442, left 6*s* 8*d*; William lymner[12], 1451, X marks; with divers others—in all which for the most part this bridge is called Pettypont.

but other changes necessary to accomodate that construction have not been made.⟩

[1] rotuli hustengorum sive curiae Majoris Oxon, 15 Edward II ⟨1321⟩; vide Twyne XXIII p. 317.

[2] ⟨Here followed in the text 'In the 19 of the same King ⟨1325⟩ John Brehulle was deputed, in the beginning of Edward III John Silvestre, and in the 17 of the same King ⟨1343⟩ John le Harpaor of Hedington, in his place' with the references, for Brehulle to 'ibidem in rotulis 19 Edward II ⟨1325⟩; Twyne XXIII p. 320,' for Silvestre and Harpaor to 'ibidem in rotulis 17 Edward III ⟨1343⟩; Twyne XXIII p. 322.' But the passage in the text and the first of the references is scored through.⟩

[3] ibidem in rotulis 32 Edward III ⟨1358⟩; vide Twyne XXIII 340.

[4] ⟨The words in square brackets are inserted between the lines, to indicate that there are other examples of a similar custodian of this bridge.⟩

[5] vide Twyne XXIII 598 or therabout, ut in East Bridg Street.

[6] registrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 413; A. W. p. 55.

[7] rotuli curiae Maioris Oxon 26 Edward III ⟨1352⟩.

[8] inter veteres chartas Osney.

[9] collectanea Nicholai Bishop in archivis civitatis Oxon fol. 246.

[10] ibidem, fol. 109, vide an ibid. Twyne XXI 732.

[11] ita Registrum Aaa fol. 27, 1.

[12] vide shed. 4 p. 5.

But when religion was altered and people not soe zealous towards the publick good as before, as also those customes which were but for peculiar years[1] long agoe woren out, then this bridge went to ruine againe; till at length, 14 of Queen Elizabeth ⟨1572⟩, it was ordered at a common councell[2] that every one of the thirteen[3] should pay weekly towards the reparation of this bridge, 6*d*; those that were then and had ben baylives and had bayliffs' places, 4*d*; the chamberlaines, 3*d*; everyone of the common councell, 2*d* weekly; every commoner, a penny. This collection, it seems, was to begin the 23rd of December the same year and soe to continue with payment of the same summs in every parish every Sunday unto the collectors appointed soe long as the justices of the same city should think it needfull. But how long this tribute did continue, I have not seen. However the bridge hath bin in good sort keept in reparations by them, which soe continueth to this day[4].

Here before we goe any further wee must speak of pontage.

See the places inserted at the end of my treatise of streets and lanes among the names of bridges[5].

Millham[6] Bridge.

This bridge[7] was situated not far on the south side of East Bridge, leading sometimes from S. Frideswyde's Grange and our Lady in the Wall standing neare the south-east corner of the city wall where Merton College mount now is, over a branch of Charwell then over Cowley mede and soe over Charwell it selfe into St Clement's feild by St. Edmond's Well.

It contained the length of East Bridge but not passable for carts as that was. Neither did it containe soe many arches; only but two made of stone over the branch of Charwell, then from thence a raised causey cross Cowley meed containing three or four more, and then that over Charwell itselfe was of timber.

[1] ⟨i.e. the rights of charging pontage were granted only for a stated number of years.⟩

[2] ex libro MS. senatus Maioris Oxon fol. 154; Twyne XXIII p. 593. Colleges also at the same time gave, vide Collectanea ex registro Collegii Merton, vide in green book Vol. ii in Queen Elizabeth, circ. annum 1577.

[3] ⟨i.e. the Mayor, four aldermen, and eight assistants, according to the charter of 3 James I, 1605.⟩

[4] Half of it fell 1663 or therabout, vide alm⟨anac⟩ ⟨a reference to Wood's own yearly diaries; see p. 1.⟩

⟨The bridge was then rebuilt; was rebuilt again in 1771–1779. The south half of this eighteenth century fabric was taken down in 1882 and the bridge widened.⟩

[5] Transcribed in this loose paper ⟨not now found, see note 2, p. 420⟩.

[6] ⟨See page 295.⟩

[7] This was ⟨a⟩ 'pons sublicius' as Mr. Windsore sayth. 'Tis called also S. Frideswyde's Bridge; V 585.

The reason who ⟨i.e. how⟩ soe called was because of a mill (with a ham adjoyning since taken into the said mede) standing on the river there, called Boy Mille, or as in ancient records Boie Mulne, given to the nuns of Godstow[1] at their first foundation by Roger Bishop of Sarum, anno 1138.

Concerning the time of its first building I have seen a note[2] that makes ⟨it⟩ to be severall hundred years of age and to be built by the monks of St Frideswydes for a way from their Grange into their ⟨**fol. 110 a**⟩ corne feilds towards Cowley; and that it being soe conveniently situated for Merton College was the cheif occasion why they soe earnestly petitioned the King[3] at their first foundation for a posterne behind their college purposely to recreat themselves with walking or sports in the feilds then usually performed. But of this I cannot approve by noe means, because that I never met with the name of this bridge or its situation in ancient records, neither with any thing given therunto or left for its reparation, or mention of the limitts of waters or lands therabouts, and the like. And therfore it must be, as indeed it is, of a later erection. For, as it should seeme, at what time Cardinall Wolsey proceeded to build his College at Oxon, ⟨he⟩ built then also this bridge[4], anno 1525, as appears by the accoumpts of all the building of the same College and other aedifices belonging. 'Item,' saith the said accompt book[5], 'to Thomas Watlington, the warden of the carpenters, for making planking and rayling of a new bridge standing over the water in Cowley Meade betweene St. Edmond's Well and the east side of the said college (meaning Cardinall Wolsey's) with the making of two new gates, one of them contayning 12 foot in length or widenesse and 12 foot in height and the other conteyning 8 foot in height and 10 foot in wideness, one of them standing neare St Edmund's Well, the other standing neare unto a place called Our Lady in the Wall.' Thus the said book; but the price which should follow is either blotted or woren out. By which it should seem that at each end ther was a larg gate to shut at peculiar times at the pleasure of the founder. Now to what end the Cardinall should build this, was, as I suppose, for the carriage of stone and timber from those parts[6] that lay neare

[1] regestrum coenobii Godstow fol. 1; Twyne XXIV p. 233.

[2] inter collectanea Briani Twyni in archivis Academiae.

[3] ⟨See page 248.⟩

[4] but see whether or noe he did not rather reaedifie it.

[5] MS penes heredes familiae Pooro-rum nuper de Blechington com. Oxon.

[6] ⟨e. g. stone from the quarries at Headington and Holton; lime from the kilns at Beckley, Stanton S. John, and Headington, timber from thé forests of Shotover and Stow; see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 425.⟩

to this place, as also clay from Campus pitts[1]. Notwithstanding, after the college was finished, the use of carriage was prohibited, only for their[2] use; and for the most part occupied as an horse and foot way [as[3] also by the schollers of colledges adjoyning to pass over to recreate themselves by walking] soe that continuing ever after for those uses[4] and in indifferent good repair till about the year 1634[5] the farthermost end therof next to St Clement's feilds was then forced downe by the violence of the ice in a great frost that then hapned. Which in that manner soe remaining, the other part not long after fell to decay and at the beginning of the late war was quite demolished, as it now continues. After that the College, to whome this bridge did belong and who when up did repair it, did then neglect the reaedification of it againe. Becaus, as good reason it was, it did not only make their College (togeather with Merton) a thoroughfare for country people on market dayes, who somtimes would drive the smaller sort of cattle through their quadrangles to the great disturbance of students and therby also for some commodities escape the payment of toll[6], but also administred occasion in respect of its private conveyance to schollers and townsmen to committ in the night season petty thefts and robberyes in the neighboring villages.

All the signe of this bridge that is left[7] ⟨is⟩ the raised causey through Cowley mede, leading from that bridge by Our Lady in the Wall to that over Cherwell; and both bridges ⟨were⟩ knowne by the name of Milham Bridge.

[1] ⟨i.e. clay pits in the fields at the east end of this bridge and south of old S. Clement's church, called 'Campus Feldes' in Agas' map, 1578.⟩

[2] ⟨'their' is substituted for 'the college'; there is no punctuation in the MS. If punctuated as in the text it means that Christ Church confined the use of it as a carriage way to themselves; but allowed others to use it as a horse and foot way.⟩

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are scored out.⟩

[4] They say it was passable only for foot people; but, as others say, the hither part was for a cart.

[5] ⟨'1625' was at first written, but later corrected to '1633,' and that later to '1634' with the marginal note 'frost, 1634.' Verses by Cartwright and other Oxford scholars 'on the great frost of 1634' are found in various collections.⟩

[6] ⟨levied at East Bridge.⟩

[7] ⟨Peshall writing about 1772, p. 295, says 'in 1771 it was again rebuilt, and is now a temporary bridge during the fall of the old, and the rebuilding of the new, East Bridge.' When the new Magdalen Bridge was completed in 1779, the temporary bridges of wood on the site of the old Milham Bridge were removed. The operations connected with the widening of the Cherwell channels in 1883 removed a trace of the western abutment of the old bridge which existed in some stonework in the Cherwell bank a little north of the end of Christ Church Broad Walk; they also concealed the indications of the old causeway which crossed the meadow. The centre of this causeway was a square mound, so constructed, I suppose, to allow carts to

⟨Trill-Mill[1] Bow.⟩

Trill-Mill Bow, a bridge formerly in St Michael's parish at South Gate, now in St Aldate's, consisting of one arch and leading from Fish Street into South Bridg Street over a stream by Bishop Howson's house[2], called Trill-Mill streame, which runneth[3] behind Christ Church and sometimes into Charwell through the middle of Christ Church mede.

This bow or arch seemeth to have bin built[4] by the monks of St Frideswyde's priory to whome most of the land lying therabouts did belong; and when ⟨fol. 110 b⟩ defective ⟨they⟩ did repaire it, as a certaine presentment[5] tempore Henrici VI thus speaketh:—'item jurati dicunt quod arcus pontis de Trill-Myll est putrefactus et subtus fractus et fere in punctu ad cadendum, etc, quem quidem pontem Ricardus, prior S. Frideswydae et praedicessores debent et solent reparare, etc.' About which time this arch that now is[6] was built of stone, wheras before it was of timber.

pass each other which had come from opposite ends of the narrow bridges.⟩

[1] ⟨See p. 299.⟩

[2] ⟨John Howson, bishop of Oxford 1619–1627; see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon, II. iii. 76. The house is that now known as Bishop King's palace, having been originally built by Robert King about 1548. The front was rebuilt in 1628. See Parker's Handbook for Oxford, p. 267, 268.⟩

[3] ⟨See the course described in Hutten's 'Elizabethan Reprints' p. 85. The statements of Hutten in that page are very confused, but can be made intelligible if taken thus. "The water of Trilmilbo" p. 85 line 7 means "Trill Mill Stream." The "whose course" which follows refers solely to Trill Mill Stream, which ran across the meadow, as described and as is seen in the existing remains of a ditch flowing eastwards through Christ Church meadow. The name "Shirelake" belongs to the small stream which forms the division between the two counties (which now falls into the diverted course of the Trill Mill Stream but formerly found its own way into the Thames), and is mentioned in line 6 of p. 85. This name in p. 85 line 23 is so placed as to be erroneously attached to the old course of Trill Mill Stream. In lines 26–33 the two members of Trill Mill Stream are quoted (i) that which parts from the main stream of the name west of Trill-Mill Bow and runs south on the west side of the street into Shirelake at a point just west of the "little bridge" mentioned in line 5, (ii) the main stream which flows eastwards and crosses the street under the "other bridge" of line 33 and then, instead of crossing the meadow, has been made to flow south on the east side of the street, receiving Shirelake at the point where that water has crossed the street.⟩

[4] ⟨'about the latter end of Henry VI' followed; but it is scored out, being given later on.⟩

[5] rotuli praesentationum de visu francoplegii in South West Ward in archivis civitatis Oxon; vide Twyne XXII 363 c.

[6] Enquire who repaires it now; but see Twyne XXIII 243. ⟨This bridge is now unmarked in the street, but the scanty remains of the old stream, which runs for the most part underground still cross the street between Water Hall and Bishop King's palace.⟩

⟨Denchworth[1] Bow.⟩

Denchworth Bow, another bridge consisting of one arch at the farther end of Grandpont or South-Bridg Street, stretching it selfe over Shirelake or the rivulet that parts the Dobuni and the Atrebati, viz. the countyes of Oxon and Berks.

It sems rather in ancient scripts to be called Denswrth or Danswrth Bow, as if there had bin a fort or castle of the Danes, 'worth' 'weorth' signifying with some[2] a castle or an isle, which may be agreable to this place (the waters running round the same street). This without doubt might be the originall construction, becaus that here also did formerly stand an ancient church called Dantesbourne or Danesbourne Church, as I have delivered in my discourse of the parish churches ⟨in Chap. XXX.⟩

Concerning the originall of this bridge I have not seen. Only its name I find occasionally mentioned in the description of limitts and bounds of messuages herabout situated, and also that the burgesses of Oxon went formerly up this streame in their franchises[3].

⟨Dantesbourne Church.⟩

As for the said church of Dantesbourne, that seemeth according to its name to have stood 'ad Danorum aquam,' 'near the water of the Danes'—'bourn' in old English signifying 'water'—seemeth to have had its situation herabouts.

⟨Grandpont[4] *or* South Bridge, *now* Folly Bridge.⟩

Grand-pont or South Bridge, situated on the south side of Oxon, in the county of Berks, containing now 3 arches built of stone from Denchworth Bow to Friar Bacon's Study (though formerly, 4); 23 from thence to farthermost farme house called antiently Estwyck[5] or rather to Henxsey steps[6]; and from thence to Hinxey Mill[7] and the foot of the hill going up to Bagley wood, 16 more[8].

[1] ⟨See p. 306.⟩

[2] Camden in Britannia in com. Stafford.

[3] vide Twyne IV 391. ⟨This bridge is now unnoticed in the street, the old Shirelake being now a mere ditch running most of the way underground. It crosses the street after passing between a mason's yard, and the Oxford Day Industrial School, No. 60 S. Aldate's Street.⟩

[4] ⟨See p. 307.⟩

[5] ⟨Eastwick Farm is still existing on the east of the Abingdon road and opposite the end of Lake Street, New Hincksey.⟩

[6] ⟨I suppose a pathway to South Hincksey, about the line of the present pathway over Jacob's Ladder, which till lately left the Abingdon road at a meadow on the edge of a branch of the river north of Lake Street in New Hincksey.⟩

[7] ⟨The mill near the railway bridge at the foot of Foxcombe Hill.⟩

[8] ⟨'16 more' is substituted for 'as many that makes up the said number to

Of its first foundation I have not as yet seen; being, as it should seem, soe antient that noe record can resolve me. That it was a bridge in King Henry I his time and long before, wee doubt it not. One of the registers or histories[1] of Abingdon tells us that Ermenold, burgess of Oxon, held of Faritius, abbat of the same place 'wicam (the wyke) juxta pontem Oxenford pro XLs ad gablum.' This was about the 5 Henry I, A.D. 1104. But therin ther is noe mention whether it were the East or South Bridge (as if there had bin but one at that time at Oxon.) Yet, by the name of the land here exprest, as also from other scripts, 'tis evident that it is meant of this. Furthermore, that it was antienter then this time, another note[2] which I have seene testifies; that is to say, before the Norman Conquest in King Ethelred's time. For then one Almarus, Earl of Cornwall, gave to the abby of Einsham 'duo prata juxta pontem australem Oxon,' as 'tis exprest, which Columbanus, abbat therof, gave afterwards, about the year 1091, to Neale Doilly, with other possessions adjoyning. Soe antient then upon record it doth appear. Now Mr. Twyne[3] not only supposes it to be built in the time of the Saxon heptarchye when warlick King Egbert, King of the West Saxons, went to appropriate the kingdome of Mercia and other possessions to his owne kingdome, but also in the Brittish times ⟨fol. 111 a⟩ as the name it self doth import, for soe Leland[4] in his explanation of the word 'pont' as also David Powell in his annotations on Sylvester Giraldus[5] renders the same name and the originall to be Brittish. But this, being only suppositious, I will not insert and aver for truth but passe forward.

This bridge then, according to proofe, was in being[6] in King Ethelred's time; and then also and before was most of it, as it should seeme, in the county of Oxon as part of it to this day soe far as the[7]

40 and upward,' at the side is a suggestive alternative 'or rather from the turning by Swiffin's wyre or by Broad Ford, 16.'⟩ ⟨It will be observed that Wood includes under the general title Grandpont or South Bridge not only the bridges over the three main channels of the Thames (which we now call Folly Bridge) but also the smaller bridges over all the streams which have to be crossed before the rising ground on Foxcombe is reached. These streams are now only five in number, the construction of the railway having cut off the others or reduced them to mere ditches.

The bridges over these streams were no doubt at one time connected by a causeway, which the general raising of the ground has now made less obvious, though it is still apparent in places.⟩

[1] Historia vel registrum coenobii Abendon fol. 153 b, cujus i pagina sic incipit '—lam inhabitantibus.'

[2] ex quodam registro civitatis Oxon, vel ex collectenais Nicholai Bishop in archivis ejusdem fol. 68.

[3] inter collect. suas in Arch. Acad.

[4] in syllab. antiq. dict. p. 202.

[5] scil. Descriptio Cambriae cap. 15.

[6] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Some bridg for foot folke perhaps.

[7] ⟨'4th' substituted for '3d.'⟩

4th arch beyond Friar Bacon's study is within their franchise (though to the contrary a little before). But how it came to be taken from it, 'tis utterly unknowne; though I confess I have often conjectured that it was in the times of the Danish kings, who (amongst many barbarous actions that they in this kingdome committed and more particularly in these parts as I have elswhere[1] shewed) did not only deprive religious places of their priviledges but altered the limitts and territories of countyes to the confusion of government and right as a certaine historian[2] who lived about the Norman Conquest doth to this purpose testifie:—'Danicis regibus, Swano, Cnutone, Haroldo, et Hardinuto, totam Angliam opprimentibus et multa immutantibus, plurima privilegia monasteriorum perdita sunt ac prorsus sublata; limites ac termini territoriorum et comitatuum translati et a statu veteri longe immutati; prout pecunia divitum in mentibus barbarorum, qui nihil aliud quam ruinas quaerebant, reponderabat.' Thus he. And hence without doubt did wee loose part of our county at this place as also that bridge and part of the southerne suburbs from Shirlake, as it remaineth to this day.

Now whether or noe this bridge was built of stone before the Conquest, I cannot say; though upon all probability, to the contrary. For about those times[3] 'tis said that Robert Doilly[4], who came into England with William I, did build it; which belike he might then doe, and according to the Norman fashion, of stone, as is followed to these dayes.

But why and upon what account he did soe build it, you shall, if not too taedious, with brevity heare[5].

There was a certaine constable of Oxon, called Robert D'oily, who was soe great with the king (then William the Conqueror) that nothing of action or counsell passed from him but he was concerned in it. He was a very wealthy man; and in his dealings did neither spare the rich or poore, but did all he could to encreas his wealth. The more he had, the more he craved; according to the common versicle[6] 'crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.' For money sake he did everywhere molest the churches, and cheifly Abingdon Abbey, by withdrawing from them their possessions

[1] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon, I. 123.⟩

[2] Ingulphus in Historia sua, p. 518.

[3] 'those times' substituted for 'the times of the Norman Conquest.'

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ He built this bridge as I am persuaded to South Gate.

[5] ex Historia Abingdon ut supra fol. 122 B; see in Dugdale Baronagium Vol. I. p. 459. ⟨See the Latin text printed in Chron. Monast. Abingdon, Rolls Series, Vol. II. p. 12.⟩

[6] Juvinall ⟨Juvenal, Sat. XIV. 139⟩.

and molesting them with law-sutes even till he brought them to the king's mercy. Among the rest of the evill deeds he committed was his taking away with the consent of the king a certaine meadow without the walls of Oxon from the said abbey and committing it to the custody of the souldiers of the Castle. For which dammag the brethren of Abingdon Abbey were more sorrowfull then for any other that could happen to them. At last they, gatharing themselves togeather within their owne covent before the altar of St. Mary which St. Dunstan the archbishop and St. Athelwald the bishop did dedicate, prostrated themselves with ⟨**fol. 111 b**⟩ tears upon the ground and besought the blessed virgin that she would either punish him for this crime or else mollifie his heard ⟨i. e. hard⟩ heart to render them satisfaction. In the meane time, as they were thus day and night calling upon her, the said Robert fell into a grevious sicknesse in which he continued many dayes impenitent. At length on a certaine night he had a vision[1] in his sleep wherin he seemed to be in the pallace of some great king amongst a multitude of nobles, in the middle of whome he seemed to behold a most glorious and beautifull creature clothed in a woman's habit sitting upon a throne, and two of the monks of Abingdon whose names to him were knowne standing before her. Which monks when they saw the said Robert entering into the pallace among the nobles, they fell upon their knees before the glorious creature who was the Virgin Mary and said to her with great sorrow 'Ecce, domina, iste est qui possessiones ecclesiae tuae sibi usurpat et pratum unde clamorem facimus nuper a monasterio tuo abstraxit.' After which words were uttered, she turned her selfe with great indignation towards Robert and commanded him to be thrust out of doores and to be lead to that meadow which he had thus taken away and there to be tormented and suffer punishment. At whose command there arose two yong men that were amongst the company and lead him to the said mead where they made him sit downe. To whome straigtway came severall ruffianly ladds or servants carrying hay from the said meed, scoffing at him and saying amongst themselves:— 'ecce charissimus noster, ludamus cum eo' 'let us play the roges with him.' Who therupon throwing their burdens from their shoulders, they pissed (as he thought) fire upon him and so perfumed him ('fumigarunt') in that manner that he was almost stifled. One of them made wispes of the hay and firing them threw them in his face, others cinged and burnt his beard, and the like. He being thus detained and tormented in this miserable manner, and as yet in his

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'No other than a strang dream.'

sleep, began to cry out 'Sancta Maria, indulge mihi; jam moriar.' But his wife Alditha, who layed by him, awaked him, saying 'Domine, evigila; grave en dormis.' Soe that he awaking from his sleep said 'Truly I have bin sorely adreamed that I have bin amongst a company of devills.' But his wife answered, 'The Lord defend the⟨e⟩ from all manner of evill.' Then he began to tell her all the particulars of his dreame; but shee answered againe, 'The Lord doth chastise every son he loveth.' Within a few dayes after, upon the desire of his wife, he went by water[1] to Abingdon; and there, before the alter, in the presence of Reginald the abbat and all the brethren of that monastery togeather with his freinds, rendred whatsoever before he had taken from them; and from that time also not only became a true penitent, but a cherisher of the poor and a builder and repairer of churches and other place⟨s⟩ in and without the walls of Oxon, as I have in their places shewed. Among which this bridge that wee are now speaking of was by him erected or reaedified circa annum 1085. Thus the said story of Robert D'oilly, the first of that name, who was baron of Hooknorton and of whome I have said somewhat ⟨p. 270⟩ in my discours of the castle. Now before I goe any farther, I must take notice of a slip that the writer hath committed, viz. that in this relation he tells ⟨that⟩ the bridge soe built by the said Robert Doilly was situated 'ad ⟨**fol.**[2] **113 a**⟩ septentrionalem plagam Oxoniae' 'on the north side of Oxon.' But upon examination of the matter in other places and in other registers belonging to that abby, ⟨it⟩ plainly appears to be this[3], called 'Grandpont' or 'magnus pons' as he him selfe termes it and 'pontem Oxenfordiae,' leading hence to Abendon. Besides 'tis well knowne to us and divers others that wee had never a bridge on the north side of Oxon, noe not soe much as a river or brooke, as is plainly to be seen in the map, only a trench sumtimes under the wall[4].

[1] This maks mee to think that there was noe bridge then over which they might goe on hors, and therfore he might be the first builder of it; vide Twyne XXII 173. ⟨Wood overlooks the possibility of a ford, although some writers had placed here the ford which gave the city its name.⟩

[2] ⟨There is no fol. 112 in the book. It is either omitted in the paging or else it was an interleaf now lost. Compare *infra* fol. 114; see note 5, page 412.⟩

[3] That it was the same bridge is plain for in another place he calls it 'pons Oxon.,' as if ther was but one, vide Twyne XXII 178; in another place saith he built 'pontem Oxonford,' Twyne XXII 174. See below what I have writt of Hith Brig.

[4] ⟨In a note inserted between this and the next paragraph Wood mentions another guess about the origin of this bridge:—⟩ 'Abbingdon kept a court in Grandpont and the assizes in Grandpont; and therfore, for the convenience of it, this bridge was built. But assises did not begin till Edward I's time; se Twyne IV 616, 640.'

Now as concerning the reparations of this bridge [1], I suppose will not be soe materiall to relate because that most of it layes without the liberties of our city.

That which is within and belonging to them, they have for the reparations therof had divers priviledges, as is before rehearsed; and in severall king's raignes have [2] bin by them amended; which [3] I will not now for severall reasons insert.

There were men in antient times that had the custody of it and received those gifts and legacies [4] left for its reparations. But afterwards that imployment came to the hermit who lived here (as I have in the end of my discourse of religious places in Oxon ⟨in Chap. XXXII⟩ already declared), and was alwaies called 'the hermitt of Grandpont,' as the other was of Pettypont, and received moneys for his labour. 'Item,' saith an ancient rentall [5] of the chamberlaines of Oxon, 38 Edward III ⟨1364⟩, 'solut. heremitae de Grandpont in emendatione pontis ibidem, 13*s* 4*d*';—which money, it seems, issued forth of an antient schoole in Horsmull Lane; which was bought [6] to that end and purpose and annually yeilded the same sum of 13*s* 4*d*, delivered to the hermit to defray his labour and charges expended about it, as another rentall [7], 33 Edward III ⟨1359⟩, testifieth, which goeth thus:—'Item. solut. heremitae de Graundpont in emendatione pontis australis de quadam schola per camerarios ad opus comitatis ⟨i. e. communitatis⟩ empta, 13*s* 4*d*.'

He, as I have said, lived in an hermitage on this bridge called St. Nicholas' Chapple [8], opposite to Briggeswyths Place, built by the monks of Abingdon, and afterwards by them let out to the burgesses of Oxon for a rent of 8*d* per annum [9].

I need not now, I suppose, speake of the reparations of the other part of the bridge; what benevolences hath bin bestowed upon it from the requests of the hermit to passengers that came to and fro this way; as also the receipt of toll by him; what great sums of money also hath for the same purpose bin left by testators; at what times repaired; and the like,—which if I should recount, would prove too taedious both to the authour and reader.

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'The Abbey of Abendon did without doubt contribut to it.'

[2] ⟨i. e. the bridge has.⟩

[3] ⟨'which' probably refers to the successive repairs of the bridge.⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'These benevolences were given to the reparation of all the bridge' ⟨and not merely of that part of it within the city limits⟩.

[5] in archivis civitatis Oxon., Twyne XXIII 234 bis.

[6] 'bought' substituted for 'given.'

[7] ibidem; Twyne XXIII p. 233.

[8] ⟨Note on a slip now attached to fol. 378 b:—⟩ 'Camden in Kent in his discourse of Rochester tells us that our ancestors when they built bridges built a chappel by them.'

[9] ibidem; ⟨i. e. in archivis civitatis.⟩

And therfore I shall but speak one word of the bounty of our citizens and others who have given thereto; and soe conclude. And first of all are those and divers others mentioned in East Bridge ⟨p. 411⟩ who besides their bounty to that have to this extended it in noe ordinary manner. Thomas Legh, town-clarke[1], left a messuage in Grope Lane, anno 1342, in case his daughter should dye without issue; Richard Selewood[2], another in S. Edward's Lane opposite to one of his messuages called Brokeneseild, anno 1349, which was to be sold and the money expended on this place; John Tamworth, a burgess, gave[3], anno 1467, 13*s* 4*d*. John Claymond, president of Corpus Christi College, repaired it quite through at his owne proper charges about the year 1530,—of which the authour[4] of his life testifieth in these following verses ⟨**fol. 113 b**⟩

'Ut reliquos autem sileant mea carmina tractus,
Oxoniae duco gesta silere nefas.
Hic quocunque pedes, quocunque reflectis ocellos
Undique Claymundi munera magna patent.
Egrederis portam quae rectâ vergit in austrum,
Claymundi nummis compita strata vides.'

Thus the poet. But of all these gifts which he hath bestowed are nothing of them now to be seene, such is the vicissitude of time! The last benefactor (besides others[5] not now to be named) was Dr. Loid[6] (principall of Jesus College, I suppose) who in the 26 and 27 of Elizabeth ⟨1584, 1585⟩ disbursed severall summs of money towards the inlarging it with timber within and without F⟨riar⟩ Bacon's Study soe far as the liberties went, as also rayling it on both sides; all which decaying in our fathers' dayes was set up in the place of the said timber a faire stone wall as it now remaineth. Soe much of the bridge[7]. ⟨explicit fol. 113 b line 15.⟩

Briggeswyth Place[8].

⟨Incipit[9] **fol. 114 a.**⟩ Twyne XXIV 308; this place is supposed

[1] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon MS in archivis civitatis Oxon, fol. 28.

[2] ibidem, fol. 48 b.; vide A. W. p. 55.

[3] Twyne XXIII p. 537.

[4] Johannes Shepraevus in vita Claymondi MS in bibl. Coll. Corp. Xti Oxon p. 38 b.

[5] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ benefactor vide V. 323, 540, 613. Mr. Thomas Fawkner bequeathed (1609) 6*s* 8*d* per annum to repaire this bridge from Fryer Bacon's Study to Hinxsey Steps, to be paid by the chamberlaines of Oxon yearly on Good Fryday in S. Aldate's Church to be received by the churchwardens of that parish.

[6] one Browne, a marchant, gave 100£ vide; Twyne XXIV 455.

[7] liber senatus Maioris Oxon MS. fol. 269 et 280.

[8] vide infra in hermitagio ⟨p. 424.⟩

[9] ⟨Fol. 113 b line 15, 16 went on:—'Now before I goe any further I must take notice of the tower .... called

by Mr. Twyne to be the 'praediolum (there exprest) juxta Oxon' given to Abingdon Abbey by King Cnute; vide Twyne XXII 155 b, c.

Twyne XXIV 446, 447; in the towne tenure, held of Abingdon Abbey.

Ibid.; Briggswyth Place or S. Nicholas Yeord, the same. It had its denomination soe because it was alwaies in antient times let out to people that were to repaire the bridge.

Twyne XXIII 167, Twyne XXII 364; opposit to S. Nicholas' Chapel, and houses therin, let for terme of life by the towne, 50 Edward III ⟨1376⟩, to John Leper, conditionally that he repaire 'tam infra quam extra novam portam.'

Twyne IV 211; the rent therof, 11 Richard II ⟨1387⟩, 'sed vacua placea.'

Twyne XXIII 390; 'una placea terrae jacentis in Swynshull dimittitur per communitatem Oxon, 39 Edward III ⟨1365⟩, pro 12*d* Johanni Bray de Shyplake, heremitae; et tenetur per indenturam reparare aedificia' etc.—et sine dubio est Brigswyth Place.

Twyne XXII 337; The towne let a garden (near S. Nicholas Chapel, called the hermitage) which I suppose is Brigswyth Place, xx 18 Edward IV ⟨1478⟩, to John Seward for iiii xix yeares—which John Seward in his last will left the said garden and aedifices to Osney Abbey in his will. See Twyne XXIV 446 in margine.

Twyne XXIII 247; the rent of the garden of the hermitage, 11 Edward IV ⟨1471⟩,—which garden I suppose is Briggwyths Place.

Ibidem; a house here seemeth to have bin plucked downe.

Twyne XXIII 586; a garden without South Bridge to Ralf Flexney, 33 Henry VIII ⟨1541⟩, and before to Dr. March; vide an hoc intellegatur pro Brigswyth Place[1].

Twyne XXIII 392; let by the comminalty, 4 Henry IV ⟨1403⟩, to John Merston with the buildings theron.

Twyne XXIII 597; let by the towne 21 Elizabeth ⟨1579⟩, to William Barton sine nomine; vide Twyne IV 29 plenius.

Fryer Bacon his study'; but Wood resolved to begin with an account of places further to the south and so (after 'notice') he wrote between the lines 'of severall places,' 'and hermitage' and added a note in the margin 'if it be thought fit bring in Brigswith Place, Eastwick and Westwick severall hamletts standing about the midde of this bridge,' i. e. regarding the 'bridge' as the whole causeway with its several bridges. Fol. 114 a contains notes of the successive facts known about these places, but Wood has not written out a finished account of them.⟩

[1] ⟨A note was added to this in a later ink 'rather Tower Ham' but was then scored out.⟩

Twyne XXIII 390; placea terrae in Swynshull ex opposito S. Nicholas Chapel et S. Nicholas Yerd dimittitur per communitatem Oxon; 39 Edward III ⟨1365⟩, ut supra.

Twyne XXIII 345; Thomas de Swynshull.

Hermitagium et Capella S. Nicolai.

Twyne XXIII 239; the towne paid to Abingdon Abbey for it, 16 Richard II ⟨1392⟩, 8*d.*

Ibidem; the towne received 12*d* for it, 23 Richard II ⟨1399⟩; et 12*d*, 1 Henry IV ⟨1400⟩, ibid.

Twyne XXIII 390; S. Nicholas Yeord eadem cum loco ubi stetit capella, 39 Edward III ⟨1365⟩.

Twyne XXIV 446, 447; S. Nicholas Yeard is Brigswyth Place, and they both commonly went togeather.

Twyne XXIII 247; the garden of the hermitage and the rent therof, 11 Edward IV ⟨1471⟩.

Twyne XXIII 586; a lease therof let to Thomas Ryley, 1565.

Twyne XXIII 586; let to Ralf Flexney, 33 Henry VIII ⟨1541⟩, before in the tenure of Dr. March.

Twyne XXII 361; 12*s* received hence in R⟨egina⟩ Elizabeth her time from the executors of Alderman Harries.

Of the hermitage, see what I have said in my discourse ⟨in Chap. XXXII⟩ of the religious places that are small about Oxon.

This hermitage is a little house called the Archdeacon of Berkshire his court. Soe Dr. Hutten[1].

⟨Eastwick; Westwick.⟩

Eastwyke[2], V. 30; Westwyke, V. 295: vide inter prata et aquas ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXV⟩.

Wyke.

Twyne XXIII 239 ad imum; hermitagium juxta le Wyke.

Twyne XXIII 192, Twyne IV 403; Swy⟨n⟩eshull water in Tamisia juxta le Wyke mede, and mention there is of New Wyke. Brasnose hous[3] is called Swineshull Farme.

Twyne XXII 155 b, c; the chyrograph of Ingulf, abbat of Abendon

[1] ⟨See the reprint in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 84.⟩

[2] ⟨See note 5, page 416.⟩

[3] ⟨Hutten in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 84, speaks of two farm-houses. The one on the left of the road as you approach Oxford, i. e. on the west side of the road, belonged to Brasenose; and (I suppose) is now the public-house on the Abingdon Road known as 'The Old White House,' and formerly Westwick Farm. The other on the east or right side of the road is still a farm-house, and bears its old name of Eastwick Farm.⟩

concerning it; and the rent of 40*s* from it. Mr. Twyne thinks it the same with Brigswyth Place, vide in voce Wyke.

Twyne IV 406; Swynshull Water apud New Wyke.

Whether 'Wica' be the same with the farthest house belonging to University College called East Wyke. Noe; rather Swynshull, see Twyne XXIII 306. Swineshull seems to be Day's hous, V. 268.

Look more among the cataloge of meeds ⟨in Chap. XXV⟩ in Swynshull and Wica, and there in the waters of which there's a catalogue.

Note that Cow Mede, Welshman's Mede, and others mentioned in Twyne III 495 belonged to Abingdon and not unlike that they were these here mentioned which belonged to Abingdon Abbey. Quare. ⟨Explicit fol. 114 a, incipit **fol. 114 b.**⟩

15 May 1680, Tom Hore and I walking over South Bridge, he told me that that ham beyond Frier Bacon's Study where now a wharve-man lives belongs to Frier Bacon's Study for the streame beyond which the mayor and comminalty go the franchises. Two hams on the other side of the causeway (on which grow twigs) are two more that belong to that study. Also where a little cottage stood till the beginning of the warr, at what time a rag-man lived there, is called Chappel Hous, and the rick-yard opposite belongs to the towne. ⟨explicit fol. 114 b.⟩

⟨Friar Bacon's Study.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 113 b line 15.**⟩ Before I goe any farther, I must take notice of the tower with a gate and common passage underneath, called Fryer Bacon his Study[1], which standeth on this bridge neare to the end next the city. A name though meerly traditionall and not in any record to be found; yet neverthelesse their might be some matter of truth in it, being soe delivered from one generation to another. It hath bin, I confess, delivered to me from eminent persons of this University and to them formerly by others of the same, both well seen in astronomy and antiquityes, that Roger Bacon, a Franciscan fryer of Oxon and who died 1292, knowne to be a great astronomer, did sometimes use in the night season to ascend this place invironed with waters and there to take the altitude and distance of starrs and make use of it[2] for his owne convenience in that respect, it being very necessary, situated for its vicinity to his covent by con-

[1] ⟨It will be noticed that Wood does not mention the popular belief which gives point to Johnson's well-known line—'And Bacon's mansion trembles o'er his head.' It is that belief of date subsequent to Wood?⟩

[2] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'But I believe all this was at Little Gate' ⟨see p. 252⟩.

veying him self through a backway over Trillmill into Grandpont. But this I shall pass over and leave to the censure of others, supposing it might be better received then the common vogue of the vulgar which tells us that he, being banished Oxon for his pra⟨c⟩tising necromancy, made choice of it as his habitation and studying-place —a thing very unlikly when wee consider the common thoroughfare and roade underneath.

Of its first foundation though I have not in any place seene, yet I cannot otherwise imagin, but that it was first built in King Stephen's raigne or in the beginning of the troblesome wars of the Barons, being then built as a pharoes or watch-tower for the defence of the city. The antientest mention that I find of it is in King Henry III and King Edward I raigns; and then in discriptions of lands in dimissions ther abouts it is called 'nova porta et turris supra pontem australem,' 'the new gate[1] and tower on South Bridge.' Not that it was then newly built, but because it was the name[2] imposed theron, and by the same called through all the kings' raigns till Queen Elizabeth. The oldest rentalls belonging to the city for the reparations of it stiles it likewise by the same name:—'item[3] in reparatione novae portae,' as 'tis in one, 15 Edward II ⟨1321⟩; in another[3], 4 Edward III ⟨1330⟩ thus, 'item in novo ostio turris apud novam portam facto et de aliis expensis ibidem, 3*s* 1*d* ob.[4]'; in another[3] of the 36 of the same king ⟨1362⟩ thus againe, 'item pro una serura et i clave, ii staples, et i haspe ad novam portam villae, ix*d*'; in another[3] of the 37 of the same ⟨1363⟩, 'pro ⟨explicit fol. 113 b, incipit[5] **fol. 115 a**⟩ emendatione portae novae 4*s* 9*d* ob.[4],' besides other expences on it that year, as 'tis there said[6]. In another[7] in King Edward IV's time, thus:—'item in uno ligno maerenu (?) empto ad reparandum novam portam super magnum pontem, 12*d*; item solut. pro factura unius serurae novae ad eandem portam, 2*s*,' etc. And soe in most of the kings' raigns even to Queen Elizabeth, it was called 'New Gate and the Tower on the South Bridge.' By the last of which names it was in the 7 year of the said queen ⟨1565⟩ let to Dr. White[8] for severall years, conditionally that he should suffer the Archdeacon's court of

[1] ⟨called 'new' to distinguish it from the former South Gate of the city which stood at the south-west corner of Christ Church. Agas in his map writes South Gate to *both* places.⟩

[2] ⟨Just as we still speak of the 'New Road' made in 1771 across the Castle trench; and of the 'New College' of William of Wickham's foundation in 1379.⟩

[3] in archivis civitatis Oxon.

[4] 'ob.' i. e. obolus, a halfpenny.

[5] ⟨For fol. 114 see p. 422, note 9.⟩

[6] vigilia illic, Twyne XXIII p. 239.

[7] In archivis civitatis Oxon.

[8] ex libro iterum senatus ut supra fol. 104.

Berks to be there kept and also that the citizens might have free ingress and regress in times of need and danger for the defence of the city. But in the 33 of the said queen ⟨1591⟩, it was let[1] by the name of Bachelar's Tower (soe christened it seems by old Mr. Wyndsore). Which is soe written in dimissions to this day; and the three hams belonging to it[2], called Tower Ham, Bachelar's Ham, and Ewster's Ham.

⟨Navigation of the Thames from London to Oxford.⟩

I have now done with the bridge. What else of moment hereabouts worthy our notice is the wharffage[3] and those barges or other vessels that daily come and goe to and from London to this place.

Concerning the use and passage[4] of them in this our river, I find very antient and before the Norman Conquest. For, wheras in Edward the Confessor's time[5] the passage for them near Abingdon, viz. at Berton by the village called Thrope, was very shallow and they could not conveniently passe, the citizens of London and Oxon (as 'tis soe exprest) came to Abingdon and gave a meeting to Ordericus the abbat therof. Wherin, among other requests, they desired him that they might make a passage through the mede belonging to them ⟨i. e. to the abbey⟩ situated on the south side of their monastery. Which being considered was at last by him and the covent granted, conditionally[6] that every barge or vessell that passed through the same (except it were the King's) carrying herrings from the purification or beginning of Lent even to the Passe-over should give to the cellarer or cook of that monastery a hundred of them, and, as 'tis mentioned in another place[7] touching the allowances of that abby, that when the servant of that barge brought them into the kitchin, the cook should give him for his paines five of them, a loaf of bread, and a measure of ale or beere. Thus farr concerning the first composition of wharfage of barges comming to these parts.

How long before they passed their old way which was shallow is

[1] ex magno libro counterpartium et dimissionum in archivis civitatis MS., fol. 33.

[2] ⟨See them mentioned p. 425.⟩

[3] of the wharf see in my index for the continuation of my history, 1624, 1614, 1604, 1606.

[4] Twyne XXIV 59; the passage was in King Cnut's dayes.

[5] registrum vel historia Abingdon cujus i pagina sic imperfecte incipit '—lam inhabitantibus' fol. 116 B.; Twyne XXII 171, 1. ⟨The Latin text (Chron. Mon. Abingdon in the Rolls Series Vol. I. p. 480, 481) makes no mention of citizens of London.⟩

[6] They needed not exacted tribute considering what is mentioned in Twyne XXIV 172.

[7] ex libro altero coenobii Abingdon fol. 179; Twyne XXII p. 171, 2 in margine.

not knowne; and yet belike severall ages before seing that the said king (I meane, Edward the Confessor) in his laws 'de conservanda pace Regis[1]' orders that the four 'chemini' (i. e., high-wayes) and those remarkable rivers for conveyance of provision to cities and boroughs should have free passage and not be hindred from mills, fishponds, locks, and the like impediments. Which law with severall others for their moderation and equity were confirmed by William the Conqueror. Whose footsteps King Henry III trod, as his words in the 'magna[2] charta de libertatibus Angliae,' anno 1224, doth thus express:—'omnes kedelli' saith he 'deponantur de caetero penitus per Thamisiam et Medweyam et per totam Angliam nisi per costeram maris.' Soe far he.

But as concerning that custome of paying of herrings for wharfage through the land of Abingdon Abby, was broke and wholy denyed[3] in abbat Faritius his time[4], tempore Henrici I. ⟨fol. 115 b⟩ Wherfor upon his address to the king then Henry I, letters[5] issued forth from him directed to Roger, the bishop (of Sarum); Robert ⟨Bloet⟩ bishop of Lyncoln; Hugo de Bochland; and William de Oxeneford, the then sheriffe of Oxon;—commanding them that they should see that the monks of Abingdon should have all their customes from barges and other vessells passing through their said land. This was about the beginning of Henry I.

Yet nevertheless it was againe neglected, soe that though severall breifs[6] issued forth to the justitiaries 'ne ecclesia Abendon ulterius hujusmodi consuetudine careret,' as the words themselves are; yet, the same year, viz., 11 Henry I ⟨1111⟩, Thomas de S. Johanne and Richard de Monte who were then sherriffs had by command of the king a meeting ('placitum') in the house of Harding the presbiter in Oxon with the cheif grandees of the same place, by whome it was decreed that 'Abendonensem ecclesiam justam rem exigere, et eam a civitatis totius navigio debere omni anno persolvere.' But the year following Radulf the cellarer of the same monastery 'eisdem coadunatis Oxenford primoribus, questus est quod de quibusdam eorum nautis necdum jam decretam consuetudinem habuisset. Quibus illico accersitis, praecipitur manibus ejusdem cellarii debitum eidem ecclesiae coram

[1] Lambardus in Archaionomia cap. 12 fol. 129.

[2] magna charta de libertatibus Angliae, 9 Henry III ⟨1224⟩.

[3] registrum Abingdon quod incipit 'mons Abendoni' bibl. Cotton.; Twyne XXII 155.

[4] Abbat Faritius died, 1117; V 359.

[5] ibidem, ut supra; et ex altero registro quod in particulas deviditur; vide Twyne XXII 155 d; et vide Twyne XXII p. 171, 2.

[6] vide Twyne XXII p. 171, 2 ad hanc notam II.

reddere; et ita factum est, cunctis qui aderant testibus[1].' Thus the records of Abingdon.

Soe that though the same abbey had the toll of barges fraught with some particular wares, yet afterwards severall obstacles hapned in the river elswhere between this place and London which proved very obnoxious to this place both in respect of trading and imployment and releife of poore people.

The first that I meet with in this kind was in the 3 of Edward I ⟨1275⟩. And then, there being sevarall locks ('gurgites') raised, there was, at the request of the University to the king, a breif[2] issued out to the sherriff of Oxon and Berks commanding him to remove them and cause the water to be freed of them soe far as his liberties or bayliwick went.

In the 13 year of the said king ⟨1285⟩ in an inquisition for purprestures, it appeares that the praeceptor of Cowley did raise another lock, as 'tis there said:—'item dicunt quod praeceptor[3] de Couele levavit quemdam gurgitem super aquam Thamisiae per quem aqua Tamisiae superundat pratum domini Regis Oxon et homines transeuntes per aquam Tamisiae versus Oxon saepissime graviter sunt impediti ad grave damnum patriae.' Thus part of the said inquisition of the praeceptor or master and brethren of the Holy Temple of Temple Cowley within two miles of Oxon.

In the 30 of the same king ⟨1302⟩ the river was soe stopped that a petition was put up in parliament[4].

In Edward the III's raigne the men of Oxon broke downe the locks of Sandford in this county[5] which the brethren there raised. For which action severall controversies arising betweene each party, was at last in the 43 of the said king ⟨1369⟩ brought to a composition[6], wherin, as it appeares, John Pauele, the prior of the Hospitall of St. John's of Jerusalem in England, did remitt to the Maior and comminalty and severall particular persons which are therin named all personall actions that hapned at the breaking down of the said locks ⟨explicit fol. 115 b line 45[7]; incipit **fol. 116 a line 2**⟩. And last of all severall of these annusances hapning in divers kings' raigns,

[1] ⟨See the Latin text in Chron. Mon. Abingdon in Rolls Series, Vol. ii. pp. 120, 121.⟩

[2] rotuli clausi 3 Edward I ⟨1275⟩ membr. 3; Twyne XXII p. 171, 3.

[3] vide Twyne IV 623; passage stopped up at Sandford; vide Twyne XXIV 487, 488.

[4] vide Twyne XXIII p. 41 et warff.

[5] ⟨The words 'in this county' are added to distinguish this Oxfordshire Sandford from the Berkshire Sandford which lies 5 miles to the west of it.⟩

[6] vide Twyne XXIII p. 164.

[7] ⟨Fol. 115 b lines 47–52 and fol. 116 a line 1 contain the following pas-

which for brevity sake I omit, one especially occurred in King Henry VIII's raigne, and then the University did soe much resent it, and found themselves soe much concerned in it, that they wrote a learned epistle[1] to Richard Fox, then bishop of Winton, to seeke a remidy for it. Wherin it appeares that from thence not only arose a hindrance of trade, but also an inundation of waters which caused unwholsome air and soe consequently increased the sickness that then and before raged.

'His nempe' (saith the epistle, [which[2] I shall insert soe far as concerns this]) 'liberum aquae cursum impediri; inundationes crebras ac diluvia oriri; prata stagnantibus prope aquis immersa obrui; foetores ex limo editos humano generi et pecori longe periculosissimos; inde aerem admodum insalubrem et infestum fieri; et hinc sudorem illum pestilentialem et tabificum qui tunc temporis apud nos grassabatur emanasse[3].'

Thus part of the epistle. But what remidy they found from the said bishop, who was alwaies a sure freind to the University, doth not appear. This petition it seems did not only reflect upon those stoppages of water severall miles distant; but also those about Oxon, of which the cheife was Puthulfes Lock, on the south side of Oxon neare Stockwell Mede and Godefordes Heyt, which was then and long before, viz., in the raigne of Henry III, there standing[4].

But yet neverthelesse though all these circumstances were urged as against neusances because either they were set up without leave or

sage (the part of which in square brackets is an insertion between the lines)—the whole of which is scored out :—' [Soe that as some were broken downe but set up without leave; soe others kept up as necessary, as appears by what follows.] In 5 Henry IV ⟨1404⟩ in Hilary Terme (Twyne XXII 297) John Drayton, knight, brother and heir of William Drayton, knight, was indicted because he did not keep up at Rotherfeild Pypard divers locks and wynches for the necessary conduct of barges and shouls from London to Oxon. By which benefit I say somtimes (as well as injury from the same in other respects) the vessells in their passage are hastened.' The substance of the passage is given later on in the text.⟩

[1] liber Epistolarum Universitatis MS. p. . . . ; vide ⟨in⟩ voce wharf; a letter also to John Longland, bishop of Lyncoln, vide Twyne XXI 475; vide historiam 1517.

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are marked for deletion.⟩

[3] ⟨Here followed in the text remarks on the letter, quoted, I suppose, from Twyne. But they are marked for deletion :—' illum igitur rogatum volunt ut, pro eo quo erat in Academiam studio ac benevolentia, alicujus remedii hisce malis adhibendi author esse velit, et ut illius opera hujusmodi obices quorum aliquot jam pridem armata manu dejecti essent tollerentur. De impedito autem per hosce obices libero navigiorum transcursu nihil agitur, nullum (quantum illic perspicio) querela—quae sine dubio inter alias minima non fuisset si ab hisce obicibus quidquam navali commercio metuissent.'⟩

[4] registrum magnum S. Frideswydae fol. 337; vide Twyne XXIII 64.

else not in convenient places, viz. in back-streams or deep places, yet some againe were bound to be alwaies kept up to give a shoote [1] to vessells in their passage, as are testified by divers records. One John Drayton, knight [2], as I remember, brother and heir to William Drayton, knight, was indicted in Hilary Terme, 5 Henry IV ⟨1404⟩, because he did not keep up at Rotherfeild Pypard in the water of Thamis there lockes and winches for the necessary conduct of barges and shoules from London to Oxon. Which indeed is as subject to indictment as those that are kept up at unseasonable times and unseasonable places. In those ancient times it seems there were few; but now, as I have heard, are above 14 of these lockes [3], and which though probably might hasten them in their journey yet not without great expence [4]. [These with severall other annusances if removed would breed noe small commodyty to our city, as a discreet author hath [5].]

Much more [6] might be said concerning the hindrance of trade here, as also those distractions to severall parties that have hapned from the usurpation of annoyances and the like; but I shall now forbeare the recitall of them and conclude with this solemne wish that the river Thamisis with the schoole or University adjoyning may not in vaine glory in these words [7]:—

Me penes imperium, emporium, sunt, classis, et arma,
Et schola: lene fluens florida prata rigo.

[1] ⟨The benefits conferred on the navigation of the Thames by mill-weirs may be thus stated. When the river ran in its natural channel, it passed through alternate series of sharp shallow streams and long deep pools. In summer many of these rapids were too shallow to float a barge. Now it was just at those shallow places that mills were generally constructed, because the descent in the level of the ground which caused the rapids on the river furnished also the fall necessary for working a mill wheel. The mill-weir, which kept back the water and forced it over the mill-fall, of course deepened the water for some distance above. Also, when a barge was approaching from below, the miller would open his weir and let a rush of water through sufficient to tide the barge over the shallows. This rush of water was called, as in the text, a 'shoot.' For the benefit of this shoot, the barge paid the miller a fee, the original of our modern payments at locks.⟩

[2] 297 in Twyne XXII; vide 457 in Twyne XXI.

[3] ⟨Taunt's map of the Thames, 1886, shows 32 locks in the 111 miles from Folly Bridge, Oxford, to London Bridge.⟩

[4] ⟨i. e. in paying lock dues.⟩

[5] ⟨The passage in square brackets is added from the margin; the reference is to 'Twyne XXI 596.'⟩

[6] look more in the wharff and insert more if you can; vide also books of the laws and customes of rivers. An act for opening the river between Bircott and Oxon, Twyne VI p. 563. Against taking toll of Oxon men Twyne XXIII p. 607; of the London, Twyne IV 336. Water Bayliffs court, Oxon., Twyne XXIII p. 612.

[7] as in Twyne XXI p. 647.

Preachers [1] Bridge.

⟨fol. 116 b.⟩ This is that that leadeth over Trill-Mill Streame from Little Gate to the place where once the fair structure of the Black or Preaching Fryers once stood. It seems to have bin built by them not long after their foundation at this place; and therfore then and since called soe from the founders therof.

The first mention I find of it is in the 6 of Edward I ⟨1278⟩; and then, by a generall inquisition [2] in Oxon and the county, it was brought in that by the building of this bridge by the said fryers the cours of the water of this streame was hindered in depth four foot and in breadth 5 foot. After which also another presentment [3] being given up in the 13 of the same king ⟨1285⟩, that is to say, that it did cause the waters to overflow and besides at some time hinder the course of mills standing on that streame; it was the same yeare, at the fryers' request, confirmed [4] by the king, as it was then and before built, viz., of stone with severall arches; and afterwards also confirmed by Edward II in the 11 yeare of his raigne ⟨1318⟩.

New [5] Bridge.

It [6] is the bridge without West Gate, near the mediamney called Swan's-nest [7] at the tail of the Castell Mill, passable for a cart and supported by three columnes of stone. In the antient autographs and dimissions sometimes belonging to Ousney Abby [8] it is called by that name, viz. 'novus pons'; but now and before the memory of man Mill and Castle Mill Bridg [9].

I meet with nothing memorable of it either in respect of its first foundation or reparations; but only occasionally of its name in antient charts, and that the chamberlaines of Oxon have bin presented for its reparation [10].

[1] ⟨See p. 309.⟩

[2] rotuli generalis inquisitionis, anno 6 et 7 Edwardi I ⟨1278⟩ in turri Londin.; Twyne XXII 134.

[3] ex quibusdam placitis coronae de burgo Oxon in scaccario regis apud Westmonasterium; Twyne IV. 4.

[4] patentes 11 Edward II ⟨1318⟩ membr. 3.

[5] ⟨See page 313.⟩

[6] ⟨In a marginal note Wood concludes that he is mistaken in identifying the 'novus pons' of the dimissions with this bridge on the south of the Castle Mill:—'New Bridge the same without doubt as High ⟨i. e. Hythe⟩ Bridge; see there.'⟩

[7] Twyne XXIII 248.

[8] in thesaurario Aedis Christi.

[9] Whether this is not called West Bridge; see inter streets, lanes; vide in littera W.; vocatur etiam pons australis, vide V. 393.

[10] vide Twyne XXIII 444. The Towne to repaire it, Twyne XXIII 444. ⟨It was some time ago called Morrell's Bridge from the firm which owns the Brewery near it; but most of these smaller bridges seem now to have no fixed name.⟩

Quaking[1] Bridge.

This[2] in an antient charter[3], dated 49 Henry III ⟨1265⟩, is called 'parvus pons,' 'little bridge'; and soe in other charters till the raignes of Richard II and Henry IV. And then, in the 4 yeare of the last of the said kings ⟨1403⟩, in a roll[4] of presentments, it was called Quaking Brygge.

Of its situation, where and in what place, is direct mention in a certaine dimission[5], dated 26 Henry VI ⟨1448⟩, wherin 'tis said that Thomas the abbat and covent of Osney did demise to one William Neweman a tenement with two gardens adjoyning 'situatum ex opposito portae occidentalis castri Oxon juxta pontem vocatum Quakyng Brygge,' etc. Which indeed is the very same bridge[6] that leadeth from the westerne entrance of the castle over the streame called Ware or Waryng Stream comming from Hyth Bridge to the Castle Myll.

⟨Bookbinders'[7] Bridge.⟩

Bookbinders' Bridge[8] antiently written Bocbynders' Brygge; it is in St Thomases parish and stretcheth it selfe over (with one arch of stone) a[9] branch of Isis running on the west side of Warham Banke and Fish-Rew, being the very same bridge next to Quaking Bridge that leadeth from thence to the Hamel, Osney Abbey, and St. Thomas parish church.

It seems to have bin ⟨**fol. 117 a**⟩ built at the foundation of the same abbey by the monks therof, whose limitts this bridge with the streame running under doth divide[10] from others. At its first foundation it was only called 'pons per quem itur apud Oseneiam,' etc.; as a charter[11] wrote in the latter end of Henry II or beginning of Richard I testifieth. But afterwards when the retinew belonging to Osney was increased and the tenements about this place allotted for and demised

[1] ⟨See page 313.⟩

[2] Whether not called Barbican Brugg; Twyne XXIII 214.

[3] ibidem ⟨i. e. in thesaurario Aedis Christi.⟩

[4] rotuli praesent. in curia visus franci plegii in archivis civitatis; vide Twyne XXIII. 181.

[5] inter chartas Osney ut supra; V 500. Whether not called 'pons tractab⟨ilis'⟩, O. 49.

[6] Of this bridge, vide catalogum cancellariorum Latin. anno 1581 in an odde paper.

[7] ⟨See page 315.⟩

[8] This called 'novus pons,' V. 389, 582. duo pontes juxta castrum, V. 496. Why called Bookbinders Bridge, V 500. ⟨The note there says only 'tenement called Bookbinders (perhaps by Bookbinders Bridge) let to Robert Attwood and Joane his wife, 15 Henry VI ⟨1437⟩.'⟩

[9] 'The Ressell,' as Osney book hath, running more neare to the Stamick water of the Castle Mylls; Twyne IV 303.

[10] registrum Osney in thesaurario Aedis Christi fol. 24, 1 ('tis there writ Bookbynder Brugge), et fol. 324.

[11] registrum Godstow fol. 115.

to men professing the binding of books for that abbey and others, as also halls[1] hereabouts, viz., St Helen's, those two dedicated to the memory of St Georg, etc.—then was it called by this name, as in dimissions of tenements adjoyning, is to this day.

Small[2] Bridge.

Such a bridge, soe called[3], hereabouts in St Thomas' parish, as appears from certaine demaunds of the Abbat and Covent of Oseney for tithes out of a little mede belonging to Rewley Abbey, thus:—'Item[4] abbas Oseney petit decimas de quodam prato parum distante a via quae ducit a capella S. Thomae ad castrum Oxoniae ex parte boreali juxta vicum qui ducit a ponte qui appellatur le Smalle Brugge usque ad Tamisiam ex parte occidentali,' etc. Thus the said script. But where 'twas or is, I cannot now resolve. In another place[5] in the last testament of Radulf Stok, mercer of Oxon, dated 1316, is mention of his tenement 'at Small Brugg in parochia S. Thomae in suburbio Oxon.' This bridge I beleive is that same called Lasse Bridge, for the reparations of which Christ Church Colledge was presented, anno 1636, (ex rotulis visus franci pledgii Universitatis).

⟨Hythe[6] Bridge.⟩

Hithe Bridge[7], commonly High Bridge, on the westerne side of the city, leading from Thames Street ⟨now George Street⟩ and Broken Heys ⟨now Gloucester Green⟩ in North Gate Hundred to Rewley and other parts adjacent.

Why it hath bin and is now soe called is because of an 'hith' here, that is (it being a Saxon word) a petit haven[8] to land wares out of vessells and botes, as is used here to this day at this end of the towne as at the south where the wharff is, and the payment or toll for carriage called 'hytherenage.'

To passe by the conjecture of our antiquary that it was an hith in the Saxon times when our University was in Beamont, the bridge therof is thought to have bin built by Robert D'oilly, the first of that name in England, at the times of the Norman Conquest. But noe proofe backing that report, I will not averr it soe to be. It is delivered that he built the great bridge ('magnum pontem')

[1] ⟨See p. 315.⟩
[2] ⟨See page 317.⟩
[3] parvus pons V. 494.
[4] Twyne XXIII p. 112; V. 398.
[5] Twyne XXIII 636.
[6] ⟨See page 334.⟩
[7] Called at first New Bridge; V 496. ⟨See note 5, page 432.⟩ Called High Bridge, 16 Edward II ⟨1323⟩; V 497.
[8] Vide Cowell interpret. in voce Hithe.

on the north side of Oxon, as I have already said in Grandpont ⟨p. 420⟩; but such a bridg hath never appeared, noe, not soe much as a river there. And to say he built this I cannot, because it layeth on the westerne or northwest side of our city, neither doth it deserve the name of great, as 'tis soe exprest; only that which I have said he built, viz, 'Grandis' or 'Magnus Pons,' that is, Grandpont.

The first mention[1] that seemeth to be made of this bridge is in the 41 of Henry III, A. D. 1257; and then an inquisition being made concerning the reparations of bridges about Oxon, it was by the jury then delivered that 'pons ille ultra Tamisiam juxta castrum Oxon per quem dominus Rex ab australi parte Oxon versus domus suas ejusdem villae transire consuevit reparare tenetur.' The same inquisition also delivereth that he, the said king, used to repaire 'pontem occidentalem castri.' Now whether either of these two were meant of High Bridge, over which the king used formerly ⟨**fol. 117 b**⟩ to passe over from the south side of Oxon to his house in Beaumont I cannot justly say. Yet nevertheless in the sherriff's accoumpts[2], for the same year that the inquisition was made, reckoned '50*s* pro magno[3] ponte extra castrum Oxon. per breve Regis.' The next mention that I find[4], which stiles it by its name is in the 14 Edward I, A. D. 1285; and then, also in an inquisition[5] (commanded by the king to know whether it would be injurious to him or others if he granted the two plotts of ground lying on each side of this bridge to the monks of Rewley), it was called 'pons de la hyth' or 'hyde'; and Hyth or Huyth Brugge. Which soe, in severall records within thes 100 and 50 years, was written; but afterwards (as now) corruptly High Bridge.

This (it seems) falling to ruin in the latter end of Edward III, was all reaedified of stone in the same manner almost as it now stands (consisting of three arches) by Thomas Cudlington[6], abbat of Osney, about the year 1383. He, as I have said elswhere ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩, being a great benefactor to Osney and other places in Oxon, performed this out of meere bounty also.

When it was repaired since I have not seen. Only in the 14 of Elizabeth ⟨1572⟩ the mayor and his counsell made an order[7] that for

[1] registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton. fol. 35; Twyne XXII 290. Potius fol. 25; V 359.

[2] rotuli magni 41 Henry III ⟨1257⟩ in officio pipae in scaccario.

[3] perhaps it was great then when that way from High Bridg to Rewly was hollow and apt for water to run therin.

[4] ex record. Turris London in fasciculo escaetorum 14 Edward I ⟨1286⟩.

[5] ⟨See page 333.⟩

[6] ex Autore anonymo MS. continente catalogum Abbatum Osney penes quondam Episcopum Oxon.

[7] ex libro senatus Maioris Oxon MS., fol. 260.

the reparation of this bridge all boate loads of ware here unloaded should be taxed and the money gathered from thence to goe to the reparation of it. Which is all I have occasionally marked[1].

Osney[2] Bridge.

This is that stone bridge of three arches that leadeth over a branch of Isis (driving Osney Mill) to Botley Causey.

By whome built I know not unless by the monks of Osney. The antientst mention I find of it by this name is but in the 6 Edward IV ⟨1467⟩, and then, by an indenture[3] between the abbat and covent of Osney and the ferryman of Hinxsey Hith at Lawrence Hinxsey for the making of a foot and hors way from neare the said bridge[4] to the village of Hinxsey, it is called 'Hith Brygge *alias* Osney Brygge.' But without doubt this was a bridge long before this time because it is the common road from Oxon to Binsey, which (it seems) was also the antient way to Einsham before Botley Causey was made a packway by the Lord Williams.

⟨Bulstake[5] Bridge.⟩

Going forward over severall small bridges wee come to Bulstake Bridge, which is a stone bridge of one arch on Botley causey, going over the common river called . . . .[6]. Why soe termed is from a mede adjoyning called Bulstake Mede (neare Botley Mede); part of which was given in the year 1181 by Roger D'oilly to Einsham Abby[7] with his son William to be a monke there, and another moity therof by Humfrey the son of Gilbert de Monte to Osney Abbey, 23 Henry III ⟨1239⟩.

This bridge, 'tis said, was built with the rest of the causey by the Lord Williams in the raigne of King Edward VI, wheras before it was a foot way. But elswhere 'tis apparent that this bridge with some other small ones hereabouts (which are not a few[8], both of

[1] ⟨Hythe Bridge is that next Worcester College gardens and now crosses the canal and the river at that point. A little to the west at the end of S. Nicholas School a bridge crosses a stream of the river; this occupies the site of an old bridge called Little Hythe Bridge. Of this there is a note on fol. 118 *a* 'That bridge that is called Little High Bridge is named by another name in Brooks his lease, the dier; inquire.'⟩

[2] ⟨See page 319.⟩

[3] ex veteribus chartis quondam coenobii Osney, nunc in thesaurario Aedis Christi.

[4] It should rather seem to be the three arches at the end of this way to Hinxsey.

[5] ⟨See page 319.⟩

[6] ⟨blank in MS.⟩

[7] registrum Einsham in thesaurario Aedis Christi, capite vel particula 163.

[8] ⟨The road notwithstanding the reducing of the number of streams is still called 'The Seven Bridges Road,' passing over that number of streams.⟩

stone and wood) was built or at least reaedified by John Claymond, sometimes president of Corpus Christi College about the year 1530 as the authour[1] of his life in these words testifieth ⟨fol. 118 a⟩.

Quis nescit longo constructos ordine pontes
In medio prati (Botlea parva) tui?

⟨Other Bridges on the Botley Road.⟩

Two bridges aedified next beyond Bulstake the one of two, the other of one arch, 1665.

Another built of stone next beyond Osney Bridge, 1674, Sept.

⟨Other Bridges round the walls.⟩

To these may be added the severall bridges in ancient time over the trench at and under the gates and posternes of the city wall, as also those about the castle; of which one was called Barbican Bridge[2], as in a coroner's inquest[3], 11 Edward II ⟨1317⟩, occurrs; as also another called 'pons[4] tractabilis' (a draw bridg, I suppose) on the northerne side of the Castle; with severall others. But being many and of little consideration would prove perhaps needless to recite. But yet not to forget one that had almost slipped my memory that was sometimes standing above King's Mill betweene Irishman's Poole and Charwell. Concerning the regulations of which and the right of the waters therabouts I have seene an arbitrament[5] zans date betweene the master and brethren of St John Baptist's Hospitall and the warden and schollers of Merton College, the particulars wherof for brevity sake I shall now omitt the recitall, and proceed forward in my discourse of ⟨the West suburbs, see p. 319.⟩

⟨Pathway to Ferry Hincksey.⟩

Memorandum that joyning to Osney Bridg on the left hand as wee goe to Botley is a gate which leadeth into a walk enclosed on each side with ditches and trees. This I thought at first was the way to Hinxsey and since cut of, and the way made lower. Betweene this place and another bridge of three arches are severall arches of stone[6]; then to the said bridge of three arches. On the right hand is Binsey way, on the left hand the way to Henxsey. ⟨explicit[7] fol. 118 a.⟩

[1] Sheprevus in vita Claymundi MS bibl. Coll. Corp. Xti. p. 38 b.

[2] ⟨See note 2, page 433.⟩

[3] ex rotulis officii Thomae Grandpond coronatoris Oxon, 11 Edward II ⟨1317⟩ in chartophylacio civitatis Oxon.

[4] ex registro munimentorum Collegii Oriell, p. 33.

[5] in archivis civitatis Oxon.

[6] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'but noe river running under. Perhaps Osney bridge also distinguished by the names of Little and Great' ⟨compare Hythe Bridge, see note 1, page 436.⟩

[7] ⟨fol. 118 b is blank.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XXIII.⟩

⟨Wells in and near Oxford.⟩

[This chapter is not found in Wood.]

That Wood intended to write a chapter or sub-chapter on this subject is plain not only from his summary of contents (see p. 37), but also from various references to it in the text, such as 'see among the wells' or 'vide inter fontes.'

The chapter, however, was never actually written, partly perhaps because the book was never completed, but partly also because in other chapters Wood had already given the substance of what he could here have said. If we bring together these separate notices, we shall get an outline of what Wood intended this chapter to be.

(i) In the East Suburbs, there was (*a*) 'Strowell' beside S. Bartholomew's Hospital[1] (see in Chap. XXXI); (*b*) the famous well of S. Edmund (p. 288), now blocked up, which stood near the site of Cowley Grange; (*c*) and (possibly[2]) 'Postern Well' near East Gate (p. 294); (*d*) (unless these lay beyond the limit of Wood's survey) the petrifying waters[3] of a ditch in a meadow between S. Clement's and Marston, and (*e*) the intermittent springs at Headington Quarry and Forest Hill (Dr. Robert Plot's Natural History of Oxfordshire (1677), p. 31).

(ii) In the West Suburbs, there was (*a*) Harold's Well near Osney, now quite forgotten (p. 319); (*b*) further afield, at Binsey, was the most famous well of them all, the well of S. Margaret, which is still found and still comely thanks to the fostering care of the Vicar, T. J. Prout (see p. 323, p. 328, and p. 329); (*c*) the spring at North Hinksey which supplied Carfax conduit (p. 63, and p. 447), which still runs down in a copious stream past the stile at the south end of the village[4]; (*d*) several other springs[5] of the same kind as the last

[1] Mr. Boase mentions also Hick Well and S. Winifred's Well in this neighbourhood, (Oxford, in 'Historic towns' pp. 30, 57); but I have found no notices of them in Wood, except the name on p. 389.

[2] But it is perhaps only a vague description of Crowell *infra*.

[3] See in modern times a report by Professor Prestwich on the Mineral Water at S. Clement's. [Oxford, 1876.]

[4] See the letter published by Professor Prestwich in 1884, on the water supply of Oxford.

[5] One or other of these springs seems alluded to in the notes by Wood on V.

which send rivulets down Hinksey hill, two of them in the fields between South Hinksey and North Hinksey, one just at the side of North Hinksey Vicarage, and one between North Hinksey and Botley.

(iii) In the North Suburbs, there was (*a*) Elmer's Well (p. 353), possibly[1] a spring in the meadows towards Wolvercote, now forgotten and unknown, having been probably destroyed by canal or railway; (*b*) Aristotle's or Wolward's Well (p. 353 and p. 354); (*c*) Walton or Bruman's Well (p. 353), still remembered in the name of Walton Well Road and having on its site a fountain erected in 1885 by the liberality of Alderman Ward[2]; (*d*) Plato's Well, otherwise Stoke Well or Cornish Chough Well, now lost in Worcester College gardens (p. 365); (*e*) S. Mary's Well outside Smith Gate (p. 260 and p. 389); (*f*) Crowell[3] (p. 385) now lost in the gardens of houses at the corner of Long Wall Street and Holywell Street; (*g*) Holywell beside Holywell Church (p. 388); (*h*) a spring on Holywell Green (p. 386).

(iv) In the South Suburbs[4] were (*a*) Slaying Well (p. 308, note 4); (*b*), further afield, Child's Well or Chilswell (p. 389); (*c*) there also were and are other springs, e.g. such as that which supplies the horse-trough on the rise of the hill towards Foxcomb.

To these we would have to add many springs in the city itself, which long supplied the colleges and houses with water. Lincoln College, for example, still has an unfailing well, though the water is no longer used. Plot, (ut supra, p. 34) makes special mention of the petrifying pump near the Cross Inn at Carfax. See also Boase's Oxford (in 'Historic Towns' series), p. 137.

499:—'Hugh, abbot of Abendon, at the petition of Clement, abbot of Oseney, gave with consent of his monks to the canons of Oseney 'illum fontem qui dicitur Revemore Welle ad faciendum aqueductum ad curiam suam de Oseney. The said abbot also granted leave to make an aqueduct through their arable and pasture land.' Where Wood notes in the margin—'not that above Hinxsey but another below, quaere at Hinxsey, quaere J. Barret.' 'Henry son and heir of Roger de Botel granted to Oseney "illum fontem super terram suam in campo de Hengsteyeya qui vocatur Revemore's Welle cum omnibus rivulis et aquarum cursibus ad eundem fluentibus vel defluentibus."'

[1] Unless it is to be identified with one of the two following.

[2] The inscription is as follows:—'1885. Drink and think of Him who is the fountain of life. With the consent of the Lords of the Manor this drinking-fountain is erected by Mr. William Ward to mark the site of a celebrated spring known as Walton Well adjacent to the ancient fordway into Port Meadow called Walton Ford.'

[3] Incorrectly called Holywell in various maps and descriptions. ⟨See note 4, p. 385.⟩

[4] See Hearne, Liber Niger Scaccarii, p. 559.

⟨CHAPTER XXIV.⟩

⟨Crosses in and near Oxford.⟩

[This chapter is not found in Wood.]

Although indicated by Wood (see p. 37) as the title of a Chapter or sub-chapter, no discourse about Crosses appears in his MS. There are also fewer notes about crosses in the text of other portions of the MS., than about wells. It is, however, possible to supply a bare outline of such a chapter as Wood might have written.

(i) In the East Suburbs, there had been (*a*) a cross on Headington Hill (see p. 286); (*b*) a cross at the gate of S. John Baptist Hospital, now Magdalen College (see p. 291).

(ii) In the West Suburbs, there had been (*a*) a cross on the way between Osney Abbey and the Castle; see p. 318; and (*b*) (just beyond the limit of Wood's survey) a cross at Godstow. Concerning this last Hearne, at the end of Vol. II of his edition of Leland's Itinerary, in an account of some antiquities in and about Oxford, writes:—'in the reign of Henry the VIIIth there stood hard by it ⟨i.e. Godstow Nunnery⟩ on the bridges a cross with this inscription

> Qui meat hâc oret, signum salutis adoret,
> Utque sibi detur veniam Rosamunda precetur.'

The reference is to a fragment in Monast. Anglic. I p. 528 b from Leland's papers in the Cottonian Library.

(iii) In the North Suburbs, there had been (*a*) a cross outside North Gate, (p. 341); (*b*) a cross at 'Rome,' (pp. 345, 376); (*c*) a cross in Walton, (p. 349); (*d*) a cross at Holywell, (p. 387).

(iv) In the South Suburbs, just beyond the limits of Wood's Survey, there had been (see Hearne's Liber Niger Scaccarii p. 561) a cross 'on a bridge [1] a mile from Oxford, in the highway leading to Bagley' to which the statutes of All Souls' College enjoined the Warden and Fellows to walk in their statutable habits on lecture days and other holy-days.

[1] Hearne adds:—'This must, I think, be the bridge in the highway as we go to Kennington Common.'

Besides these in the town itself, there had been (*a*) a cross in S. Frideswyde's churchyard from which Sermons were preached (compare the Sermons at S. Paul's Cross in London), see Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. I 274; (*b*) a marble cross, which the Jews had been compelled to raise in acknowledgment of the act of a Jewish fanatic in 1268. See Anstey Munimenta Academica, p. 36. This cross, it had been ordered, was to be erected in Fish (now S. Aldate's) Street on the spot of the outrage; but the city objected, on account of the encroachment on the street. Some doubt exists as to where it ultimately was placed; some suggesting a site near S. John Baptist's Church (afterwards Merton College Chapel), others a site in the churchyard of S. Frideswyde's. See Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., I 274; Lyte's Hist. Univ. Oxon, p. 68. In the Vestry of the Cathedral is preserved a fragment of a cross carved with Biblical subjects, which Mr. E. G. Bruton thinks may have belonged to this cross.

Probably all these crosses had disappeared before Wood's time, though Leonard Hutten[1] speaks of that on Godstow Bridge as still standing in 1620.

The Conduit at Carfax.

The chief ornament of this kind in the city in Wood's time was the conduit at Carfax. We have in a Gough MS. in the Bodleian, a very minute and accurate account of this, as it was before it had weathered so much as it has now, which I subjoin. The concluding words of it show that it is a copy of a somewhat earlier document.

A Description of Carfax Conduit in Oxford[2].

⟨Incipit fol. 1.⟩ Some account of the Conduit at Carfax which in the French is Quaton vois[3], or in English four ways: with an explanation of the symbols and figures thereunto belonging.

The Conduit is a curious piece of architecture, built in the year 1610 as appears by the date facing the east, by Otho Nicholson, Master of Arts of[4]. . . . The building thereof with the charge of bringing

[1] See his treatise in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 94.

[2] From the MS. in the Bodleian now catalogued as 'MS. Top. Oxon. e. 6' and formerly as 'MS. Gough Oxford 63.' On the binding is a slip from a sale-catalogue '279. Oxfordshire — A Description of Carfax Conduit in Oxford, *an unpublished MS. very neatly written*, 8vo, bds. [price erased] *about* 1700' with the bookplate of Thomas Dawson. On the title page is a pencil note 'Unique, 10–6.' This must be the 'original MS' (or else a good copy of it) quoted by Peshall, p. 18, with characteristic slovenliness.

[3] corrected in the margin to 'Quatre voyes.'

[4] A blank left in the MS., the writer perhaps being doubtful of Nicholson's

the water by pipes from the conduit house near Hinksey cost no less than 2500£. The founder was afterwards made treasurer to K. James the 1st. He was much skilled in the Oriental tongues and had travell'd abroad into several countries. He was a gent. well beloved and whose death was very much lamented.

In Christ Ch. old library as 'tis at present (but formerly was a Chappel) near to the stone-pulpit is a small monument containing an inscription worthy the inspection of a curious eye, the year of our Lord at that time being so promiscuously placed by capital letters as to make ⟨fol. 1 b.⟩ up the date of the year in gold letters; over which is a coat of arms, being the same in likeness as is carv'd on every side the Conduit, viz. East, W., N., and S.

Of the ornaments that adorn the Conduit.

First, the whole is exactly square, built with fine polish'd stone, and was formerly more beautifull than now it is; the four sides being made with hard stone, cut all over in imitation of the waves of the sea, indented one in each other; but, since, the University had it repaired where it was damaged or decay'd by time.

Notwithstanding the great weight of stone-work above the square walls, it was so well contrived by props and pullies (whilst doing[1]) as to support the whole top while the sides of the old work were pulled down and refitted up again, as it now stands being of free-stone, also with the arms of the University, City, and founder under the cornish.

Thus —

On the east side, stands the University, City and founder's arms, the last of which is 'azure two bars ermine and in chief three suns shining in their full glory' alluding[2] to his name, viz. 'Nichol*son.*'

⟨fol. 2 a.⟩ On the west side is the City, University, and founder's coat of arms.

On the north side is the founder's, University, and city arms.—And the same on the south.

On each corner above the cornish are placed on the three sides of each cube as many sun-dials—making in all twelve—that is—three at the North, three at the South, and the like number at the E. and W. points.

Between each corner dial facing the North, the E., S., and W., is finely carv'd a sort of open work, consisting of capital letters, the

College. Peshall supplies 'Christ Church College.'

[1] That is while the square base was being repaired, the elaborate superstructure was kept in position by props.

[2] MS. 'allduding.'

sun in his glory, and mermaids holding combes and looking-glasses as under



Note. That the letters O. N. compose a rebus—being the initial letters of his name, and was an antient way of expressing devices when there is some analogy between the arms and the name of the person using it.

On the four side walls hereof proceeding from the corners of it stands as many curious arches, which concentre in the top [or[1] upper part, supporting a stately] ⟨fol. 2 b⟩ fabrick of an octangular figure. Under and between those arches is contained a large cistern, over which stands carved by a good hand Queen Maud, sister to the Emperor, riding on an ox over a ford alluding to the name Oxford or Oxon. The water which comes from the fountain head or conduit-house near Hinksey abovementioned is convey'd into the body of the carved ox and thereby the city is supply'd with good and wholesom water, issuing from his pizzle, which continually pisses into the cistern underneath from whence proceeds a leaden pipe out of which runs wine on extraordinary days of rejoycing.

Above the foot of each grand arch [2] which supports the other work, is one of the supporters to the royal arms of England according to the time they were used, in manner following:—

To the N.W. point is an antelope born as a supporter to the English arms in the reign of K. H⟨enry⟩ the 8th.

To the S. W. point is a dragon, used in the reign of Q. Eliz⟨abe⟩th.

⟨fol. 3 a.⟩ To the S. E. point is a lion, as now used on the dexter side of the arms of England.

And to the N. E. point is an unicorn used on the sinister side, as at present it is.

Each of these supporters is sejant, or sitting, holding in his forefeet a banner, containing the several quarterings of the royal arms of England Scotland France and Ireland.

Between the abovesaid supporters [3] are carved various ornaments,

[1] The end of the last line of the page has been cut off in the binding, but enough remains of the tops of the letters to show in conjunction with Peshall that the words in square brackets are to be supplied.

[2] i. e. surmounting the lattice work at each corner.

[3] i. e. along the top of the lattice work.

as boys, obelisks, flowers and fruitage, interchangeably transposed on all the four sides of the conduit.

Above the middle of each arch that supports this curious and stately fabrick, stand figures neatly carved representing the four cardinal virtues:—as,

first, to the N. W. *Justice*, richly habited, holding in her right hand a sword, in her left a pair of scales, and her eyes cover'd to shew her impartiall administration of justice;

2d, to the S. W. stands *Temperance*, in a rich robe, pouring of wine out of a large vessell into a smaller measure, a fit emblem of it.

⟨fol. 3 b.⟩ 3d, to the S. E. stands *Fortitude*, holding in her right arm a broken pillar or column, and in her left the capitol belonging thereto of the Corinthian order in architecture.

4th, to the N. E. stands *Prudence* or Wisdom, holding in her left hand a serpent in a circular form, the tail being in the mouth, denoting eternity as having no end.

Where the abovesaid four arches meet at the top stands a curious pile of stonework of an octangular form or eight sides, having as many niches, in each of which stands a find statue under a canopy which is fluted within, each figure having a crown of gold on his head, a sceptre in his hand, and a shield on his arm containing his device or coat of arms. These figures which stand in the above mentioned niches are the seven worthies; and our then worthy K⟨ing⟩, J⟨ames⟩ the 1st, made up the number of eight, as followeth.

1st, to the E. stands K. David crown'd holding in his right hand a sceptre, in his left a shield on which is depicted his device, viz. 'blew, a harp gold, string'd silver, within a bordure ⟨fol. 4 a⟩ diaper'd with red and black.'

2nd, Alexander the Great, crown'd with gold, holding a shield of the same whereon is 'a lion rampant regardant, or, and armed and langued[1] azure,' i. e. tongued and clawed blue.

3, Godfrey of Bullion, crown'd with thorns in imitation of our Saviour, he being the chief of the Christian worthies that was then engaged in a war against the Grand Turk to enlarge the bounds of Christianity and from thence it was called the Holy War. He bore on his shield 'a cross potent between four crosslets, or.'

4, Andaticus or Strapila, Roy des Lepides or Gepides, whose shield is 'Or, three corbeux volant.'

5, Charlemain[2] or Charles the great, whose shield is 'party per

[1] 'languid' in MS.

[2] 'Charlelemain' in MS.

pale or and azure; the first part, or, a demi-eagle displayed sable, member'd gules, within an orle of twelve fleur-de-lis or.'

6, K⟨ing⟩ J⟨ames⟩ the 1st, on whose shield is depicted the royal arms of France and England, England and France quarterly [quarter'd[1] with Scotland and Ireland.]

7, Hector of Troy, whose shield is 'Or a lion gules, sejant in a chair purpure [2], holding a battle ax argent.'

8, Julius Caesar the 1st of the twelve Roman Emperors, whose shield is 'Or, an eagle display'd with two heads, sable.'

Above these eight worthies stands out at some distance several curious figures representing the liberal sciences; one of which is Orpheus with his harp representing the science of Musick, embellished with several sorts of musicall instruments as trumpets, lutes, bass violins, musick books some open others shut, and figures of boys singing.

On the top of all over the niches and above the four grand arches which support the rest, stand two figures of human shape back to back representing[3] Janus; being an old man looking W⟨est⟩ward holding in his left hand a shield whereon is carved and painted a bat with its wings displayed, the other is a young woman with a sceptre in her hand; and ⟨fol. 5 a⟩ both standing under a canopy, above which is an iron rod: on the top of it is a vane shewing the several points of the winds, and over that is a cross representing the four cardinal points of the heavens.

Also between the niches, wherein stands the eight kings (i. e. the eight worthies), are contained ornaments[4] consisting of a woman upwards and scales of fish downwards and tapering towards their feet. Under which are interchangeably plac'd the royal badges of the four kingdoms, vizt., the rose for England, the thistle for Scotland, the fleur-de-lis for France, and the harp for Ireland[5].

Thus in few words and small space is given a short but true account of the conduit. Much more might have been said in commendation of so curious and well contriv'd ⟨fol. 5 b.⟩ a structure, which for usefullness beauty and neatness is not to be exceeded in the three kingdoms.

[1] The last line of the page is partially cut off in the binding, but the damaged words (given in square brackets) can still be made out.

[2] 'perpure' in MS.

[3] Note in the MS. 'vide p. 5' (i.e. fol. 5 a) on which is this note for which there was not room on fol. 4 b.:—'Janus was an antient king of Italy, usually painted with two faces representing time past and to come, also war and peace.'

[4] caryatids of mermaids, with the national badges carved below their feet.

[5] The text is here interrupted by the note given *supra* in note 3.

Thus far concerning the conduit, and is copied from an original MS.—only at the conclusion of that MS. is added thus—

'But I leave a more elegant account to be done by a better hand only I say this

He that won't commend me
Let him come and mend me.'

Finis. ⟨explicit fol. 5 b.⟩

At the time of its erection, there had been plenty of room[1] for the conduit at Carfax. But the city authorities, according to Wood, gradually narrowed the ends of the four streets which meet there by allowing the fronts of houses and shops to be brought forward into the streets (see p. 63); and consequently about 50 years later complaints were made that the Conduit was an obstruction and there was a clamour for its removal.

The conduit now stands in the grounds of Nuneham Park, some five miles from Oxford, on a slope which commands an extensive view of the Thames Valley between Abingdon and Oxford. Two inscriptions on marble panels inserted in the base, the one on the east side in English for the town, the other on the west in Latin for the gown, give the dates of its erection and removal.

'This building, called Carfax, erected for a conduit at Oxford by Otho Nicholson in the year of our Lord MDCX, and taken down in the year MDCCLXXXVII to enlarge the High Street, was presented by the University to George Simon, Earl Harcourt who caused it to be erected here.'

'Aedificium hoc, vulgo appellatum Carfax, anno salutis MDCX in aquae ducendae usum ab Othone Nicholson Oxoniae constructum, annoque MDCCLXXXVII dimotum ut quadrivium ampliaretur dono dedit Academia Georgio Simoni, Comiti de Harcourt qui transferendum huc et reficiendum curavit.'

The fabric still presents the features so minutely described above. There is (*a*) the high square base, containing at the top the cistern surmounted by a wasted figure of a lady on an ox; (*b*) this cistern is screened by the open lattice work running round the top of the base, and is arched over by four shafts from each corner of the base; (*c*) these arches support the octagonal top with its niches and figures. The details on the lower part of the building are mostly in good preservation; those above are much wasted by the weather; the iron work is of course dull and rusty, having lost all its gilt and blazoning.

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[1] It stood on the site of the old Bull-ring.

In the Bodleian in a Rawlinson MS.[1] is an interesting notice of the pipes which ran from this conduit, apparently of date about 1710. On the back of fol. 2 is the title (in Rawlinson's hand writing?) 'Carfox conduit and pipes,' with two notes by the writer of the paper :—'If private men shall have theire severall cockes there wilbe noe water to serve some colledges.' 'William Hobbes hath had noe alloweance for keeping the Universitie cisternes and pypes saving onlie (for these 3 or 4 yeares last past) he hath had from Brase nose Coll. 20*s* per annum and 20*s* from Corpus Christi Coll.' The first of these notes seems to imply that the paper was a report made when there was some proposal to grant a greater number of pipes from the cistern.

Fol. 1 b and fol. 2 a contain a sketch of the distribution of water from this source, of which the accompanying sketch is a much smaller and ruder representation.

Fol. 1 a has a verbal description of this supply; I have divided the separate heads of it by rules in the printing to indicate the divisions of the MS. which seek to follow the divisions of the water-supply on the plan.

'From the conduit which standeth above Hinxey.'

'There is a main pipe that bringeth the water to Carfox conduit.'

'Out of that maine pipe is a branch taken into Pembrooke Coll. sellar; which if it should be suffered to runne, neither the Universitie nor Cittie can have any water.'

'Att Carfox Conduit are twoe[2] cisternes, one for the Universitie (which is the upper most) and thother for the towne.'

'The Universitie cisterne conveyes water to 2 cisternes

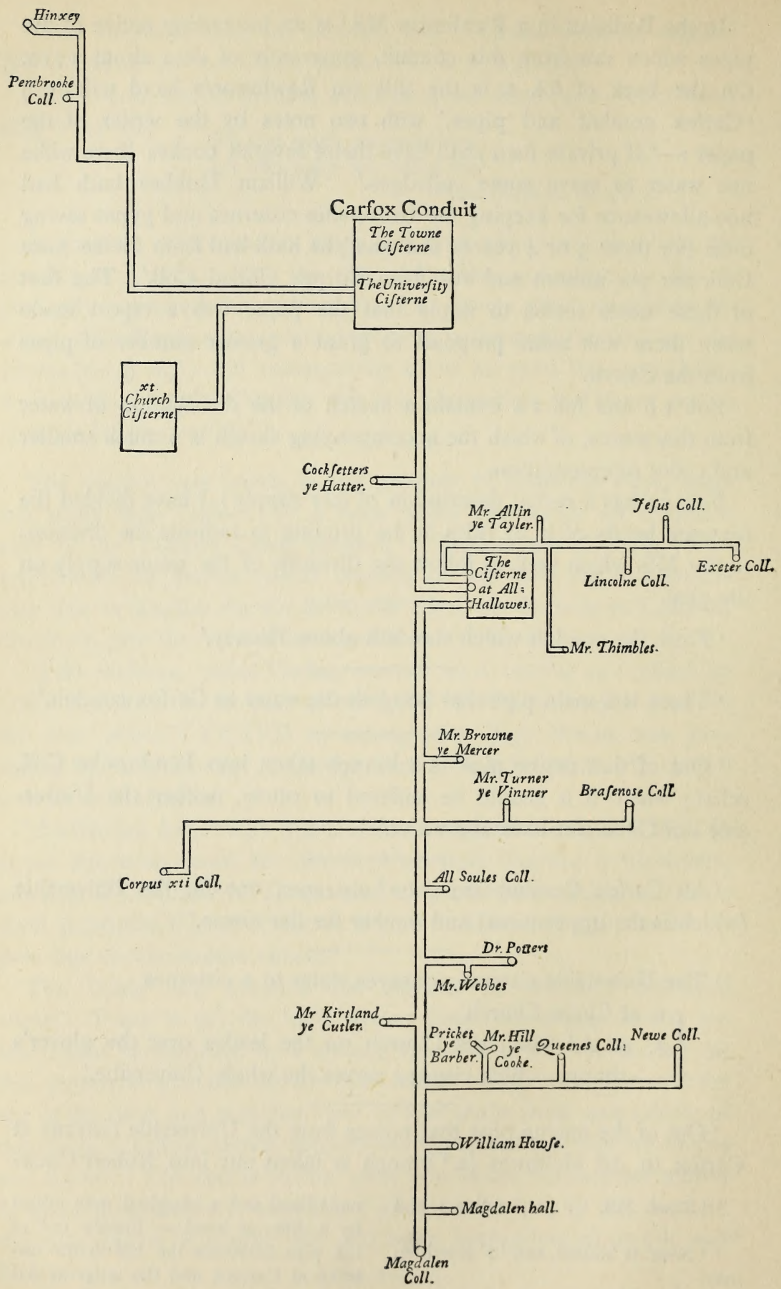
1, at Christ Church
2, at All Hallowes Church on the leades over the glover's shoppe, which cisterne serves the whole Universitie.'

'Out of the mayne pipe that comes from the Universitie cisterne at Carfox to All Hallowes [a[3] branch is taken out into Robert Cock-

[1] 'Rawl. MS. C. 421,' folios 1 and 2.

[2] 'twoe' is blotted, and '2' is written over.

[3] The words in square brackets are underlined and a marginal note added by a different hand:—'Branch out of the pipe betweene the Universitie cisterne at Carfeux and the other at All Hallowes.'


Hinxey
Pembrooke Coll.
Carfox Conduit
The Towne Cisterne
The Universsity Cisterne
xt Church Cisterne
Cocksetters ye Hatter.
Mr. Allin ye Tayler.
Jesus Coll.
The Cisterne at All Hallowes.
Lincolne Coll.
Exeter Coll.
Mr. Thimbles.
Mr. Browne ye Mercer
Mr. Turner ye Vintner
Brasenose Coll.
Corpus xti Coll.
All Soules Coll.
Dr. Potters
Mr. Webbes
Mr Kirtland ye Cutler
Pricket ye Barber.
Mr. Hill ye Cooke.
Queenes Coll.
Newe Coll.
William Howse.
Magdalen hall.
Magdalen Coll.

setter's howse a hatter] and as longe as that cocke runneth there can noe water come to All Hallowes to the cisterne to serve the Universitie.'

'From the cisterne at Allhallowes goes 2 pipes
- 1, to Exter Coll., out of which pipe are taken these branches
  - 1, to Mr. Allen's the tayler.
  - 2, to Mr. Thimble's.
  - 3, to Lincolne Coll.
  - 4, to Jesus Coll.
  - 5, to Exeter Coll.
- 2, to Magdalen Coll., out of which pipe are taken these branches
  - 1, to Mr. Browne's the Mercer.
  - 2, to Brasenose Coll., Mr. Turner's the vintner.
  - 3, to Corpus Christi Coll.
  - 4, to All Soules Coll.
  - 5, to Dor. Potter's Mr. Webbe's the booke bynder.
  - 6, to Newe Coll. Queene's Coll. Mr. Hille's the cooke and Mr. Prickett's the barber.
  - 7, to Mr. Kirtlande the cutler.
  - 8, to William Howse's.
  - 9, to Magdalen hall.
  - 10, to Magdalen Coll.'

Crosses in Villages near Oxford.

It may be noted here, though the fact lies outside the limits of Wood's plan, that Oxfordshire is rich in crosses. Parker's 'Architectural Guide to the neighbourhood of Oxford' (1846) gives a list of 80 Oxfordshire parishes within 12 miles of Oxford, in 19 of which the old crosses or at least remains of them are found:—Begbroke (Parker, p. 112), Cassington (ib. 133), Charlton-on-Otmoor (ib. 13), Cuddesdon (ib. 294), Einsham (ib. 141), Headington (ib. 282), Merton (ib. 16), Middleton Stoney (ib. 44), Oddington (8), Shipton-on-Cherwell (ib. 72*), Southleigh (ib. 169), Stanton-Harcourt (ib. 176),

Steeple Aston (ib. 83), Toot Baldon (ib. 385), Warborough (ib. 379), Waterperry (ib. 248), Wescott Barton (ib. 94), Woodeaton (ib. 190), Yarnton (ib. 106, 107)—to which we must add Iffley and Thrupp. Marston also (ib. 187) had two crosses which were destroyed about 1830. In Berkshire the cross at North Hinksey near Oxford is well-known.

Records do not show whether Oxford as a city[1] had its cross, or whether the separate parishes had each their cross.

The Martyrs' Memorial.

This seems a suitable place in which to note the only modern representative of these crosses, viz., Sir G. Gilbert Scott's fine composition after the model of the Eleanor crosses, erected in 1841, as a memorial to Cranmer Latimer and Ridley. It stands on a vacant space north of S. Mary Magdalen Churchyard, which up to 1773 had been occupied by old houses.

[1] Abingdon had a fine cross, destroyed in 1644.

⟨CHAPTER[1] XXV.⟩

⟨Meadows and Watercourses.⟩

De Pratis.

Of the mede called Ald or Eldee and of Aldwere.

⟨Incipit **fol. 119 a.**⟩ Twyne XXII 425; Henry Deolly (Domini Regis constabularius) gave the meadow called 'Eldee retro Osney versus occidentem' to the cannons of Osney, 'et est proximum pratis burgensium Oxon.' Vide Twyne XXII 339; V. 576.

Twyne III 111 ex libro S. Frideswydae; it is there called 'pratum Ald retro Osney' with the same situation, neare the meadow of the burgesses of Oxon (de dominico Hedindon i. e. in hundredo extra portam borealem) of which meads the cannons of S. Frideswide's clamed tithes.

This mede called Eldee or Ald (if it be the same) took its name from the river Eldee or Ald running by it, as Bullstake Mede is supposed to take its name from 'vadum Oxenford' near too adjoyning[2].

Twyne XXII 339; Matilda imperatrix dedit abbatiae Osney gurgitem qui vocatur Aldwere et qui solebat reddere per annum ad firmam suam Oxenford, 4*s*.

Twyne XXIII p. 83; Henricus rex II eundem concedit V. 576.

Upon this water stood a were or lock called Aldwere, as appeares by an inquisition de anno 23 Henrici VII ⟨1508⟩ in Twyne XXIII p. 80. Part of it runs thus 'wee present that William, abbat of

[1] ⟨Wood has not written out a connected chapter but has jotted down a number of notes; compare *supra* note 9, page 422. It would have been very interesting to have had materials from which to construct a map of the meadows round Oxford and to trace their history. But, even for the first of these purposes, the materials here collected are insufficient; the notices being almost always too scanty and in some cases contradictory. The cartularies of the religious houses—S. Frideswide's, Osney, Ruly, Ensham, Abingdon, Godstow, Littlemore—which owned parts of these meadows require to be systematically searched before a consistent chapter 'de pratis' can be written or a satisfactory map of the Thames valley from Godstow to Iffley can be drawn.⟩

[2] ⟨See notes on page 46.⟩

Osney, hath reared and made a lock called Aldwere next the Black Friers of Oxon.' This was William Wendover, abbat, who bore that office in King Henry VII time; but this inquisition was false for that lock was found to be set up before the time of King Edward the son of King Henry ⟨i. e. Edward I⟩.

Twyne XXII 337; this Aldwere was let out to farme to the Preaching Friers, and after the dissolution of abbyes was plucked downe by King Henry VIII.

Twyne XXII 246; two hamms and waters called Aldwere.

Twyne IV 392; gurges Aldenwere subtus gardinum Fratrum Praedicatorum etc. Vide V. 499.

Twyne XXI 340; Haldwere.

Twyne XXIII 1; Abbas Osney appropriavit sibi piscariam quae solet esse libera, a cornerio de Eld usque ad pontem longum ⟨i. e. probably Grandpont⟩.

⟨Astones Eyte.⟩

⟨fol. 119 b⟩ Twyne XXII 336; Astones Eyte in comitatu Berks quod se extendit usque Thamisiam ex parte una et Shirlake ex parte altera. Mention there of this is anno 1439. This eyte belongeth to All Soules College.

Aylriches Eyte.

Twyne XXIII p. 276; Aylriches Eyet in Swinshull com. Berks juxta Grandpont, which in the 18 of Edward III ⟨1345⟩ John the son of Walter le goldsmith did wholy releas all his right to Maud the daughter of Thomas de Herford sometimes the wife of John le goldsmith his uncle.

Twyne XXIII 306; John Gonewardby, citizen of London, did, anno 34 Edward III ⟨1361⟩, release all his right to Laurence Radeford, William Wymundham, and Henry Hopton, clerks, that he had in the suburbs of Oxon in Swineshull[1], Aylriches Eyet, and Irland com. Berks. He also[2] granted to the said Laurence, William, and Henry his reversion of the third part of all tenements medes and rents with the appurtenances that Robert Mauncel and Maud his wife (which was the wife of John le goldsmith aforesaid) and which she kept for her dowry as well of those medes behind Osney as allsoe in Swineshull, Aylriches Eyte, and Irland—all which after the death of the said Maud was to return to him.

Twyne XXIII 392; John Hyde of Oxon dimiseth to Walter

[1] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ Swinehull, Aylriches Eyte, Irland; V. 18; vide Twyne IV 405. Look in Swinshull.

[2] ⟨MS. 'allson.'⟩

Wynale, T.D. ⟨? Theologiae Doctor⟩ and prior of the Dom⟨in⟩ick Preachers the fourth part of Erlyches Eyte com. Berks juxta Cow Mede, anno 25 Henry VI ⟨1447⟩.

Twyne XXIII 423; de prato quondam Johannis Goldsmith quondam per manus Aulae Magnae Universitatis Oxon 3*s* 8⟨*d*⟩. Soe in a town rentall there. See whether it be the same before exprest.

Twyne XXI 738; when the citty goe the franchises they goe by Erlykes Eyt.

Twyne III 495; Erlis Ham by the Preaching Friers (at the dissolution of abbeys) being abbey land came to Michael Dormer, knight, anno 32 Henry VIII ⟨1540⟩. See whether Erlis Ham be the same as E⟨r⟩lyches Yte.

Pratum 8 Astrorum.

Twyne XXIII p. 423; de abbatissa de Godstow pro tenementis suis et 8 astrorum terrae ⟨sic⟩ in Walton, viz. pro qualibet ⟨sic⟩ astro [1] xii*d* solvend. in festo Sti. Petri ad vincula ⟨1 Aug.⟩ ante horam nonam vel dupl. post prandium, 8*s*. Vide cum referent.

Bishopes Eyte.

⟨fol. 120 a.⟩ Bishop Eyt in hundredo extra portam borealem et parochia beatae Mariae Magdalenae. The rent of it in King Henry VI time was 7*s* 4⟨*d*⟩. Sic in Twyne XXIII 409.

Twyne XXIII p. 524; Galfredus Mounserel, draper, Oxon, 1349, left to the proctors of St. Marie's Chant⟨r⟩ey in All Hallowes parish one acre and an half in Bishops Eyte.

Twyne XXIV 235; Henry the son of Milo gave to the nunns of Godstow and released all his right that he had in one acre of mede in Bishopes Eyte without Walton and within the liberties of the hundred without North Gate.

Balhokis Ham.

V 590; Ballows Ham now Ballow Isle.

Bolstake.

Twyne XXIII p. 540; Giles Pulton de Lyllington Lovell, com. Oxon., gent., son and heir of Margery Pulton and heir of John Treguran and Kat his wife, did give grant and confirme to Henry Wright, rector of Aynho, and Henry Malkney, gent., (inter caetera) unam peciam prati jacentem in prato dicto le Bulstake, anno 12 Henry VII ⟨1497⟩.

Twyne XXIII 101; locus dictus 'Oxenford' retro Osneyam et hic

[1] See page 350.

pratum de Bulstake et Bullstake Bridge derivatur, et Wereford, vide p. 104.

Twyne XXII 242; aqua vocatur Bulstake prope Bullstake Mede. This runs by the mede belonging to the burgesses as in Twyne XXII 339; Twyne III 111.

Twyne XXII 339; Humfrey the son of Gilbert de Monte gave the mede called Bulstake to Osney Abbey, anno 23 Henry III ⟨1239⟩: vel sic 'dedit totum pratum quod habuit in prato vocato Bolstake.'

Twyne XXII 339; in computo Osney cujus mentio fit p. 337 sic lego 'et de vi*d* receptis de ballivo extra portam borealem villae Oxon pro decimis piscariae vocatae le Bullstake.'

Twyne XXIII 424; in a town rentall there de anno . . . sic, 'de Willelmo atte Wyke pro aqua piscaria de Bullstake per annum x*s*.' This William at Wyke lived close by this place at the hamlet called 'the Wyke' by Wyke Bridge.

Twyne II 44 a; Roger de Oilley gave Bullstak Mede with two littl⟨e⟩ ilands to Ensham Abbey circa annum 1181. Sic ex libro Ensham; but this doth not agree with the gift of Humphrey de Monte aforesaid: hoc inquirendum.

Bishops More.

⟨fol. 120 b⟩ Twyne III p. 93; Bisscopesmore pratum, datum et concessum canonicis S. Frideswydae per Henricum III circa annum 1122; vide et p. 94. This is about Grandpont[1].

Bishops Mede.

Bishops Mede, F 75; Biscopes Heie, V 626.

Butlers Ham.

Twyne XXII 346; in Botley Mede.

Burges Mede.

Twyne IV 206; et sex acras prati jacentes per sortem in prato vocato Burges Mede in suburbio Oxon in parochia S. Aegidii, quas quidem sex acras prati Ricardus Hobcroft jam tenet. This was some of the lands that Oriell College changed with the towne in aide of their fee farme Oxon, anno 1442.

Twyne IV 597; in curia augmentationis; scilicet in computo Thomae Stephens, ballivi mannerii de Wulgercote cum redditibus in Walton in parochia S. Aegidii extra portam borealem Oxon, anno 32 Henrici VIII ⟨1540⟩ ubi sic:—'de firma unius clausi olim vocati "South Ham" modo nuncupati "Coplonds Mede" cum tota decima

[1] ⟨Here he assigns a different position from what he had done *supra*, p. 402.⟩

totius prati vocati "Burges Mede" cum proficuis et advantagiis dicto prato pertinentibus cum pasturis ovium et animalium in campis parochiae S. Aegidii et parcell Walton.'

Bradmore.

Pratum et cultura, V. 19, 533; Trepenholé juxta Bradmore, V. 533.

Brabaneys Eyt.

juxta Ruley[1], V. 398, 497.

Clements Ham.

Twyne XXIII 143; Clementis Ham, pratum juxta monasterium Regalis Loci; pertinebat, anno 1334, Johanni Culverd qui ultimo testamento Dionisiae uxori suae legavit; vide p. 514.

⟨Chaas Eit.⟩

V 268; le chaas yeit[2].

Crepel Eit.

Twyne III p. 94; King Stephen gave and granted to the cannons of S. Frideswyde's in estauramentum estallorum suorum the isle that containes Feniet et Crepleiyt, the which the burgesses of Oxon took away by the king's breife. Vide Twyne XXII 283.

Twyne IV 255; The isle of Medley with Crepleit and Feniet given to William de Cheneto, alderman of Oxon, by the citty; upon condition that *6s 8d* should be paid out of it to the monks of S. Frideswyde's for the hiring of stalls. Vide. But see in another place where he ⟨Twyne?⟩ doth not meane Middleheyt.

Twyne XXIII p. 384; in a presentment thus:—'item presentant quod Johannes Thommys de Binsey fecit unum staching in aqua Thamisiae apud Crepul Eyt ad nocumentum et ideo ipse in misericordia.' Perhaps this Crepul Eyt is about Binsey or Medley.

Creple Eyt, Feniet, Twyne IV 335.

Chiders Ham.

Twyne XXIII 531; John Rede of Bledlow amongst many parcells of land conveyed to Thomas Howkyn of Oxon, he remembers one ham of mede called Chiders Ham in the suburbs of Oxon without North Gate, anno 5 Richard II ⟨1381⟩.

Cow Mede.

⟨fol. 121 b⟩ Twyne III p. 495; Cow Mede and Welshmans

[1] ⟨The reference at V 398 describes it as 'pratum parvum juxta Huythe Brugge.'⟩

[2] ⟨The reference in V 268 describes it as 'an isle called le chaas eyt.'⟩

Mede somtimes belonging to Abendon Abbey, at the dissolution of which they came into the hands of Michael Dormer, citizen of London. Cow Mede lyeth on the east side of South Bridg, and Welshmans Mede on the west side by Chapel House. Cow Mede, V. 265.

Coplonds Mede.

Vide in Burgess Mede. ⟨explicit fol. 121 b which contains only these two preceding entries; fol. 122 a is blank, having been left for entries beginning with 'D'; incipit **fol. 122 b.**⟩

Erlyches Eyt.

Vide in Aylrichesyet ⟨*supra*, p. 452.⟩

Est Ham.

Twyne IV 85; rotulo inquisitionis:—'contigit die Sabbati in crastino S. Barnabae ⟨Saturday, 12 June⟩ anno 33 Edward I ⟨1305⟩ quod Edmundus de London, clericus, inventus fuit mortuus in aqua de Tamisia currente inter clausum Fratrum Ordinis Praedicatorum et pratum quod vocatur Est Ham juxta Oxon,' etc.

Erlis Ham.

Twyne III 495, 496; vide in Aylriches Eyte ⟨*supra*, p. 452⟩.

⟨Egrove Wyk.⟩

V 268; Egrove Wyk[1].

Frydeswide's Mede.

Frydeswide's Meadow. This meadow (as appears from Twyne XXIII 539, Twyne XXI 351, Twyne IV 58) is the farthermost part of Christ Church Mede. It was called soe tempore Henry VI, Henry VII, Henry VIII.

This medow was joyned to another of the townsmen (stopping up Shir Lake) and as they say the townsmen gave them their mede in lieu of their faire[2].

Twyne IV 58, a lock and poole in the river hard by this mede.

Twyne XXIII 384, inter praesentm. sic:—'Item presentant quod prior S. Frideswydae obstupavit viam regiam inter Mountague's Mede et pratum S. Frideswydae ad novum; et ideo ipse in misericordia etc.'; vide p. 135.

Montague's mede called soe from the Lady Montacute who gave

[1] ⟨The notes at V 268 speak of Egrove water and Egrave Wyk in Grandpont. A slip facing V 295 speaks of 'two closes of land called Egrove's in the parish of Radley,' 36 Henry VIII i. e. 1544.⟩

[2] ⟨See Hutten in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 85.⟩

this mede towardes the maintenance of a chantry. It was called before Stockwell Mede.

Fullinge-myl Ham.

Twyne IV 590; Fulling-mil Ham in parochia S. Nicolai in Osney continens 4 acras terrae et pertinet episcopo Oxon. Twyne IV 403; Fulling-mill Eyt.

Harelanys Mede.

⟨fol. 123 a⟩ Twyne XXIII 247; in rotulo computi camerariorum de anno 18 Henrici VII ⟨1503⟩ sic:—'de praesidente Collegii Mariae Magdalenae pro Harelanys Mede, tenemento in quo Johannes Stiff nuper inhabitavit, *2s.*'

Twyne XXIII 249; Harelanys Mede in St Tolles parish.

⟨Halk Were.⟩

Halk Were, V. 533[1].

Heyte.

Twyne XXIII 539; Heyt jacet inter pratum vocatum Frideswyde's Mede in orientali parte et aquam Thamisiae in parte occidentali, etc.

le Hurst.

Twyne XXIII 633; testamentum Roberti Weston, anno 1330, wherin he leaves his wife and John his son two acres of arable land jacentes super le Hurst retro Osney etc.

Twyne IV 590; le Hurst continens 15 acras in parochia S. Nicolai, V. 398.

⟨Pratum Haroldi.⟩

Pratum Haroldi[2], V. 401.

⟨Hakeling Croft.⟩

Hakelinges Croft, V. 597[3].

Godford Eyt.

Twyne XXIII 64; Godefordes Eyte in parochia S. Michaelis australis in orientali parte inter pratum S. Frideswydae et alium aquae publicae defluentis per Puthulfes Stock etc. Est insula. Vide et quare.

Janynes Acres.

⟨fol. 123 b⟩ Twyne XXIII 634; Johannes tabernarius in his

[1] ⟨From the reference in V 533 this seems to be in Bradmore.⟩

[2] ⟨The reference in V 401 speaks of 'pratum quod tenuit Haroldus presbiter,' and alludes to 'fons Haroldi'—both apparently at Osney.⟩

[3] ⟨'597' in the MS. but the reference is wrong as that is a blank page in V. The true reference is V 579, where Hakeling Croft is said to be given by Hugh de Plukeneia to S. Frideswyde's.⟩

last will, 1330, leaves to William Stene his kinsman two acres of mede behind Osney called Janynes Acres, etc.

Irishmans Mede.

Twyne IV 406; Irishmans Mede lying next to Sandhills belonging to Brasnose College and this perhaps lyeth on the west side of South Bridge where Mr. Day the chirurgion hath lately built a house upon Brasenose ground.

Twyne III 403; Irishmans Poole et piscaria ejus in Halywell, etc.; rather in S. Peter ⟨in⟩ the Est; vide Twyne XXIII 192.

V. 30; Irishman Mede *alias* Deadley Meed.

Irelond Meadow.

Twyne XXIII p. 594; this seemes to be a meadow lying on the west side of South Brigd ⟨i.e. Bridge⟩.

⟨Ieleberie.⟩

Ieleberie; V. 402[1].

Kinges Mede.

⟨fol. 124a⟩ Twyne XXII 329; Kinges Mede et medietas molendinorum concessa Osnyensibus.

Twyne XXII 176; charta Henrici I de Kinges Mede.

Twyne XXIV 172 b; Kinges Mede retro Osney in hundredo boreali ubi est vadum Oxenford a quo ista urbs Oxeneford denominatur. Et hoc est pratum quod Henricus I Abbendonensibus concessit anno regni 11 ⟨1111⟩.

Twyne XXI 733; pratum domini Regis retro Osney.

Twyne IV p. 590; pertinet episcopo Oxon.

Twyne IV 392; Kinges Mede cum villis de North Osney et South Osney sunt in et de corpore communitatis Oxon et parcella comitatus Oxon, etc.

Twyne IV 15; inquisitio or the 'qui dicunt' about this mead and Castell Mills.

King's Mede came to the King per le forfeiture des Normans; Twyne IV 363.

Long Eyt.

Twyne XXIII p. 326; Longe Eyt juxta Swinshull prope portam australem.

Langeneye.

Twyne XXIII 423; de priore S. Frideswydae Oxon pro manerio suo de Bunsey de prato vocato Langeneye solvend. in festo S.

[1] ⟨The reference should be V 401, where 'pratum de Ieleberi' seems to be near Osney.⟩

Michaelis ante prandium et nisi fecerit duplicatur post prandium, 25*s* o*d*. Sic in rentali de Byset retro Osney et in hundredo extra portam borealem. Vide[1] V 401, 579.

Twyne III 110; insula Langney pertinet manerio de Hedindon, i. e. in hundredo extra portam borealem.

⟨Pratum Lynges.⟩

Pratum Lynge[2]; V. 533.

Minchyn Meade.

⟨fol. 124 b⟩ Twyne XXIII 16: Minchyn Mede in parochia S. Nicolai *alias* S. Thomae Beckett juxta Osney. Pertinebat monialibus de Littlemore, et post dissolutionem domorum religiosarum Johanni Pollard et Roberto Perot vendibatur.

Middelheyt or Middleye.

Twyne XXII 339; Adam Feteplace, maior Oxon, with the rest of the burgesses, did first give it to the monastery of Osney and afterwards assigned to the monks of S. Frideswyde's 8*s* de Middleheyt.

Twyne XXII 339; there is the chirograph of the burgesses of Oxon of Middeleye in which they give it to Osney, etc.

Mountague's Mede.

Twyne XXIII 384; vide in St. Frideswyde's Mede.

Mountague's Mede on the south side of Shere-lake, I think. 'Tis by Cow Mede, V. 265, 268.

Newparke Close.

⟨fol. 125 a⟩ Twyne XXIII 428; Newpark Close in Halywell. Omnibus noscitur.

Oxlelese.

Twyne XXIII 454; also the way from Godstow Brig towards Brownmans Well, there is a water-ditch by Oxlelese of the Abbess of Godstow etc. Ita in presentment.

This Oxlelese or Close is on the right hand as you goe to Port Mede and by our Ladyes Hole, that is, Our Ladye Abbesses way[3] of Godstow.

Osney Mede.

Twyne XXIII 537; in carta Johannis Caplan, anno 3 Richard I ⟨1192⟩, is mention made of Osney Mede in the suburbs of Oxon, etc.

[1] ⟨V. 401 speaks of 'the isle of Langney'; V. 579 of 'insula quae vocatur Langaneia.'⟩

[2] ⟨From the reference in V 533, 'pratum de Linges' seems to be in Bradmore.⟩

[3] ⟨See page 354.⟩

Twyne IV 223; ubi in extenta omnium terrarum et tenementorum ad manum mortuam datorum, sic:—'item magister et scolares Collegii Universitatis tenent xv acras prati in Osney Mede ibidem quod Johannes Ketyll occupat et valet per annum xx*s*.'

⟨Oxenford.⟩

Oxenford[1], V. 529.

Putte Mede.

⟨fol. 125 b⟩ Twyne XXIII 531: 'et una acra jacet juxta Putte Mede ex parte boreali et duae dimidiae acrae jacent in Putte Mede et vocantur butt etc. in suburbio Oxon.' Ita in quadam dimissione anno 5 Richard II ⟨1381⟩, V. 631.

Philliphespece.

ibidem.

Prestheye.

Twyne XXIII 454; 'also there is a ditch called Shire Lake ligging between Stockwell Mede and the Prest Hey forstopped in nusomnis of our common way of our franchise in grete avayle to the priour of St. Frideswyde's.' By which it appears that the hither part of Christ Church Mede on this side of the mere-stones[2] was called Prest Hey. This was a presentment of the towne tempore Henry VI.

Twyne II p. 120; where 'tis said that Roger, bishop of Sarum tempore regis Stephani, restored this mede that he had unjustly taken away from S. Frideswyde's. Soe that by this it appeares that this did anciently belong to St. Frideswyde's and not in King Edward VI's time given by the towne to Christ Church upon condition (as tradition goes) that they would chang the fair from that place and dispose the keping of it to the Townsmen[3].

De hoc prato, vide Twyne III 110.

⟨Parys Mede.⟩

Parys pratum; A.V. 4, 5, 6.

Port Mede or Portmanes Eyt.

⟨fol.[4] 126 a⟩ Twyne XXII 318; where 'tis expressed that it belonged to the towne time out of minde and that they reckon it

[1] ⟨The reference in V 529 says 'vadum vocatum Oxeneford juxta pontem ducentem versus North Henxsey, 26 Edward III ⟨1352⟩; vide Twyne XXIII p. 86.'⟩

[2] ⟨See Hutten in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford, p. 85 line 21.⟩

[3] ⟨See Hutten in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford p. 85 line 14.⟩

[4] ⟨Between fol. 125 b and 126 a are four slips inserted, all belonging elsewhere. The notes on them have been inserted at their proper references.⟩

among the parcells of ground out of which they pay their feefarme. See the same at large, Twyne XXIII p. 561.

Twyne XXI 345; the medow Portmen Eyt given by the burgesses of Oxon to the Abbey of Godstow as Mauld the Empress witnesseth in her charter of the donation of that abbey.

That word Portmen Eyt sheweth that in the Empresses time before the institution of the mayor of Oxon there were portgraves in Oxon. In that charter she maketh mention of her beseige in Oxon.

Twyne XXI 336; the burgesses of Oxon gave the land in Portmen Eyt that Segrim held etc. to the nunnery of Godstow; Twyne XXIV 233.

Twyne XXIII 483; Wolvercote men had pasturage here. Ibidem; this mede contayneth 400 acres of ground.

Twyne XXIII 383; the abbess of Godstow presented for making Port Mede separate.

Twyne XXIII 341; one John Welles was attached for damnifying the common pasture of Portman Eyt in the towne court 22 marks, anno 34 Edward III ⟨1360⟩.

Twyne IV 261; that Binsey men hath common here, etc; and that this meadow did belong to the[1] in King John's and King Stephen's time before the foundation of Godstow Nunnery; and that it did belong to Godstow Nunnery.

Twyne IV 411; aganst those that broke downe the mounds about Port Mede, anno 12 Henry VII ⟨1497⟩.

Twyne IV 334; an exemplification of a verdict upon a replevin for cattle taken in Port Mede wherin the citty recovered their title, 3 Elizabeth ⟨1561⟩. Deficitur.

Twyne III 273; a case about Port Mede; title ⟨vide⟩ Z. 4. 9. Jur. bib. bod. f. 33 ⟨now marked as 'M. M. Jur. 2. 9. in Bodl. Catalogue.'⟩

Twyne XXIII 588; a sute betwixt the citty and Dr. Owen touching the right of Portman Eyt medow, etc.

Twyne XXIV 342; something of Portman Eyt.

Twyne IV 623; the abbesse of Godstow appropriated 40 acres of pasture 'de dominico Regis' to themselves.

Rewley ⟨Mede⟩.

⟨fol. 126 b⟩ Twyne IV 591; Rewley Mede jacens in tribus distinctis partibus ex parte de la northwest de le stone cawsey in longitudine ab Osney Bridg prope le new cawsey etc., anno 33 Henry VIII ⟨1541⟩.

[1] ⟨A word is missing in the MS.; perhaps 'town.'⟩

Reuley Mede, vide inter collectiones e Collegio Corporis Christi [1].

Spicers Mede.

Twyne XXIII p. 264 in margine ; Spicer's sive Spicer's Eyte extra portam australem juxta pontem Grantpont.

Twyne XXIII 392 ; Spitoes or Spicer's Eyt let to the prior of the Dominick ⟨Friars⟩ by John Lyde, burgess of Oxon, anno 25 Henry VI ⟨1447⟩. It is an isle.

Stockwell Mede.

Twyne XXIII 64 ; compositio inter rectorem capellae S. Michaelis australis et moniales de Littlemore, anno 1247, de decimis hujus prati.

This Stockwell Mede was soe called from one Galfred de Stockwell who lived in Oxon tempore Henry III ; and afterwards came to be called Mountague's Mede because such an one of that name, viz. the Lady Mountacute gave it to St. Frideswyde's for the remembrance of a chantry for her. Vide Twyne XXII 369. It containes 46 acres of ground ; vide ibidem. Stocwell Mede, V. 560.

Twyne XXIII 326 ; Stockwell Mede sold upon warrant, anno 26 Edward I ⟨1298⟩.

⟨Spitels Eyte.⟩

Spytel's Eyte [2] ; V 268.

Swineshull.

⟨fol. 127 a⟩ Twyne IV 405, 276 ; a dimission in which John the son of Walter le goldsmith doth wholy remitt and release from him and his heires to Maud the daughter of Thomas de Herford somtimes the wife of John le goldsmith his uncle all his right in those lands that were late his uncle's (John le Goldsmith) in the suburbs of Oxon, viz. in the mede called Ireland and Aulricheses Eyte in Swineshull com. Berks. Vide ibidem de alia dimissione ut loquitur in [3] Aylriche Eyt ; vide Twyne XXIII 306.

Twyne XXIII 391 ; placea de Swineshull com. Berks vendita a Waltero Crook, fishmonger, Waltero Daundsey, domino de la Wyke, etc.

Twyne [4] XXIV 383 ; John Atherton, parson of Bawdripp, com.

[1] ⟨To which College the meadow was given by their president Robert Morwent who purchased it from Dr. George Owen to whom it had come at the dissolution. The collections from C. C. C. muniments are at the end of V. The reference here is to V 616, 617.⟩

[2] ⟨The reference in V 268 speaks of 'gurgitem vocatum Spitele Stocke et insulam prati vocatam Spyteles Eyte in Swyenshull' ; 1346.⟩

[3] ⟨*supra*, p. 452.⟩

[4] ⟨XXIII corrected to XXIV.⟩

Summerset, demiseth to Henry Sherborn of Oxon certaine grounds called Swineshull Closes otherwise dry-leare and uneham lying neare the South Bridge leading from Oxon towards Abingdon, 29 Sept. 30 Elizabeth ⟨1588⟩. Corpus Christi College evidenses, Oxon. But Corpus Christi College lease of the same groundes from Brasnose, it is called Swinefell Farme and a ground there called Welshman's Mede. Note that the farme and grounds about it, which Mr Day the Chirurgion lately built on Brasenose College ground on the west side of South Bridge, was (as by conjecture) Swinehull Farme called.

Twyne XXIII 530; Thomas de Swineshull, dominus de Water Hall; anno 1 Richard II ⟨1377⟩.

Twyne IV 5; Richard de Swinshull.

Twyne IV 567 b; Nigellus, filius Swinchild Oxon anno 1 Regis Johannis ⟨1199⟩. Vide et 564 b.; 'tis supposed that from this Swinchild this farme of Swinshull was soe called.

Swyneshull[1]; V. 287, 295.

Insula Salica.

Twyne XXIII 66; insula Salica. Contentio inter canonicos S. Frideswydae et magistrum Hospitalis S. Johannis extra portam orientalem de proprietate insulae Salicae in aqua de Charwell cum medietate piscariae aquae praedictae, etc. Est in hundredo de Brugset. V. 513.

Snellelege.

Twyne XXIII p. 104; conventio inter Ricardum abbatem Osney et priorissam de Littlemore super decimis cujusdam prati quod est

[1] ⟨Note on a slip now on fol. 378 b :—' 24, 1588, 9; It was granted by the principall and six senior fellow⟨s⟩ that Richard Smoot pro domino doctore Withyngton might remove their houses in Swinsell to a more commodious place.

Dr Withington it seems was tenant and Smoot an under-tenant. Quaere, whether the houses stood more backward.' ⟨For Dr Oliver Withington see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. part ii. pp. 25, 45; and for Smoot see ibid. Vol. II. part i. pp. 315, 317–319. The figures at the beginning of the note perhaps mean 24 November 1588. I do not know when our present abbreviated method of writing dates (i. e. 15/9/88 for 15 Sept. 1888) began, I may note therefore that in a student's commonplace book in Lincoln College library written at various times before 1620 in some notes of medical cases we have a series of dates like 827613, 828613, 829613; 94613, 911613, 915613, 926613, which (taking the reckoning to begin with March) will mean Oct. 27, 1613, Oct. 28, Oct. 29; Nov. 4, 1613, Nov. 11, etc. The clue is given by such entries as '917612 fuit annus regis Angliae 10°., Scotiae vero 46°,' which will be Nov. 17, 1612, 10 James I dating from 24 March 1612 to 23 March 1613 and 46 James VI dating from 24 July 1612 to 23 July 1613.⟩

inter curiam Osney et Hengesley et vocatur Snellelege, A.D. 1223; vide 86 in margine.

Soe called perhaps from one Snelling, vide in indice nominum.

Toralds Ham.

⟨fol. 127 b⟩ Twyne XXIII 420; sic, 'rectori ecclesiae pro decima Toraldes Ham, iis'; i.e. ecclesiae S. Michaelis australis.

Twyne XXIII 571; licentia Osneyensibus quod ipsi inter caetera tres acras prati cum pertinentiis in Thoraldes Ham juxta Oxon commutare possint cum Frideswidensibus, etc., anno 50 Edward III ⟨1376⟩. Vide Twyne III 114.

Toralds Ham, i.e. ager Toraldi, cognomen quondam in Oxon.

Toralds Ham, given to Oseney, V. 363, 509.

⟨Twentyacre.⟩

Twentiacre by Stockwell Street, V. 531.

Thodeney.

Thodeney ⟨pratum⟩ retro Oseney; V 14.

Trepenhole.

V 533; vide in Beaumont[1].

Crofta Trium Bergarum.

V. 577 *bis*, ⟨in one of which references it is described as 'terra illa quae vocatur croft de tribus Burhhes.'⟩

Utte Mede.

V 499 ⟨where the reference says 'a meede called Utte Mede de tenura de Hedendon extra abbatiam Oseney.'⟩

Welshman's Mede.

Twyne XXIII 594. Vide in Cow Mede. V 287.

Wica *vel* Wyke.

Twyne XXIV p. 241; cives Oxon dederunt monialibus Godstow wicam in Portman Eyt.

Ibidem; Henricus II confirmat monialibus Gostow ex dono civium Oxon wycham quam tenuit Segrimus in Portman Eyt juxta Oxonford. Look more in Portman Eyt, etc.

Wicha.

V 401. ⟨where it seems to be a part of Langeney, *supra*, p. 458.⟩

[1] ⟨The reference in V 533 speaks of "three acres . . . of which one and the capitell acre is called Trepenhole.'⟩

Wivles Eit.

V. 579 in margine; ⟨given by Hugh de Plukeneia to S. Frideswyde's.⟩

Wicke Mede.

⟨**fol. 128 a**⟩ Twyne IV 406; Swinshull water in Tamisia juxta le Wyke Mede de Fulling-mill Eyt, vide 403.

West Wyke.

West Wyke, V. 295.

Prata innominata.

Twyne XXI 731; mentio de duobus pratis juxta pontem australem, quae prata Columbanus, abbas Ensham, dederat Nigello de' oylly cum duobus molendinis situatis juxta eundem pontem australem ex parte occidentali.

Twyne XXIV 662; mention made there of the measuring the mead beyond Bulstake. ⟨explicit fol. 128 a; incipit **fol. 129 b.**⟩

AQUAE IN ET JUXTA OXON.

⟨Aqua Ald.⟩

Aqua Ald vel Eldee, vide in prato Ald. Wooe Lake, quaere.

Black John's Pitt[1]

neere Binsey; within the franchises of the citty; vide Twyne XXIII 258.

Bishops Weale.

Twyne XXIII 258; a yete lying at Est Bridge adjoyning to the arches of the said bridge on the south part therof and the water called the Bishops Weale within the franchises of the said citty.

Crede Lake.

Twyne XXI 738; Crede Lake; 'tis the water below Millham Bridg, and the cittizens goe over it when they goe their franchises. From Crede Lake they goe into Mountague's Lake; Mountague's Lake parts Christ Church Mede.

Dundge.

Twyne XXIII 258; a hamme lying at a water called the Dundge between Botley Mede on the south side and the water called the Dundge on the north side.

[1] ⟨'Black Jack's Isle' is the bit of land a little above Binsey on the east bank of the river, which is separated from Port Meadow by a marshy water-course and some pollard willows. This pit or pool is the water near it.⟩

Irishman's Poole.

Twyne IV 403; arbitramentum sive laudum factum inter magistrum Hospitalis S. Johannis extra portam orientalem Oxon et Mertonenses super jure ac titulo subventionis aquae cujusdam rivuli et reparationis ac de piscaria ejus, vocatae Irishman's Poole[1], etc. Vide A. V. 23.

Vadum Oxenford.

Twyne XXIII 86; dicta vero hamma jacet in eodem suburbio inter pratum priorissae et conventus de Stodlegh ex parte boreali et vadum vocatum Oxenford juxta pontem ducentem versus Northengsey ⟨i.e. North Hincksey⟩ ex parte australi. Vide p. 101; vide Twyne XXIV 172.

Kingslaw River.

Twyne XXII 254; Kingslaw River[2] prope Kings Mill et Kings Mill fuit supra pontem orientalem etc.

Twyne XXIII 66; Kingslaw River in parochia St Clementis.

Kingslaw River et Kings Mill, soe called perhaps from King Ethelred that lived somtimes at Hedindon and confirmed it to[3] . . . .

Stub Lake.

Twyne XXIII 602; 27 Elizabeth ⟨1585⟩, a lease made to Mr. Stookes, Mr. Henry Dodwell, and others of the waters from the wodden arch of Est Bridge to the north end of Stub Lake for terme of their lives for 16*d* yearly rent; vide p. 190.

Ship (?) Lake.

Twyne XXIII 259; a tenement with a garden situat in Grantpont upon the bridg called Denchworth Bow in St Aldate's parish betweene a waterstreame called Ship Lake on the north part and the high Thames on the south part, anno 7 Edward VI ⟨1553⟩. This tenement belongs to the Towne. Without doubt this should be meant Shir Lake.

Swineshull Water.

⟨fol. 129 a⟩ Twyne IV 403; dimissio aquae separat. vocatae Swineshull Water juxta le Wick Mede; vide in Swinshull. Vide Twyne XXIII 192.

Were Ford.

Twyne XXIII 104; vadum in North Osney vocatum Were Ford, etc., in charta Thomae de S. Walerico filii Bernardi de Sto Walerico.

[1] ⟨It may be the reach of the Cherwell on the east of the University Park. Wood in A. V. 23 speaks of 'the water called Charwell running from the river called Irishman's Poole.'⟩

[2] ⟨The branch of Charwell which runs on the east of Mesopotamia.⟩

[3] See pages 283, 285.

Wow Lake.

Twyne XXIII 215; contigit infra libertatem villae Oxon super ripam cujusdam rivoli vocati Wow Lake die Martis proxima ante festum nativitatis Domini, anno 14 Henrici VI ⟨Tuesday, 20 December, 1435⟩.

Mountague's Lake.

This lake (or river somtimes) parted Christ Church meadow. It hath bin a long time stopped up and there be mere-stones set in the place where it ran. This is somtimes called Shir Lake. Through this lake the cittizens formerly went there processions or franchises, vide Twyne XXI 738. Vide in Mountague's Mede.

Scisset.

Twyne XXIII 584; the chamberlaines have the oversight of the waters from Princes Weres unto Scisset and Charwell.

Egrove Wyke; Shopes Were; Spitle stocke.

V. 268. ⟨all three about Grandpont.⟩ Egrove Water, V 270. See more in V. 295.

⟨Lok.⟩

Gurges juxta Lok juxta Osney dat Osney Bernardus de S. Walerico, V 575 ⟨where Wood notes in the margin 'gurges vocatus Lok forte Rewley Lok.'⟩

⟨Cu Lake.⟩

Culake, A. V. 6 ⟨within the limits of S. John's Hospital⟩.

Merston Lake.

A. V. 23. ⟨one of the streams connected with the Charwell near Magdalen College Meadow.⟩ ⟨explicit fol. 129 a; incipit **fol. 129 b.**⟩

WERES AND LOCKES.

Ald *vel* Hald Were.

Vide in aqua Ald. Woo Lake, quaere.

Harecatchers Were.

Twyne XXIII p. 450; anno 1624, in concilio tento die Mercurii anno Jacobi 22, that the 13*s* 4*d* layed out by Mr Alderman the last year for the amending of Harecatchers Weare shall be allowed out of the citty stock, etc.

Castle-Mill Were.

Twyne XXIII p. 452; inter juratorum praesentationes tempore Henrici VI (ni fallor) in South-West Ward. 'Item dicunt quod

Johannes Cosyn habet unam suem et duos porcos qui .... et destruunt waram et ripam domini Regis vocatam Castell-Mill Were, iiii*d.*

Cayseris Were.

Twyne XXIII 614; item quod homines commorantes apud Wyghtham, Godstow, et Wulvercote obstapavere aquam inter molendinum Castri Oxon et Cayseris Were ad grave damnum et quod posuerunt ibidem 'engynes' ad piscem capiendum.

Osney Lokes.

Twyne XXIII p. 235; in computo camerariorum anno 42 Edwardi III ⟨1368⟩ in titulo 'Expensa necessaria'—'Item dat. operariis abbatis Osney apud Osney Lockes in praesentia maioris et Aldermannorum, ii*s.*'

⟨. . . Lock.⟩

Twyne XXIII 614; item dicunt quod Ricardus Fisher fecit unum lock in communis cursu aquae juxta fratres praedicatores, etc. Sic in quadam inquisitione anno 7 Henrici IV ⟨1406⟩. ⟨explicit fol. 129 b.⟩

⟨This seems a fit place to call attention to the collotype reproduction of 'Sixteen Old Maps of Properties in Oxfordshire' .... by J. L. G. Mowat, Oxford, 1888. Map 17*b* in that series is a plan of date 1726 of the Brasenose property beyond Folly Bridge. Cow Mead (*supra*, p. 455) is seen to be the meadow on the east side of the Abingdon road in the angle between the river by the College barges and the road; Welshman's Mead (*supra*, p. 456) is the meadow (now partly built upon) west of the Abingdon road and over against the gas-works. This map also gives Upper Egroves, Lower Egroves, and Further Egroves (*supra*, p. 456) in the parish of Kennington. Map 7*a* is of date 1605 and gives a plan of the ground just beyond Magdalen Bridge, showing, e.g., the position of 'Campus Field' (p. 414); 'S. Edmund's Well Field' (p. 288); 'Bowlshipton House' (p. 286). Map 7*b*, also of date 1605, shows the position of 'Milne Holme' (i.e. Milham, p. 412).⟩

⟨CHAPTER XXVI.⟩

Market[1] of Oxon.

⟨Antiquity of the Market.⟩

⟨Incipit[2] **fol. 96 a**⟩ As concerning the first rise of the market of Oxon and when it began, I suppose ⟨it⟩ is beyond all record to deliver.

What therfore I shall speake of it before I come to the market it self, shall be severall instances of the antiquity therof.

⟨Arguments for a Market at Oxford before the Conquest.⟩

The first is that wee had severall tradesmen's gilds at (if not before) or within few years after the Norman Conquest—that is to say, the cordwainers and weavers, of whome wee find upon a certaine roll[3] in the pipe office in the 1 Henry II A.D. 1155, thus :—'telarii de Oxenford reddunt compotum de una marca auri pro gilda sua; in thesaurario vi libras pro una marca auri, et quieti sunt,' etc. And in the same rolls, sub titulo 'nova placita et novae conventiones,' thus againe concerning the cordwainers[4]:—'corvesarii de Oxenford reddunt compotum de quinque unciis auri de gersoma pro gilda sua rehabenda: in thesaurario xxx*s* pro ii unciis auri et debent iii uncias auri,' etc. Soe far the said rolls. By which it appears that wee had not only gilds for which they paid an yearly tribute to the king, but also that the cordwainers did then renew their charter of their corporation; which plainly implies that they had one before.

[1] ⟨For the subject-matter of this chapter, see the Rev. Octavius Ogle's paper on the Market in the Collectanea, Vol. ii, to be published by the Oxford Historical Society; Parker's Early History of Oxford, p. 278; Boase's Oxford in 'Historic Towns,' pp. 14, 57, etc.⟩

[2] ⟨Fol. 95 a is blank except for the title 'The Market' and the note 'quotations out of S. Frideswyde's little register corrected.' Fol. 95 b is blank. In the margin on fol. 96 a Wood dates this chapter 'Jan. 21, 166$\frac{2}{3}$'; and adds the notes (*a*) 'forum Oxon tempore Ingulphi, abbatis Abbendon, i. e. tempore . . . ⟨Henry I and Stephen⟩; vide Twyne XXII 179.' (*b*) 'forum Oxon tempore Edvardi Confessoris, Twyne XXII 275 at the top et 155.'

[3] rotuli pipae in saccario 1 Henry II ⟨1155⟩; Twyne III 153. Carta telariorum Oxon, vide Antiquit. Oxon. per Twyne p. 210.

[4] Ibidem ⟨'gersoma' = a fine.⟩

My second instance is, that according to the laws[1] of William the Conqueror noe market should be kept but in cityes and walled townes, being as it should seeme extracted from the laws[2] of good King Aethelstan who decreed that every one should buy commodities above 20*d* price 'intra portum ⟨? portam⟩ oppidi.' And that Oxford was both a city and walled place appears from most of the antient histories, as also from Domesday Book which stiles it 'civitas' and 'urbs,' and from what I have delivered in my discourse of the wall ⟨*supra*, p. 233, in Chap. XI⟩.

My third instance is from the same book of Domesday[3], wherin of Oxford it is after this manner delivered:—'tempore regis Edwardi reddebat Oxeneford pro thelonio et gablo,' etc.; 'in the time of Edward (meaning the Confessor) Oxeneford paid for toll and gabell and other customes by the yeare to the King xx£ and vi measures of honey, but to Earl Algar x£ with the mill adjoyning which they had within the city,' etc. Soe far out of the said book.

From which three extracts therfore it plainly appeares, considering that noe gilds or fraternityes and toll can be without a market, that Oxon was a place that had concours therto and marchandizing therin at the Conquest and in the raigne of Edward the Confessor.

⟨*A Mint* (*and so possibly a market*) *at Oxford, under King Aethelstan, circ.* A.D. 924.⟩

But to goe forward and proceed higher—Sir H⟨enry⟩ Spelman in his Councells[4] reporteth out of a MS. sometimes belonging to Joruall[5] Abbey that King Aethelstan, who began to raigne 924, appointed among severall of his laws of mynters and mynts in divers cytyes that there should be two mynts in Oxon. And if it be soe, certainly a mynt or coynage or myntage or exchange for returne of moyneys for marchants that bought vendibles here is as good or better argument of an emporium as gilds and fraternityes can be[6].

But here some may say that Master Lambard in his laws[7] also of the said king doth not insert Oxon for a place of myntage but Exon[8];

[1] Arcaionomia G. Lambardi, edit. 1568, fol. 125, b.

[2] Ibid., fol. 63, a.

[3] Liber Domesday in officio recept. scac. reg., in Oxon.; Twyne XXII 280 ⟨or 220⟩; A. 83. ⟨See page 56.⟩

[4] Edit. 1639, fol. 403, cap. 6.

[5] ⟨? Jervaulx in Yorkshire.⟩

[6] Vide A. 83.

[7] In Arcaionomia ut supra, fol. 64 a; Twyne XXI 48. See Fuller's Church History sub anno 928.

[8] Exeter not walled till 932 (see in my discours of the wall ⟨in Chap. XI, p. 234⟩) and therfore not a city. ⟨See Parker, Early History of Oxford, p. 366, note 1. This passage in Wood (p. 330 in Peshall) is the authority for Ingram's statement there quoted. For the confusion between Exonia and Oxonia, see Parker, ibid., pp. 195–199.⟩

and therfore what I have produced in this respect is altogeather invalid, if soe be he which was the first that published his laws might be beleived before the latter. To this I answer that though noe record doth yet shew and back my argument (besides what's here produced) that wee had mints at Oxon before the conquest, yet ⟨**fol. 96 b**⟩ severall instances which I shall here produce proveth it to have bin at and since that time. Which with brevity I shall in order thus recite.

The first is from Abendon book[1], where, in a charter therin, given about the year 1116, Faratius, abbat of the same place, among severall revenews in Oxford which he bestowed on the infirmary there, mentioneth 5*s* from the land 'Eadwini monetarii et fratris ejus,' etc.

The next is from Osney book[2], wherin also, in the foundation charter of that abbey (30 Henry I ⟨1130⟩) by Robert D'oilly, is mention made of the lands somtimes of 'Godwynus monetarius' and 'Brythricus[3] monetarius.' And in one of their rentalls[4] for the year 1421 there is among their tenements in Magdalen parish expresse record made of the tenement of 'Britritius monetarius,' and the like[5].

My third and last instance is from the sherriffs accompts[6] of Oxfordshire, 7 Henry II ⟨1161⟩, wherin 'tis thus delivered:—'vicecomes reddit computum de quatuor xx marcis de burgo de Oxenford et de monet.,' etc. Soe far the said note of Manesser, sherrif and archdeacon of Oxfordshire at one and the same time.

And soe doubtlesse I say that, though noe intimation is given to us besides Sir Henry Spelman's record that wee had a mynt before the Conquest, yet from these arguments that are here produced it is plainly manifest and[7] since that time wee had, which in all probability

[1] Registrum coenobii Abendon. quod incipit 'mons Abend.' fol. 161 ⟨Twyne XXIV 170⟩; et ex alio libro ejusdem, fol. 156 (Twyne XXII 181). Liber Mercatus, 88 ⟨the MS. so quoted I take to be Twyne XVI⟩.

[2] Registrum Osney in chartario Aedis Christi, cap. 6, fol. 2.

[3] ⟨See Parker's Early History of Oxford, p. 398.⟩

[4] In chartario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII 101; V. 468. ⟨Notes on a slip facing fol. 96 *b* :—⟩ 'In another rentall also, 1463, the same mention; see under my window.'

[5] ⟨Note on the same slip :—⟩ Monetaria apud Oxon in King John's time at Oxon, vide Twyne XXI 401 in margine; et vide Somner, Antiq. Cant. p. 123. See in quotations in monetaria.

[6] In officio de pipa apud Westmonasterium; vide Twyne XXII 331; Twyne III 195.

[7] ⟨The sense of the text seems obscure. Perhaps 'and' is an error for 'that' and the sense is: 'from these arguments it is clear that in the times *after* the Saxons, there was a mint at Oxford. This renders Spelman's statement (p. 470) probable, because that mint may very well have come down *from* Saxon times.'⟩

may be derived from those in the Saxons times and continue through severall kings' raignes for the same use.

⟨Possibility of a Mint at Oxford in British times.⟩

Should I now tell you of a mynt in Oxon in Brittaines times, and soe, consequently, a place of great commerce, the criticall reader may perhaps number me among those that delight in oldwives' tales and make it my businesse to starte those objections that can noe way agree to the place designed[1]. What my meaning is for it, is that if the ancient word[2] 'Calleva' in Brittains times be Oxford and not Wallengford[3] (wherof there are very pregnant conjectures as I have elsewhere said), then two of the coynes mentioned in Master Camden's[4] Britannia confirmeth my proposall. That is to say, one which hath the half moone on the one side betwixt the inscription of two words 'Rex' and 'Calle' and the picture of an eagle on the reverse: concerning which the said learned author thus delivereth—'Rex Calle, a Calenae celeberrimae urbis nomine non abludit,' etc. The next is numero viii cum equo essedario et rota subjecta on the one side and the inscription 'Boduo' on the revers, which the same authour saith was 'gentis Bodunorum' which contained part of Oxfordshire, etc. Soe far Mr. Camden for my purpose.

From whence therfore it may be gathered with the aforesaid considerations that there was a mynt then in Oxon and coyning of money and consequently an exchange and great commerce and traffick according to the then present times[5].

I need not here I suppose urge any farther concerning the antiquity of our market considering that noe city or walled towne was to be according to the Saxon laws without one. And that Oxon by ancient writers is termed 'celeberrima et antiqua civitas' many ages before and after the Norman Conquest, and also walled in the time of

[1] ⟨The sense seems to be—'might accuse me of adopting silly theories with a view to showing my acuteness by finding arguments to disprove them.'⟩

[2] ⟨There is more than one 'Calleva'; see Prof. Rhys in 'Celtic Britain,' who does not identify either of them with Oxford. See p. 46.⟩

[3] Stiled Warengford tempore Willelmi Conquestoris vide Twyne XXIII ex C. C. C.; stiled in scriptis temporis Henrici II et Ricardi I Warengford, ut in Aede Xti in pixide miscellaneorum.

[4] Camdeni Britannia fol. . . .; Twyne III 195.

[5] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 96 b⟩: —'But however if this will not serve, wee may safely say in the Saxons time; as from A. 83, 2, where the maior and bayliffs and governors therof either by provost praeses earl duk or prince (as prince Didan) hath bin in the Saxon times beyond all authors and therfore standeth more firme against the monument for the antiquity of Cambridge gilds in Sir Thomas Cotton's library. Vide A. 82.'

S. Frideswyde, I have in divers places ⟨e.g. p. 233⟩ in this work already demonstrated.

What remaineth therfore to be said farther therof shall be of its state and continuance since the conquest, and then proceed to speak of the faires.

⟨Other markets near Oxford.⟩

One that interprets the law termes[1] tells us that the word 'market' commeth from the french 'march,' i. e. 'emporium.' It signifieth ⟨**fol. 97 a**⟩ with us the same thing, and also the liberty or priviledge wherby a towne is enabled to keep a market, Old. nat. br. fol. 149. Soe doth Bracton[2] use it where he sheweth that one market ought to be distant from another 'sex lucas[3] et dimidiam et tertiam partem dimidiae.' The reason therof both he and Fleta giveth in these words:—'quia omnes rationabiles dietae[4] constant ex 20 milliaribus. Dividatur ergo dieta in tres partes; prima autem matutina detur euntibus versus mercatum; secunda detur ad emendum et vendendum (quae quidem sufficere debet omnibus, nisi sint forte mercatores statarii qui merces deposuerint et exposuerint venales quibus necessaria erit prolixior mora in mercatu); et tertia pars relinquitur redeuntibus de mercatu ad propria. Et quae quidem omnia necesse erit facere de die, non de nocte, propter insidias et incursum latronum, ut omnia sint in tuto,' etc. Thus far the learned interpreter. In which words he produces Bracton as an authour that noe market was to have bin near another within six miles and a half and the third part of another half. But how long that custome (whether ancient or not) did continue, whether altogeather before and at the Norman Conquest, I am in doubt.

For certainly it appeares to us that though Oxon was free from such bordering marketts before and at that time, yet within few years following (when by the favour of King Henry I a market was granted[5] to the abbat and monks of Abendon) they were therby deprived of much commerce from people that inhabited therabouts. That market it seemes was at first appointed only for bread and ale and small vendibles, and confirmed to them at Oxon by King Stephen; but in King Henry the Second his raigne, it, by the corruption and praesumption of country folke through belike the instigation of the monks, arose to a full market. Wherupon the men of Wallengford and Oxon

[1] Cowell's Interpret. in voce market. Liber mercatus, 125, 126.

[2] lib. 2 cap. 24 num. 6 et lib. 4 cap. 46. ⟨Bracton de legibus Angliae in the Rolls Series, Vol. III. p. 584.⟩

[3] ⟨'leuca' = mile.⟩

[4] ⟨'dieta' = a day's journey.⟩

[5] Registrum Abendon fol....; Twyne XXII 156, 155 e.

(perceiving what injury arose therby to their markets already and what more were likely to befall), did, in that respect and perhaps with thoughts had to the laws of William the Conqueror (viz., that noe market should be but in walled townes and cytyes and the like), make[1] their appeale to the king with a full relation of what damages would accrue to their places if a full market should continue in Abendon. Wherupon the king who was Henry II sent out his breife to Robert ⟨de Beaumont, Third⟩ Earle of Leicester[2], that he should select 24 of the ancientst men in Barks to enquire whether there was not a full market in King Henry the First his raigne, as then in King Henry the Second his raigne. Who, consulting among themselves and parlying with the men of Oxon and Wallengford about it, at last gave in their answer that theire was a full market in the same king's raigne. Yet nevertheless at the same time the men of ⟨the⟩ said townes who were adversaries, the one party of them said that it was first instituted only but for bread and ale, and Oxford party for the same also togeather with loaded barges that at those times came there. Soe that upon the said verdict and by the great favour obtained by the monks of the king a full market then was settled.

But that was not all neither. For, within few years after the first grant of a market to the towne of Abendon, another was by King Stephen granted to the monks of Einsham[3] within lesse then 4 miles of Oxon to be there kept on every Lord's Day, though contrary to King Cnute's laws[4].

And last of all another at Wodstock by King Henry II, as appears by an inquisition[5], 7 Edward I ⟨1279⟩. For he, as I find, being much delighted in that place for the sake of his beloved Rosamund and residing there more than at his other habitations, did for ⟨fol. 97 b⟩ his great convenience grant divers portions of a void plot of ground without his parck to severall men to build theron that soe his retinew might there lodge and not be troubled to retire in the country adjoyning. And therupon a market was by him granted to those to be kept on every Tuesday throughout the year and his baylive to receive the toll.

Soe farre may be said concerning the erection of those markets within six miles of Oxon. All which though they were contrary to the ancient laws setled, and for some time drawing from the con-

[1] ⟨MS. 'made.'⟩

[2] ibidem, fol. . . . ; Twyne XXII 155 e.

[3] Registrum Einsham, carta XXX.

[4] A market and faire at Cherlbury com. Oxon, vide Collectiones ex libro Einsham p. 14.

[5] ex quadam inquisitione in Turri London. cui titulus 'dominicum domini Regis de Wodstock'; A. 43.

fluence of people to Oxon markets; yet by the vast number of schollers that in those times resided here (and, every luster following, more and more increasing), it did far increase in commerce vendibles and riches then before [1].

⟨Regulations about Oxford Market.⟩

And then also, viz., in the raigne of King Edward II, to prevent confusion in the marchandizing of strangers and those that were not free of any gild to [2] thrust out those that were and to [3] interest themselves in this market in a mixt manner, was an ordination [4] of the market setled, wherby every trade⟨r⟩ or seller or any one that came with wares to be exposed to sale on the said market dayes, viz. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, were to know each one their stations,—continuing in that manner till King Edward the Second his dayes. And then [5], about the 12 yeare of his raigne ⟨1318⟩, upon some chang or quarrell perhaps of each seller [6] concerning their standings, it was then renewed. According to which renovation you shall have it word for word as I find it recorded in a solemne manner [7].

THE ORDINATION OF THE ⟨BI-WEEKLY⟩ MARKET OF OXON USED IN OLD TIME [8] AND OF LATE (VIZ. 12 EDWARD II ⟨1318⟩) RENEWED [9].

⟨(i) *in the High Street.*⟩

The sellers of straw [10] with their horses or cattle that bring it shall

[1] ⟨Notes on a slip facing fol. 97 b:—⟩ Before wee proceed to speak of the ordination of the market, wee must say something of the customes of marchandizing in Oxon, ut in Twyne XXI 734. Vide foul coppy pro anno 1319, vide Historiam eodem anno ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 400⟩.

[2] ⟨i. e. from thrusting out.⟩

[3] ⟨i. e. from taking up places in the market without order or plan.⟩

[4] But see when the market according to this ordination began; Twyne XXII 275; et vide librum mercatus. Oxon had a market twice in a weeke in the raigne of Edward I; Twyne XXII 134.

[5] ⟨A reference on the slip facing fol. 97 b perhaps belongs to this, viz. 'liber mercatus, p. 65, b.'⟩

[6] ⟨'seller' substituted for 'profession.'⟩

[7] ⟨Wood adds however his own explanations about the streets and tenements referred to, which for clearness sake, I have enclosed in square brackets. For the disposition of the stands, see the plan of the market at the end of this volume.⟩

[8] Vide History 1319 in English ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. I. 400⟩ and Latin.

[9] ex minore rubro libro civitatis Oxon. fol. 157; Twyne IV 331. ⟨A marginal note says 'See at the end of this paper for the explanation of these words' referring to the slip facing 104 b, given *infra*, which has a list of some of the technical terms used in this ordination. The Latin text is given in the Historia et antiquitates, edit. 1674, Vol. I. p. 158, under the year 1319.⟩

[10] The reason why straw was such a commodity was because the houses in Oxon were for the most part thatched.

stand betweene East Gate and All Saints Church in the middle of the King's high way.

The sellers of wood in carts ('busti in charectis') shall stand between Shidyerd Street and the tenement sometimes of John Maidstone[1]; [i. e. the street almost opposite to St Marie's Church leading to Oriall College ⟨*now* Oriel Street⟩ and the tenement on the east side of the Swanne Inne or therabouts ⟨*now* King Edward Street which was cut through the Swan Yard.⟩]

The sellers of bark[2] (?) ('merennii') shall stand betweene the tenement which is called S. Thomas Hall and St. Edward's Lane; [that is, between the tenement now the Swan Inne and the lane almost opposite to All Saints' Church ⟨*now* Alfred Street.⟩]

The sellers of hogges and piggs shall stand betwene the Churches of S. Marie's and All Saints [on the north side of the street].

The ale or bere ('cervisia') ⟨sellers⟩ shall stand between S. Edward's Lane ⟨*now* Alfred Street⟩ and the tenement sometimes of Alice de Lewbury, on the south side of the King's high-way, which tenement Thomas de Ailesbury holdeth of the proctors of St Marye's Chantry in All Saints Church; [the same tenement[3] (as I guess) stood on the east side of the Checquer Inne.]

The sellers of earthen pots and coles shall stand between the said lane of S. Edward and the tenenement sometimes of John Hampton which Richard Woodehay held while he lived, and from that place upwards[4].

The sellers of gloves and whitawyers (i. e. tawyers[5] or dressers of white leather) shall stand between All Saints Church and the tenement which was sometimes John le goldsmyth's which Robert Westley now holdeth of the masters of Great University Hall, on the north side of the street. [This tenement[6] is the next saving one or else the very next on the west side of the Miter Inne.]

[1] Tenementum Maidston, O. 63; vide in nomine Maidsto⟨ne⟩.

[2] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'rather timber or planks to build withall. "Merennium" mentioned also in Twyne XXIII 220.' ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 97 b :—⟩ 'Aaa p. 101, 1, in testamento Johannis Edward, 1451, sic :—Item lego Roberto Roys, carpenter, centum lathes cum tribus peciis de merennio ac totum foenum remenons in stabulo dicti Roberti, etc. See more of this word in the accompts of S. Marie's Church from which I have made collections.'

[3] But why may it not be the tenement which is the farthest on this side within the limits of All Saints parish, viz. the Spread Eagle ⟨now the Post Boy⟩ which belongs to All Saints Church.

[4] ⟨These dealers appear to be stationed in the middle of the street in continuation of the straw-sellers, *supra*, p. 476.⟩

[5] Johannes le tawyer, V 171; unde Theyer.

[6] Note that Universitie College hath three tenements there togeather.

The sellers of 'monianiorum' (i. e., perhaps, of furrs), lyndrapers (i. e., lynnen-drapers), and langedrapers (i. e. wollen-drapers a lanen [1]) from the said tenement which was John le goldsmith's to the tenement of the abbat of Osney in the corner which John South sometimes inhabited. [This tenement in the corner here mentioned is the utmost [2] tenement in All Saints parish on this side ⟨**fol. 98 a**⟩ saving two and standeth almost opposite to the two fact plumpe [3].]

⟨(ii) *in North Gate* (*now Cornmarket*) *Street.*⟩

The bakers selling bread called tuteseyn [4] shall stand betweene the shop which Nicholas le spicer [5] now holdeth and the tenement which John Couyntroyer [6] holdeth; [which places (as neare as I guess) stood about the Roebuck Inne in North Gate Street on the east side therof.]

The forraine sellers of fish and those that are not free or of the gild shall stand on market dayes behind the said sellers of bread towards the middle of the street.

The forraine or country poletererrs [7] shall stand betweene Mauger Hall [8] and the tenement called Somenors hyn [9]; [i. e., from the Crosse Inne doore to the doore of the Salutation (now the Crowne) taverne.]

The sellers of white bread shall stand on each side of Quatervois from the north head therof towards the south.

The tanners shall stand between Somenorshyn and Quatervois.

The sellers of chese, eggs, milke, beans, new pease ('novarum pisarum') and butter shall stand from Quatervois corner on each side of the way towards the bailly [10].

[1] ⟨Perhaps an error for the Latin 'a lana.'⟩

[2] ⟨An interlinear correction here says :—'noe, 'tis not, mo⟨ther?⟩ Web's is the utmost.'⟩

[3] ⟨*Sic* in MS., 'plumpe' having been written 'plumple' and the second 'l' scored out. Peshall, p. 332, treats it as 'two fac't ⟨i. e. faced⟩ pumpe,' I do not know on what authority. If that be accepted, it may be regarded as a street-pump with two spouts on the site afterwards occupied by Carfax Conduit. Until modern deep drainage, there were plenty of springs in this part of the street.⟩

[4] perhaps meaning cours bread or horsbred. Tussein, Twyne XXIII 308. ⟨For brown-bakers and white-bakers, see Clark's Register of the University of Oxford, Vol. II. part i. pages 336, 340.⟩

[5] ⟨Note on the slip above mentioned :—⟩ 'Nicholas le spycer, vide Historiam anno 1263' ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 263.⟩

[6] ⟨? Coventry, see p. 76.⟩

[7] ⟨i. e. poulterers.⟩

[8] ⟨See page 77.⟩

[9] ⟨See page 78.⟩

[10] ⟨i. e. along the East end of S. Martin's Church in Cornmarket Street (where the shelter erected for them, 'Penniless Bench' or 'Butter Bench,' is clearly seen in Loggan's map) and along a corresponding space in the corner where Boffin's shop now is (where within living memory a 'Butter Bench' still remained) on the west side of S. Aldate's

The sellers of hay and grase ('herbagium') at the pillory[1].

The sellers of rushes or broomes ('cirporum') opposite to the old drapery; [i. e., by the old bocherew in the baily on the south side of the street[2].]

The sellers of corne shall stand betweene North Gate and Mauger Hall: [see more of this in the cornmarket below.]

⟨(iii) *in Fish* (*now S. Aldate's*) *Street.*⟩

The frutars or fruterers, viz., the sellers of meale, oatmeale and little seeds shall stand from Gildhall[3] doore toward Knap Hall[4], [viz. the Castle Inne.]

The sellers of herbs, viz. all manner of potherbs shall stand from Knap Hall towards Quatervois.

The sellers of dishes and scullery ware ('sqilerum') shall stand between Baptys Yn[5] and Stokinrew ('stoquinarium') neare to 'the Pallace[6].'

The sellers of fresh fish which are of the gild shall stand according as they were formerly wont to doe under the pallace of Nicholas le spycer; [that is, as I suppose neare Kepeharme Lane.]

The sellers of wood ('busc[7]') from the Great Jury to the tables where fish is sold; [that is, about the Blewbore ⟨Blue boar⟩ Inne or about the entrance into Tresham Lane ⟨*now* Blue Boar Lane⟩, sometimes the Great Jury.]

⟨(ii) *continued*; *in North Gate Street.*⟩

The carts with thorns and bushes[8] shall stand betweene North Gate and Drapery Hall on the west side of the street; [that is, up towards the Crowne In.]

⟨Survivals of this arrangement in 1662.⟩

Soe far may be said concerning the ordination[9] of the market for country people. All which stations are long since for the most part

street and so perhaps down the Great Bayly (now Queen) Street on each side.

[1] ⟨See page 75.⟩

[2] ⟨This explanation by Wood seems to be in error. It would take us out of North Gate Street where everything else is about here into Great Bayly Street. The 'old drapery' I take to be the Drapery on the north side of S. Martin's church, see p. 221.⟩

[3] ⟨See page 152.⟩

[4] ⟨See page 150.⟩

[5] ⟨See page 202.⟩

[6] Note also that in Collectiones ex computis Collegii Merton p. 10, the Fleur-de-lyce called Baptist Yn is called also 'palacium.'

[7] perhaps 'tis meant here of some other combustable fuell then what is before-mentioned ⟨on p. 476⟩.

[8] ⟨fagots, I suppose.⟩

[9] See History ⟨in⟩ English, 1319 ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 400⟩.

vanished and their wares not soe much as appeare to be sold after that manner in Oxon.

What of them remaine are only the stations of hoggs and piggs (which are also confined now under the walls of All Saints Church and the yard therof); the station of country course, or horse bread; the poulterers; sellers of corne; herbs; and ⟨**fol. 98 b.**⟩ scullery ware [1].

⟨The divisions of the permanent market of Oxford.⟩

In the next place it remaineth to speake of those stations or places which were allotted for those that were of the gild or fredome of Oxon and had constant abiding shops in each street and dayly exposed their wares to sell.

As concerning the antiquity of them, I suppose ⟨it⟩ is beyond all record to resolve. Their names, some of them, I find to occurre in the raignes of Henry I and II; which I shall as they follow alphabetically insert, togeather with those markets and public places of commerce that have bin within the limitts of Oxon.

Alutarie

'allutaria'; the place [2] where the leather dressers dwelt and exposed their wares to sell. In S. Frideswyde's booke I find often mention of the 'allutarii' in Oxon; viz. 'Turoldus [3] allutarius,' and 'Robert Bodyn [4] allutarius,' etc., and the like. Concerning the scituation therof is expresse mention in a composition [5] between Robert Ewelme, prior of that place, and Mabel Wafre, abbesse of Godstow, of the exchange of severall lands and revenews in Oxon, anno 1286; viz., amongst the rest I find it thus mentioned: 'de selda Hugonis le Paumer in allutaria in parochia Beati Michaelis borealis 10*s* 3*d*.' But in what part or ⟨on⟩ what side of the street therin I find it not exactly mentioned. See below in the Cordwainery [6] or Cordiner's Rew.

Apothecaries Rew

'apothecaria'; or the place [7] where the apothecaryes shops were.

[1] Here may come in the priviledges granted to the burgesses in the market and how they came from them to the University: vide in indice pro libertatibus burgensium Oxon; vide in indice pro mercatu; vide librum de mercatu; vide Twyne XXII 273, 274, etc.

[2] ⟨Notes on a slip facing fol. 98 b:—⟩ 'allutarii de placito transgressionis, Twyne XXIII 312.' 'Allutaria and cordwanaria the same, V. 482.'

[3] liber antiquus vel parvus S. Frideswydae p. 149, carta 242; vide A. W. p. 97.

[4] ibidem p. 8, carta 15; vide A. W. p. 87.

[5] ibidem, p. 76, carta 117; F 41. Et in libro magno fol. 319; Twyne XXII 243; A. W. p. 91.

[6] ordinatio cordw⟨ainariae⟩ London; Twyne XXII 318.

[7] ⟨Notes on the slip facing fol. 98 b:—⟩ 'Apothecaria, V. 51: vide

In the will[1] of one John le spicer, 6 Edward III ⟨1332⟩, there's mention of a certaine seld situated in All Saintes parish in the High Street 'in ypothecaria' between a tenement of the Hospitall of S. John on the one part and another of Mr. Walter the son of William le spicer on the other part being on the west side. In another will and deed[2] also, of John Stodley, burgesse of Oxon, concerning the endowment of his chantry, mention is made of his shop in All Saints parish 'juxta magnam portam[3] in Apothecaria' etc. With divers other scripts denoting it to have bin in that parish. And though in what perticular place it doth not appear to have had its situation therin, yet by circumstance (as I have elswhere[4] said) was from the north east corner of All Saints Churchyard where the back way into the Phoenix Inne is to the High Street and soe to the farthest extent of All Saints parish towards S. Marie's in North-East Ward.

This profession is very ancient in Oxon and seemeth to have bin from the first under the jurisdiction of the Chancellor. At what time it was planted here I am in doubt, having not as yet seene any script for it. Yet however from what is here produced, it appears that a certaine authour[5] who reports that one Johannes Falcandus of Luca was the first apothecary in England, 32 Edward III, A.D. 1357, to be[6] egregiously mistaken.

See more in the Spicery. ⟨explicit fol. 98 b; incipit **fol. 99 a.**⟩

Butchers Rews

or shambles, stiled in ancient evidences 'bocheria[7],' 'macecaria[8],' 'macellum[9]' and 'carnificium[10]'; places it seems they were wherin butchers did not only sell flesh but kill it. Which proving noisume and injurious to the health of the city, and therupon severall complaints put up by the University to King Edward III for the prae-

Brian Twyne of Surgeons, Apothecaries, etc. p. 4: ypothecarius, A. V. 13.'

[1] in magno albo libro de testamentis burgensium Oxon fol. 12; Twyne XXIII 142, 265.

[2] ibidem fol. 61, 62, 363; vide Twyne XXIII 149, 550, et vide 347.

[3] ⟨Is this the 'broad entrance' mentioned p. 80, which probably gave its name to the 'Broad-Gates Hall,' p. 81, near it?⟩

[4] ⟨See p. 80.⟩

[5] Reynerus de antiquitate Benedictinorum in Anglia tractatus i § 20 fol. 166; Twyne XXIV 175.

[6] ⟨a fusion of two constructions; 'to be' is written as if 'a certain author appears' had preceded, and not 'it appears that a certain author.'⟩

[7] bocheria, V 51, in parochia Omnium Sanctorum, p. 57; in parochia S. Martini 242.

[8] macecaria V 238; maceacaria V 374, vide infra in mercery. macecrarius V 374.

[9] macellum in placea boreali V 457; macellum, Twyne XXIII 1, V 538, O 34; vide infra in M.

[10] vicus carnificum, V 499, 516.

vention therof, and particularly in the But⟨c⟩herew in S. Martin's parish; he by his breif[1] to the mayor and bailives, 13 year of his raigne ⟨1339⟩, forbid them for the future (though the butchers paid 5£ per annum for the use of them) to kill any animall within the walls[2] but that they should select a place remote from the concours of people and in the suburbs. Wherupon, as it should seeme, they made choice of Lumbard Lane in the south suburbs; where they, killing their cattle to fit or praepare for the shambles, did also afterwards by extreame negligence soe corrupt Trill-Mill Streame running by it, by casting therin entralls of beasts, to the nusance of neighbouring parts, as by severall presentments therof by juries appeares, that at length in King Henry VIII his raigne they were by the maior and comminalty commanded to remove to Lambard Land, as I have in my discours ⟨p. 306⟩ of the South Suburbs already laid downe. But there neither continuing long, every man at length killed at his owne home, soe that it was in the suburbs.

⟨(i) *in S. Martin's parish.*⟩

These Butchers Rews[3] I find to have bin antiently threefold. The first was in St Martin's parish, as from severall antient scripts appears; and written also 'vicus carnificum[4].' In St Frideswyde's antient book[5] there's mention among the charters of S. Martin's parish of one Henry the son of Simeon who gave to that priory his land 'in macekaria Oxon' in the beginning of Henry III betweene the land of William Sweting and the land of Radulph the son of Leuerun. In another place I find them termed 'the stalls of butchers' in the same parish, and the rent for the standing of some ⟨of⟩ them given to religious places. One Jeffry Hengteshey, a burgesse of Oxon, gave to the nuns of Stodley[6], in the later end of Henry III, a stall with its appurtenances situated betweene the stall of Adam Feteplace on the west and the stall of Richard de Farendon on the east in the parish of S. Martin Oxon in the Bocherew there; which, as appears in the confirmation of that gift by the said Jeffrye's son, was

[1] in libro abbreviationum de placitis coram domino Rege in thesaurario scaccarii, rotulo 106 fol. 106; Twyne XXIV 447. See also Twyne XXI 416; vide gr⟨een⟩ bo⟨ok⟩ 359.

[2] act against killing of beasts within walled townes by butchers, 4 Henry VII ⟨1489⟩; vide Twyne XXI 361; Twyne IV 61.

[3] some of the shambles did belong to Jo⟨hn⟩ of Oxon; vide Twyne XXII 285.

[4] Twyne XXIII 72; vicus carnificum, V 369, 378.

[5] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 74, 75, cartis 111, 112, 113, 114; et vide Twyne XXII 253.

[6] registrum monialium de Stodley inter chartas de parochia S. Martini; Twyne XXIV 661.

worth 5*s* per annum. These stalls, as I guesse, stood[1] beyond S. Martin's Church in the Great Bayly.

⟨(ii) *in All Saints parish.*⟩

The second place for the butchers was in All Saints parish, reaching from the utmost extent therof towards S. Martin's even to S. Marie's Church[2]. Divers antient deeds tells us of houses stalls and the like in All Saints and S. Marie's parish which are said to have bin 'in macello et bocheria.' In a certaine convention[3] between two parties, 'tis said that the abbat of Osney granted and demised to Arthur de Laud a seld with its appurtenances 'in macello Oxon' in the parish of All Saints; and Anketill de Pykering and Alice his wife gave the said[4] a messuage in the same place. Their scituation was as I guesse ⟨**fol. 99 b**⟩ in the place where the shambles on market dayes now stand ⟨*infra* p. 483⟩ on the south side of the High Street.

⟨(iii) *in S. Mary Magdalen parish.*⟩

The third and last was in St Mary Magdalen parish without North Gate in the place where the larg crosse was erected, as I have in North Gate Hundred ⟨p. 341⟩ delivered. It was in the raigne of Edward III stiled[5] by the name of 'bocheria' and had a constant standing as others had.

⟨*Fleshmongers Street.*⟩

To these I may adde a street within this city or subur⟨bs⟩ called sometimes Fleshmongers Street, as Godstow[6] book attesteth in a charter there in the beginning of Henry II; which without doubt was allotted for butchers, because signifying the same name with 'macecarii' in the time of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror as their[7] lawes wittnesse.

In what ward or suburbs this street of Fleshmongers was standing, it doth noe where as I know appeare[8].

[1] Those butcher rews were without doubt the same as now. ⟨See the situation of these in Loggan's map; where they are an erection in the middle of the street extending along about half of what is now Queen Street beginning near its western end.⟩

[2] ⟨but on the south side of the street.⟩

[3] liber Osney bibl. Cotton fol. 117; Twyne XXII 285; V 375.

[4] ⟨The substantive is missing in the MS.; perhaps 'Arthur de Laud' rather than 'Osney Abbey.'⟩

[5] Harus de memorabilibus Oxon in Edw. III ex rotulis patentibus 13 Edwardi III ⟨1339⟩ parte 1, membr. 13; Twyne XXI 428.

[6] Registrum Godstow fol. 164; Twyne XXIV 242.

[7] Lambardi Arcaionomia fol. 140 b., 39.

[8] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 99 b:—⟩ See Twyne I 44 numero 16 where there is mention of Walter le flemonger vel potius fleshmonger.

Soe farr with brevity may be said of the antient markets of the butchers.

⟨*The Meat Markets in Wood's time.*⟩

As for those that remaine at this present, are, first, the Butchers Rew in S. Peter's in the Bayly, in the street there, called the Great Bayly; and derived or continued, as I suppose, from that antient one before expressed in S. Martin's parish and in this street also.

This place it seems which containes divers shopps under one slatted roofe, and where dayly to this time except on market dayes the butchers stand, was built at first in the 4 year[1] of Queen Mary ⟨1556⟩. Towards the building wherof the towne, as I have heard, sold certaine lands neare Water-eaton, called 'Suscote Leas.' After it was finished the city appointed that every shop therin should yeild 24*s* per annum. Which though it did in some manner recompense them at praesent[2] for the sale of the ground; yet since, by the improvment of the said land by a good husband, was within these 40 years worth 200£ per annum wheras these shambles afterwards (and to the time they were burnt[3], 1644) yeilded scarse 24 marks by the year.

Herin, according to the ratification[4] of the corporation of the butchers of Oxon, 15 Elizabeth ⟨1573⟩, they should keep their standings every market day and that the country butchers or forrainers should have their standing beneath them, that is to say, between the said shambles to the way leading into the Castle. But how long this continued, or whether it took effect, I cannot tell.

However, at that time and long before, as now, the butchers, as well free of the gild of Oxon as forrainers, had and have on markett dayes twice in a weeke, viz., Wednesdays and Saturdayes, their stalls to the number of about 30 erected between Quatervois and S. Marie's Church on the south side of the ⟨High⟩ street; which to this day except in Lent season is duly observed.

Cordwainry

or Cordiner's Rew[5] (in ancient evidences written[6] 'cordwanaria,' 'corviseria[7],' 'corniseria,' and 'allutaria'); soe called from those

[1] liber senatus concilii maioris Oxon. fol. 33; Twyne XXIII 588.

[2] ⟨i. e. for the time being the rent of the shops was an equivalent for the rent of the land.⟩

[3] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 99b:—⟩ Butcherew burnt, 1644; re-edified, 1656.

[4] Twyne XXIII 197, 198.

[5] vide Hist. Camb. lib. 2, 119.

[6] If you think fit divid Cordwanaria, corveseria, and cornesiria different; vide papyrum solutum amongst foul papers. Whether skinners ('pelletarii' or 'pelleparii') may come in here. Cordwanarii de placito transgr⟨essionum⟩, Twyne XXIII 312.

[7] Corveserie, V. 538.

that employ themselves about leather, that is to say tanners, curriers, and shomakers, having bin ⟨**fol. 100 a**⟩ all probably in antient times[1] of the same gild.

Those that are called 'allutarii,' I suppose, are the same that tan the skins of beasts and provide them for the 'corveserii' or 'corearii,' which wee call curriers; and those that are 'cordwanarii' are those that work upon the leather soe provided either for shoes or bootes. Huguitio in his 'Lexicon[2] de magnis derivationibus' saith thus:—'aluta[3], alutae, pellis quae tannata dicitur vulgariter *cordewane* dicitur, quoniam alit pedes, from whence[4] also Juvenall[5] hath "appositam nigrae lunam subtexit alutae," and from thence allutarius, pelliparius, who worketh tanned skins.' Thus he. Johannes Britannicus[6] also on the same verse of the poet saith that by the word 'aluta' wee must understand to be every skin that is 'tenuis et mollis,' etc.

There is another kind of craftsman also that busies himselfe in the praeparation of leather, called 'basanarius'; of whome it was forseen and ordained at London[7] that 'nullus allutarius de opere basani de caetero se intromittat sub dimidio marcae solvendo commun⟨i cist⟩ae civitatis, nec basanarius de opere alluti amodo se intromittat sub eadem paena,' etc. But of these, being from our present purpose, wee proceed.

The place therfore for the cordwayners in Oxon (whose fraternity is as antient as the Norman Conquest, if not before), as also of thes here called 'corveserii' and 'allutarii,' were in the parishes of S. Michaell's at North Gate and S. Martin's, as divers antient scripts testifye. In S. Frideswyde's booke[8] there is a charter of one Thomas Feteplace, a burgesse of Oxon, wherby he confirmeth to John de Staunton whome he termeth 'allutarius' a seld 'in cordwanaria Oxon' in the parish of S. Martin, etc. And in the English register of Godstow[9], in a covenant there betweene Margery Dine, abbesse of that place (in the raignes of Edward II and III), and Thomas Marshall of Oxon, is mention of another seld in S. Michael's parish at North

[1] enquire of this. Vide in papyro soluto pro origine gildae, et vide Twyne I 177, 203. ⟨The 'loose sheet' alluded to in this note and in note 6, page 483 is not now found.⟩

[2] Huguitio MS. bibl. Bodl. ⟨Bodl. MS. 376; Old. Cat. 2486.⟩

[3] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 100 a:—⟩ 'quid intelligendum per allutam, vide Gl⟨ossarium⟩ La⟨tinum⟩ bibliothecae coll. Balliol. p. 345. ⟨See two Latin Glossaries in Coxe's Cat. of the MSS. of Ball. Coll. Libr., p. 48 no. CLV; and p. 72, no. CCXXVII.⟩

[4] ⟨'from whence' substituted for 'upon which account.'⟩

[5] Juvenall, Satyr. 7, 190.

[6] Commentarius Johannis Britannici.

[7] in rubro libro C in archivis civitatis Oxon fol. 113; Twyne XXII 318.

[8] liber magnus S. Frideswydae fol. 396; Twyne XXII 254. Vide contenta libri parvi S. Frideswydae, p. 44.

[9] Twyne XXI 343 *bis*.

Gate in the cordwainry and on the north side of the seld of John Staunton.

The same place also is termed the 'corvesiria' and 'cornisiria'; and sometimes made quite different and mentioned as severall in one and the same deed. In the regester of Stodley[1] is a charter of one Robert the son of Oein about the year 1190, wherby he giveth to the nuns of the same place four selds 'in corvisiria' betweene the selds of Walrand de Crikkelade and the gate of Roger Sewi[2]. In S. Frideswyde's book 'tis stiled 'corniseria' also and the men of trade surnamed 'cornisery' (viz., Nicolas cornesery, Jacobus cornesary[3]). But in Osney book[4] in a charter containing the gifts of one Luke de Warch, the corvesiria or corviseria is inserted as quite different from the cordwainry. Soe that how to distinguish them from each other seemeth somewhat difficult.

However from what is produced and from other circumstances, 'tis evident that their shops were on the east[5] side of North Gate Street reaching from the Cross In (and upwards towards Quatervois) even to Cheyney Lane, and from thence to Coleburne Lane where the sury was. ⟨explicit[6] fol. 100 a; incipit **fol. 100 b.**⟩

Cook Rew

'coquinaria'; the place where the cooks lived, or else exposed and sold provision and other necessaryes for man's life. Amongst severall lands and tenements that one John the son of William Bost called 'le peyntour' mentioneth in his will[7], 1348, ⟨he⟩ remembers his toft in Oxon 'en le Coke Rewe'; but in what parish he doth not tell us,

[1] Registrum Stodley inter chartas de parochia S. Mildred; Twyne XXIV 659.

[2] ⟨Possibly at the east end of Sewy's Lane; see p. 222.⟩

[3] vide plura Twyne XXII 258.

[4] liber Osney bibl. Cotton fol. 244; Twyne XXII 289 bis.

[5] ⟨If the identification of 'Sewi's Gate' in note 2 *supra* be correct, then this quarter will be on the *west* side of the street. Is it possible that the name 'Shoe Lane' (see p. 222) bears a reminiscence of the Cordwainry here, similar to those conveyed in 'Cornmarket Street,' and the old 'Fish Street?'⟩

[6] ⟨At the foot of fol. 100 a are a number of references belonging to this paragraph:—⟩ Corveisery in the time of John Kepeharme, V 368; 'pelliparia,' V 457; 'cordwainaria,' vide cartam 125 ex libro S. Frideswydae, A. V. 29; 'corviseria,' whether not the place where curriers lived, vide V 19 et in Latin copy tempore Ricardi I, V. 209, F. 45; 'corvesones,' i. e. curriers, Twyne XXIII 186, 247; 'corvasia,' V 108; Herbertus corvesarius in parochia S. Martini, V. 171; Johannes senescallus de gilda corveiseriorum, V 538. ⟨It is sometimes doubtful whether Wood intends us to read 'corvesarii' and the like or 'cornesarii' and the like. This doubt is also felt in the original documents, from the common difficulty of distinguishing 'n' and 'u'.⟩

[7] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon, fol. 44; Twyne XXIII 146. Bernardus cocus in parochia S. Martini, vide cartam in libro S. Frideswydae 111.

though by circumstance it appears either to have bin in the parish of S. Peter in the Bayly or else[1] betweene Kepeharme Lane[2] and Baptist Yn[3].

What else I find of them is that in the 34 of Edward III ⟨1360⟩ they had tables or stalls on market dayes in Fish Street ⟨*now* S. Aldate's Street⟩ to the number of six[4] and that each paid 2*s* per annum for their stallage[5].

Corn market

mentioned before ⟨p. 478⟩ in the ordination of the market to have stood as it doth now between North Gate and Mauger Hall. For the better convenience of the sellers therof, Dr Claymond, president of Corpus Christi College, built a leaden roof[6] supported by severall ston[7] pillars in the middle of North Gate Street, anno 1536, that therby in wet seasons sacks of corne might be preserved from the violence of the weather. Of which the author of his life[8] thus delivers[9]:—

Plebs ubi rura colens empturis hordea vendit
Aspice quadrifido tecta propinqua foro.
Hoc erexit opus talem Claymundus in usum
Ut siccum possit saccus habere locum.

Soe farre the poet. But this covering or roof[10], which stood in the said street betweene the whipping-post opposite to the Crosse Inne or Mauger Hall and the cage, was by the souldery in Oxon pulled downe anno 1644 and the lead therof converted into bullets and the timber into militarie engines[11].

[1] Twyne XXIII 347.

[2] ⟨See page 198.⟩

[3] ⟨See page 202.⟩

[4] rotuli tab. pisc. in archivis civitatis; vide Twyne XXIII 157.

[5] ⟨At the end of the paragraph are some jottings about cooks:—⟩ 'here speak of their corporation, ut in Twyne XXI; "luminare cocorum" in capella beatae Mariae in ecclesia beatae Mariae, V. 79, which cookes were bound to maintaine.' ⟨On a slip now facing fol. 99 a are these further notes:—⟩ 'sched. 7 p. 6, cocorum annualis equitatio et cookelight in ecclesia beatae Mariae, vide in Aaa p. 205, 1, anno 1463. The brotherhood of the cooks in S. Mary's Church, sched. 16 p. 2. The cook herse, sced. 24 p. 3.'

[6] liber senatus concilii Maioris A. fol. 12; Twyne XXIII 584.

[7] ⟨'wooden' is written in the text with 'ston' written above it.⟩

[8] Johannes Shepre⟨v⟩us in vita Cl⟨a⟩ymundi MS. bibliothecae Coll. Corp. Christi, p. 38 b.

[9] ⟨'sings' with 'delivers' written above.⟩

[10] ⟨See its position clearly marked in Agas' and in Hollar's maps; but of course absent from Loggan's in 1675.⟩

[11] ⟨The market then returned to its original form, viz., with the carts of the farmers standing in a row down the middle of the street. In the present century the carts and corn-sacks were no longer brought to the market, and bargains began to be made by samples; but even so, in consequence of the increase of traffic on the streets, it became very inconvenient to have groups of men standing about bargaining on the street. Accordingly, in 1863, a large building was erected in a yard at the

[Great[1] corn-markets wee use to have. Sept. 17th, 1664, being then Saturday was 240 load of corne, besides that brought on horses and in boats. The 24th also, there was, as they say, as many; they stood from without North Gate beyond Magdalen Church.]

Corviseria.

Vide supra ⟨p. 483⟩.

Cutlery

'cotelaria' or Cutlers Rew; the place where the cutlers lived, or had their shops and exposed their wares to sell. All the mention of it that I find is in a relation or inquisition[2] of a conflict betweene the clerks and laics of Oxon, 26 Edward I ⟨1298⟩; wherin, speaking of the injuries done by 3000 schollers then up in armes, 'tis said that they broke up the spicery, cotelerie, and other places.

In what parish, street, or ward it was scituated, it doth not yet appeare; only but that it was a larg place and that the trade therof was of great request in Oxon, more as it seemeth then in most places in England. And from thence Oxon perhaps had the name for knives.

Drapery

'draperia'; the place[3] where cloth was sold, having bin antiently a great commodity here in Oxon[4]. It was twofold. The first drapery was in S. Martin's parish beyond the church in the Great Bayly, as I have already said ⟨p. 220⟩ in North-West Ward **⟨fol. 101 a⟩** and before[5] ⟨p. 478⟩ in the ordination of the market[5]. The other drapery was also in the same parish but scituated in North Gate Street[6], as I

back of the Town Hall to serve as a Corn Exchange. The farmers however have steadily refused to frequent it, and still on market days may be found clustered about the south end of Cornmarket Street. Popular opinion is divided as to whether this attachment to the old market-site is due to the repellent force of the small fee charged for the use of the new Corn Exchange or to the attractive force of the numerous bars and spirit-vaults in the vicinity of Carfax.⟩

[1] ⟨The passage in square brackets is a later addition added in the margin.⟩

[2] in archivis civitatis, vide Twyne IV 74.

[3] Draperia, V. 23, 259, 457; O. 34, 59; A. V. 31. Draperia vetus, Twyne XXIII 171; V 371.

[4] ⟨See note 1 (*f*), page 40.⟩

[5] ⟨Where however see note.⟩

[6] Vicus Draperia in North Gate Street, V. 540. ⟨It seems not unlikely that the drapery in North Gate Street (now Cornmarket Street) ran westwards in a lane facing the church and churchyard, and then southwards into the Great Bayly (now Queen Street) where the old drapery was. Such a lane is found in S. Peter-le-Bayly (see p. 217), in All Saints (see p. 80), in S. Mary's (see p. 98). It may be questioned whether the name 'Drapery Lane' which occurs on p. 222 is really an alternative for Shoe Lane, and not rather a name for this lane round S. Martin's Church.⟩

have in my discours of the aforesaid ward ⟨p. 221⟩ declared[1]. Mention therof I find about the middle of the raigne of Henry III. For then, in an antient deed[2], 'tis expressed that one William Pileth gave to the cannons of Osney x*s* yearly rent which he was wont to receive of Andrew Halegoth from a certaine seld 'in draperia Oxon' in the parish of S. Martin which was between the seld of Thomas Mauger and the seld of William Burewold. Divers other instances I find therof, and that it contained many shops, which I shall now for brevity sake passe over.

Fletcherie

'flecheria'; where the bowmakers or fletchers had their shops. All the mention of which is in the aforesaid conflict expressed in the cutlerie ⟨p. 487⟩ when as the schollers of Oxon broke up and robbed the fletcherie.

Fourburie

'fourburia'; the place where the scourers or trimmers up of armour lived, expressed also in the said inquisition, which is all I have seene therof[3].

Glovery

or Glovers Rew ('cyrothecaria'); the place where glovers dwelt and sold gloves. In the ordination of the market ther's mention there ⟨p. 476⟩ of the glovers not free of the corporation ⟨where they⟩ should stand. But besides them was a place, in the same parish of All Saints, where the towne glovers had shops and sold the said wares, as also girdles. The name of 'cyrothecaria' I find often mentioned in ancient writings, and particularly in a certaine complaint[4], 20 Edward I ⟨1292⟩, of some of this profession against rude verletts that had committed actions of battery on them in their shops 'in cyrothecaria' in the parish of All Saints. Which is all considerable I have seene therof; only but that, as from severall instances appears, it was a trade of great dealing here. The corporation of them solemnised their masses on their service dayes in Allhallowes Church[5] and had at last a chapple built therin by one of their one ⟨i. e. own⟩ fraternity for their use, as I have in that church elswhere ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩ delivered[6].

[1] The old drapery retained its name in the raign of Edward III, Twyne XXIII 346.

[2] inter chartas Osney in thesaurario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII 85; et in libro Osney bibl. Cotton. fol. 120; Twyne XXII 286.

[3] John le fourbour, Twyne XXIII 424, 138, 188.

[4] rotuli curiae Oxon 20 Edward I ⟨1292⟩; Twyne XXIII 661; vide Twyne XXIII 312, Twyne XXIV 250.

[5] in Trinity chapel.

[6] ⟨Notes on the slip facing fol. 99 a:—⟩ 'They say that the skinners and glovers were antiently the same.'

Jaudewins Market

sometimes written Yaudewyns Market, dayly kept in ancient time [1] on the side [2] of the towne ditch betweene Smith Gate and Crowell, as I have in Halywell and the North Suburbs already expressed ⟨p. 378⟩; and not unlikely a remnant or relique it hath bin of that most ancient market [3] in Halywell Greene.

Lormery

stiled in antient deeds 'lormeria,' 'lorimeria,' and 'lorineria'; it was the place where the lorimers [4] or loriners had their shops, that is, those that professed the working and making of bits and bridles for horses, a society of whome there is [5] at this time ⟨**fol. 101 b**⟩ at London.

As for this place in Oxon I find mention therof in S. Frideswyde's book, viz. in a charter there of one Walter the son of Roger Codegnave in the latter end of King John, wherby he gave to Andrew Halegod [6] the medietie of a seld 'in lormeria Oxon' in the parish of S. Michael's at North Gate. Which seld, it seems, with other revenews in Oxon amounting to the value of 13*s* 8*d*, he gave to the cannons of S. Frideswyde's. In another place [7] 'tis expressed that Gilbert, abbat of Einsham, about the aforementioned time [8] demised to Thomas de Wynton, a lormer of Oxon two selds with the appurtenances 'in lormeria Oxon' in the parish of S. Michael at North Gate [9], which selds lay between the land of Robert the miller on the north and the land of Simon Blancpaine on the south. Soe farre the said two

'Note that the . . . mentioned in Twyne XXIII 319 Mr. Twyne coppied out on parchment and gave to the glovers ⟨of⟩ Oxon with that in Twyne XXIII 461, translated in English there. But certainly he is mistaken for there is only mentioned allutarii and cordwanarii.'

[1] Twyne XXIII 163; Twyne IV 167; Twyne XXII 284.

[2] The same sure as Horsmanger Street ⟨see p. 371⟩.

[3] ⟨See *infra*, p. 495.⟩

[4] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 98 a :—⟩ 'lorimers tempore Johannis Kepeharme, V. 368.'

[5] Vide Stow.

[6] liber antiquus S. Frideswydae p. 80 cart. 123, vide A. W. p. 91; liber magnus fol. 341; Twyne XXII 246; F. 44.

[7] collect. Nicolai Bishop ⟨in⟩ archivis civitatis fol. iii. $\overset{xx}{xiii}$; Twyne XXIII 414.

[8] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 98a :—⟩ See when Gilbert, abbot of Einsham, died or lived and put downe the time of that charter.

[9] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'Note that the "Three Gates" was Einsham land in St. Michael's parish and that house was given by William filius Nigelli, vide Twyne XXIII 414 bis; that his name was Nigell Blankpin, vide Twyne XXIII 417 ad imum.' ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 98 a :—⟩ 'This lormary contained but 4 or 5 shops and stood between the place where the "Three Gates" stood and the church.' ⟨The Plough Inn is said to have been formerly called 'the Three Goats'; but 'the Three Goats' of Wood was on the east side of the street, perhaps where the White Hart now is; see note 4, p. 71.⟩

extracts; by which it appeares that this place was in S. Michael's at North Gate (and elswhere[1], to have bin within the wall); but in what ward 'tis not declared, though, as I guess, 'twas neare the places where the cordwainry and sury were.

⟨Macecaria[2].⟩

Mercery

'merceria'; the place[3] where mercery or grocery[4] wares were sold. Of which I find to have bin two of that name in Oxon; that is to say, one in St Martin's, the other in Allhallowes parish.

As for that in the first, is express mention in an inquisition[5] of lands, 6 Edward I ⟨1278⟩, thus:—idem hospitale (meaning that of S. John's in Oxon) percepit de quattuor seldis in la mercerye in eadem parochia (S. Martini) 35*s*,' etc. The particular place wherin it stood is also shewed in a cognition or acknowledgment[6] of one Thomas de Stanton, mercer, made to Margery la Hore, 24 Edward I ⟨1296⟩, of a certaine rent issuing out of a shop in S. Martin's parish Oxon, 'ex opposito capitis orientalis ejusdem ecclesiae in merceria,' etc.

And then for the other in All Saints parish, Godstow English regester[7] produceth a charter for the proofe therof; viz., that John Curcy of Oxford gave to Hugh Hore, mercer, a seld with a stall and a cellar in the mercery in Allhallowyn parish, etc.—which is all I have seen therof.

⟨Monetarie⟩

'monetaria,' mynt. See whether this may not come in under the notion of excambium. See the quotations in monetaria called cunei V quem habeo p. 210.

New Market

in the parish of S. Peter in the Bayly and S. Ebb's, sometimes limited[8] from the entrance into Bullock's Lane from the bayly to

[1] ⟨i. e. from other authorities it appears to have been.⟩

[2] ⟨on the slip at fol. 98 a are some notes brought in at the letter "m":—⟩ 'mercecrya, O 32, V 325; massecaria, F 39, V 538; macellum, V 327; vide in bocheria.' ⟨See p. 480.⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ 'Mercers and marchants the same, V. 144.'

[4] ⟨According to Du Cange 'grocerus' is used in two senses:—(i) a wholesale merchant 'solidae mercis propola'; (ii) a seller of spices etc., the same as 'spicer' *infra*. 'Mercerus' means a retail-merchant 'minutae mercis propola.'⟩

[5] rotuli generalis inquisitionis, 6 Edward I ⟨1278⟩, in turri Lundon; Twyne XXII 131.

[6] rotuli curiae Oxon 24 Edward I ⟨1296⟩ in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 639.

[7] Twyne XXI 342.

[8] ⟨Marginal notes:—⟩ 'V 69; V 550; vide librum mercatus p. 62.' ⟨Notes on the slip facing fol. 98 a:—⟩ 'New Market began at an entry into an old lane ⟨See note 1, p. 2087⟩ on the west side of the

West Gate, and from the stone house belonging to Christ Church opposite to the said lane to Freren Street leading from S. Ebb's church to West Gate, with all the gardens behind those houses that stand therin, containing two acres of ground and more. It was a full market of beasts and hoggs and continued in request till the raigne of Henry VII or therabouts; and then failing in its resort (upon what account I know not) the ground ⟨**fol. 102 a**⟩ therof which did belong for the most part if not all to the city and Osney Abbey (now Christ Church) was by them demised to private persons[1] who divided it into garden plotts and afterwards built cotages theron, as from severall of their writings appears.

Orfeurie

'aurifabria'; the place[2] where the gold and silversmiths had their shops, having bin formerly a great profession in Oxon. I find the name therof in divers evidences; and among the rest in one dated[3] 1259, wherby William Burgeis of Oxon giveth to Littlemore Nunnery one mark per annum out of his tenement 'in aurifabria' in the parish of All Saints. Soe likwise the chyrograph[4] of one Bicard ⟨? Richard⟩ the sone of William le espycer, 27 Edward I ⟨1299⟩, maketh mention of his seld in the spicery and his house in the 'aurifabria.' And above all Henry Punchard, before the said time some years, in his release[5] to the nuns of Stodley of a house in this place which was sometimes William Burgeises, stiles it the 'orfeueria,' which without doubt is one and the same with 'aurifabria.' In a husteng roll, 16 Edward III ⟨1342⟩, concerning a plea of transgression between a goldsmith and a goldbeater, are numbred most of the goldsmiths' shops in Oxon, which were (it seems) not a few; and elswhere is mention made of 'burgus aurifabrorum' and the like[6]. From which wee cannot otherwise but suppose that Oxon was a famous place for this profession, and that not unlikely ⟨they⟩ were a corporation of themselves in those times.

Their shops were as is beforesaid in All Saints parish, and, as I guess, on the north side of the ⟨High⟩ Street betweene S. Martin's

stone house against Bullocks Lane.' 'New Market measured on the inside by meere-stones, quaere.'

[1] ex diversis scriptis in archivis civitatis et chartario Aedis Christi. Vide in New Market in tractatu nostro de vicis et locis civitatis Oxon ⟨i.e. p. 208⟩.

[2] A. V. 31.

[3] inter cartas monialium de Littlemore in chartario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII 103; V 514, 517.

[4] in archivis Collegii Lyncoln Oxon; Twyne XXIV 252.

[5] registrum Stodley inter chartas de parochia Omnium Sanctorum; Twyne XXIV 660.

[6] Vide B⟨rian⟩ T⟨wyne⟩ de aurifabria.

and All Saints Church, and reached to (and partly in) the street which I have in North-East Ward called Sylver Streete[1].

Parmentrie

'parmentria'; a place[2] as it seemeth where the parchment makers[3] sold that commodity, or else if you will those that made and provided skins for the 'exemplarii.' In the Maior's Court of Oxon, 3 Edward I ⟨1275⟩, there was one William the son of Thomas le parmenter who gave in two suertyes for the payment of his forfeiture[4] to the mayor, because he bought in Oxon 'pelles de parmentr.' against the liberties of the towne of Oxon. I find often mention of this place and sellers therof, to be termed 'parmentria' and 'parmentarii'; and had its scituation 'in alto vico' as 'tis expressed in a plea of transgression[5], 1 Edward II ⟨1307⟩ against severall that made a riott[6] 'in parmentria' but in what ward or parish it was (unless in S. Marie's) I am yet to learne.

⟨Pelliparie⟩

'pelliparia'; V. 457; vide supra in cordwanaria ⟨p. 483⟩.

Pyebakers Place.

Of which I find two to have bin within this city, and I suppose not improper to have them inserted here.

One was in St Marie's parish[7] owned[8] in the raigne of Henry V by John Ludelow[9], sometimes the Maior's sergeant, who afterwards, for the great respect he bore to this corporation from whence he obtained his livelyhood, did with consent ⟨**fol. 102 b**⟩ of his wife Alice give it[10] by the same name to the Maior and comminalty of Oxon—for which he among other benefactors had a dirige solemnized for him. In a dimission[11] from the city of it, 24 Henry VIII ⟨1532⟩, I find it to have bin situated in S. Marie's parish adjoyning a lane going out of

[1] ⟨See page 114.⟩

[2] Parmuntria in parochia S. Martini in North Gate Street, vide V 170. Nicolas le parmenter in parochia S. Martini, V. 260.

[3] ⟨Wood seems here to be in error. According to Du Cange 'parmentarius' or 'permentarius' is 'tailor,' and has no connection with 'percamenarius' or 'pergamenarius' a parchment-seller.⟩

[4] rotuli curiae Oxon 3 Edward I ⟨1275⟩ in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 314. See the like against the glovers; Twyne XXIII 461.

[5] rotuli curiae Oxon 1 Edward II ⟨1307⟩, ibid.; Twyne XXIII 253.

[6] ⟨'a riott' substituted for 'an insult.'⟩

[7] Walter pistor in Grope Lane; Twyne XXIII 210.

[8] ⟨'owned' substituted for 'possessed.'⟩

[9] From whence John Ludlow and this his tenement; Twyne XXIII 555, 633; Twyne IV 155: et pater ejus ut in Twyne XXIII 474; vide sched. 22 p. 7.

[10] ex vetere libro MS in quarto in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 185.

[11] in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 184. Vide plura, ibid. 594.

the High Street unto S. Mary Hall on the east part and upon a tenement pertaining to Thomas Bentley, gent., on the west, and upon the High Street on the north[1].

The other place knowne by this name was at North Gate, and seemed also to have belonged to the city. All that I find therof is the grant[2] of a lease therof by the name of Pyebakers from the city, 10 Henry VIII ⟨1518⟩, to John Archer for the terme of 99 years. By which (viz., from the said owner) I guess that it stood within the wall and neare to the antient house called New In opposite to S. Michael's Church[3].

Poulterie

'poletria'; the place[4] where poulterers sold their wares. In the ordination of the market before mentioned is inserted ⟨p. 477⟩ the place where the country poulterers stood. But besides that appeares another for the inhabitants of Oxon and in the same parish of S. Martin. The name of poulterer occurrs very often in the antient scripts of the city, as also the divers overseers and controllers of them concerning the commodities they sold. Among which[5], in the 17 Edward I ⟨1289⟩, one William de Lechlade and John de Wycombe were then appointed to be 'custodes poletriae.' Which is all considerable I have found therof.

Sywyria.

Such a place in Oxon and in St Martin's parish occurres[6]. But what it meaneth or whether it be a corruption from another word I am in doubt. All that I find therof is in a certaine[7] rentall, 1401, going

[1] ⟨Wood seems to have had doubts about the situation of this building, as is seen from the following notes. In the margin of fol. 102 b. there is this note:—⟩ 'this is a mistake: it must be in Pye Lane, though this dimission speaketh soe; but see Twyne XXIII 248, where 'tis said the towne hath a house in St Mary Hall Lane held by Harman Evans.' ⟨On a slip facing fol. 102 b are these other notes:—⟩ 'by which discription it semeth to have joyned to Schedwriters Stret, though elsewhere I find it partly mentioned to have bin joyning to Grope Lane, and thence the same lane sometimes stiled Pye Lane. It must without doubt be in Grope Lane. Mr. Wilton thinks it was called Pye Lane because a woman sold pyes at the upper end therof wher the upholsterer now lives. Of this Pye-house see in Twyne XXIII 590, 594, where 'tis said that Dr. Bayly lived at the Pyehouse. And soe he did, he sold it to Alderman Potter. Mr. Thomas Bentley's house on the west side, vide O 26, 70.' ⟨See pp. 138, 144.⟩

[2] liber senatus concilii Maioris Oxon, fol. 8; Twyne XXIII 583.

[3] perhaps it may be the tenement in S. Michael's Churchyard belonging to the city, se Twyne XXIII 587. ⟨See page 70.⟩

[4] poletria in parochia S. Martini, O. 64.

[5] curia Oxon, 17 Edward I ⟨1289⟩, in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 309.

[6] Syweria, V 20.

[7] in libro statutorum Collegii Universitatis, p. . . .; Twyne XXIII 364.

thus:—'de 6*s* 8*d* capitalis redditus de una shopa abbatis et conventus de Osney in sywyria Oxon situata inter tenementum Thomae de Gloucestre ex parte boreali,' etc.

Spicery

'spiceria'; the place[1] or shops where spices seeds and certaine rootes were sold. Concerning the breaking up of which in King Henry III his raigne by the schollers of Oxon in a conflict betweene them and the townsmen, heare the old rithems of Robert of Gloucester[2].

> In the south halfe of the towne . and suth the spicerie
> Hii breke from end to other . and dude all to robberie.

Thus the poet. It had its situation where the Apothecaryes Rew was, as I have in North-East Ward shewed ⟨p. 80⟩; and seemeth for the most part to have belonged to S. John's Hospitall[3], as severall records testifye. Among which one by way of inquisition[4], 6 Edward I ⟨1278⟩, goeth thus:—'idem hospitale,' etc., 'the same hospitall also receiveth from a certaine hous with a seld, neare ⟨**fol. 103 a**⟩ to the seld of William le spicer in the espycery in the parish of All Saints 2 marks.'

Stokin Rew

'stoquinarium,' 'hosaria'; soe in the ordination of the market ⟨see p. 478⟩.

Sury.

Vide infra hic[5].

Vintry

'vinetria,' or (as a rentall[6] of Osney hath) 'forum vinarium in parochia S. Martini.' Of which heare the old rithems of Robert of Gloucester[7], upon the same account as before in the spicery[8].

> Vor the mer was viniter . hii breke the viniterie
> And alle othere in the toun . and that was lute[9] maistrie.

[1] The spycery an ancient place, V. 1, 51. F 60. ⟨Note on the slip at fol. 97 b:—'Nicholas le spycer, vide Hist⟨oriam⟩ anno 1263.'⟩

[2] ⟨lines 11224, 11225 in W. Aldis Wright's edition Rolls Series, 1887.⟩

[3] ⟨From the Hospital these houses came to Magdalen College, by whom they were sold to Brasenose College at its foundation.⟩

[4] rotuli generalis inquisitionis in turri London, 6 Edward I ⟨1278⟩, Twyne XXII 131.

[5] ⟨There seems no reason why Wood should thus put the Sury out of its alphabetical order, unless it be that in writing down the heads on the page he had not left room for what he found he had to say under this head.⟩

[6] in chartario Aedis Christi.

[7] ⟨lines 11226, 11227 in Aldis Wright's edition; see note 2 *supra*.⟩

[8] See in libro compositionum et conflictuum, p. 55. Order about wines, Twyne XXIII 471; V 451.

[9] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ 'rather "lude." See.' ⟨The text seems to have 'lute,' but the sense must be 'lewd.'⟩

Wincheles Rew;

the place wher the freemen of Oxon sold fish. See in Fish Street in the beginning of my discours of the wards ⟨p. 60; and see p. 478⟩.

Surie

'sutoria.' 'Item lego executoribus meis quoddam solarium in le surie situatum in parochia S. Michaelis[1] ad portam borealem,' etc. Soe one John Peggy, a burgesse of Oxon, in his last[2] testament, 1349. It was the place or rew, as it seemeth, where the taylors[3] of Oxon had their shops, situated neare the Cordiner's Rew as I have elswhere in North-East Ward ⟨p. 71⟩ expressed.

Among the severall customes[4] that this trade used in ancient time was their revelling on the vigill of S. John Baptist[5] ⟨23 June⟩; who, as it semes, caressing themselves at that time with all joviallity in meats and drinks, would in the midst of the night[6], dance and take a circuit throughout all the streets in Oxon, accompanied with divers musicall instruments, and using some certaine sonnets in praise of their profession and patron and the like; and, often to the disturbance of the publick, abuse most people, though they were the watch, that they meet. Which yearly increasing more and more, and for the most part with great abuse[7] observed; and therby severall people wounded and slaine, as I have seen in some inquisitions; was (togeather with another revelling circuit on the vigil of S. Peter and S. Paul ⟨28 June⟩, belike of some other profession) prohibited by the king in his letters[8] sent to the cancellor of the University for that purpos, anno 1444.

⟨OTHER ANCIENT MARKETS.⟩

To these may be added other markets also that have bin anciently in Oxon.

⟨Wool Market on Holywell Green.⟩

That is to say, 1, the woll market[9] according to tradition formerly

[1] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 103 a⟩ Sutoria in parochia S. Martini, V 491.

[2] in registro magno S. Frideswydae fol. 413; Twyne XXII 254.

[3] Of the taylors corporation see Twyne XXIV 264; vide Twyne XX 463.

[4] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 103 a :—⟩ The taylors feast on Midsomer Eve to this day, when a new master ⟨of their gild⟩ is chosen.

[5] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 103 a :—⟩ used also by others of the University and on the Vigill of S. Peter ⟨28 June⟩, vide Twyne I 127 bis, 129 severall times. Certainly they were scolastick exercises.

[6] The proctors forced to watch that night; Twyne XX 340 ad imum.

[7] an uproar on the vigil of S. John Baptist, vide Aaa p. 107, 1; vide Twyne IV 32.

[8] registrum Aaa fol. 38, 1.

[9] ⟨Marginal notes :—⟩ Oxon taxed by sacks of wool, Twyne XXIII 433. Twyne XXIII 50, the great selling of

in Halywell Green and on part of the ground (included in Magdalen College Grove) sometimes knowne by the name of Parys Mede[1]. Here it seemes, according to an old booke which belonged sometimes to the weevers of Oxon, hath bin 23 loomes at once working and barges passing therby and comming up to it on the river Charwell. As also, according to a certaine note[2] that I have seene, 70 fullers ⟨**fol. 103 b**⟩ and weevers were altogeather sometimes there inhabiting. But how true they are, especially the former, I cannot say, having never as yet had the sight of the said book to confirme it.

However that there hath bin a street of houses called Beausvall Street[3] and fullers inhabiting therabouts is evident elswhere; and that also a large crosse of stone[4] ⟨was⟩ sometimes standing[5] on the said green is exprest occasionally in severall scripts, [and[6] divers houses besides standing at the east end of S. Crosses Church by Mull Crofte]; which without doubt may be tokens sufficient for such concourse of people here.

⟨The little Market.⟩

The next market that occurrs was that called by the name of 'forum parvis,' or the little market; wherin seemeth to have bin sold wollen cloth. But where standing or kept, I have noe where as yet seen. All the mention I find of it is in a roll[7], 31 Edward I ⟨1303⟩, 'de nominibus prisonum goalae Oxon,' where 'tis said that one John Pylle was attached for the receiving of a peice of wollen cloth containing six ells and an half stolen in Oxon in the market called parvys 'et de uno pari novorum[8] sotularum' stoln at the seld of Adam de Wilton, etc. Whether by the said word 'pervys' may be meant Parys and the market kept in that meadow I am in doubt.

wolle formerly in Oxon, et p. 158. Concerning the weavers see Twyne XXIII 163. Venditio pannorum laneorum, vide Twyne IV 14, vide Twyne I 203, ad imum, green book 347. ⟨Notes on the slip facing fol. 103 a :⟩ The woll-market, Twyne IV 203; something that argueth Oxon to be a staple towne; vide Twyne IV 462. Twyne IV 323, confirmatio chartae telariorum. Twyne IV 575 b, firma telariorum. Twyne IV 277 carta telariorum ut in apol⟨ogia⟩.

[1] ⟨Here were inserted the words 'and neare Bensnall Street,' but they are scored out, being repeated later on in the text.⟩

[2] inter collectiones Magistri Windsore, p. 52, quas habeo; Twyne XXII 399.

[3] ⟨See page 387.⟩

[4] Twyne XXIII 157.

[5] ⟨'stood' which was written at first has been changed to 'standing,' when the insertion was made, but the rest of the sentence has not been brought into correspondence with the change.⟩

[6] ⟨The passage in square brackets is added in the margin, with the reference 'vide collectiones ex Archivis Collegii Merton.'⟩

[7] Twyne XXIII 638.

[8] ⟨Sic; and 'setularum' with 'o' written over 'e'.⟩

To face page 436

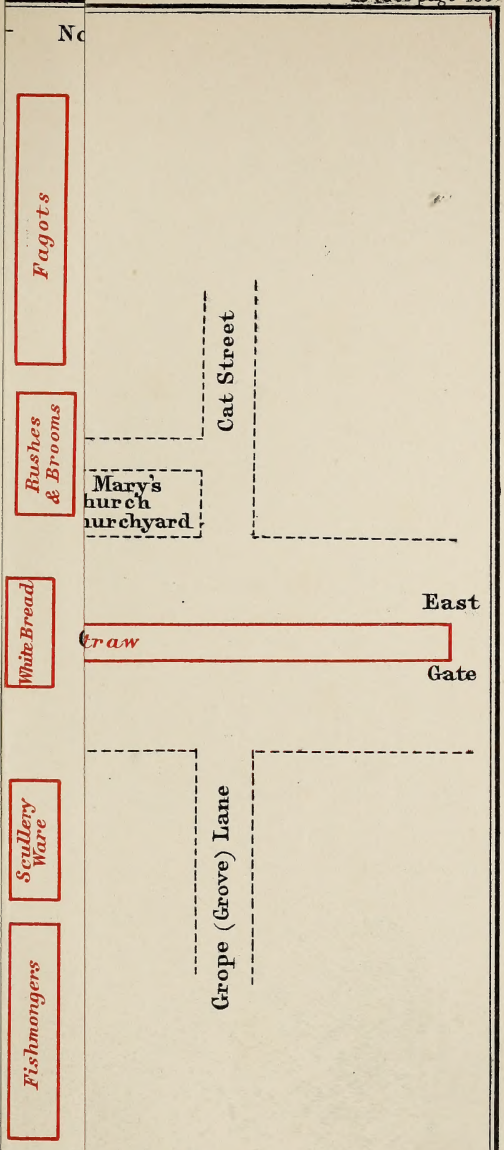


DIAGRAM
o illustrate
E CHAPTER
on the
MARKET.

(City of Oxford, edit. Clark.)

University Press Oxford.

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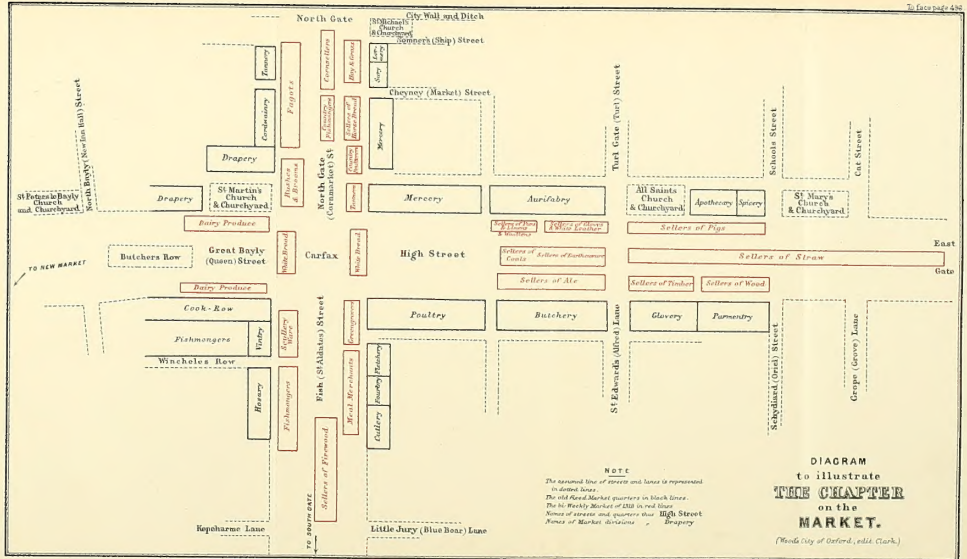
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NOTE

The ransomd line of streets and lanes is represented in dotted lines.
The old fixed Market quarters in black lines.
The bi Weekly Market of Otts in red lines
Names of streets and quarters thus High Street
Names of Market divisions " Drapery

DIAGRAM
to illustrate
THE CHAPTER
on the
MARKET.

(Plan of City of Oxford, edit. Clark.)

University Press Oxford.

⟨Markets in Broken Heys.⟩

Bring in the market here in Broken Heys, which perhaps was in lew of the market of beasts mentioned in Twyne XXIII 583.

Then was there a weekly market, viz., on every Wednesday in Broken Hayes and Glocester Greene, granted by Queen Elizabeth[1] in the 44 yeare of her raigne ⟨4 Dec. 1601⟩ to the citizens of Oxon; but upon what account, whether in leiu of a market of beasts kept sometimes on that day[2] (ut Twyne XXIII 583), I am in doubt.

However this did not long continue or not above once or twice observed[3]. For, what by the prejudicing of the University liberties by its observance, or else the taking by them of the assaie of bread and ale according to the charter of the grant therof, or else the paucity of people retiring therto, it was quite neglected.

⟨Wool Market.⟩

A Wool market in North Gate Hundred (vide History, anno 1356, at the end[4]), which shews that Oxon was a staple towne[5]. ⟨Explicit fol. 103 b.⟩

[1] Liber mercatus, p. 79; Twyne XXIII 140; Twyne IV 334.

[2] ⟨See *infra* p. 505.⟩

[3] Enquire upon what accompt this market was neglected.

[4] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon., Vol. I. p. 470.⟩

[5] ⟨On a slip facing fol. 103 b. Wood has jotted down the hard words occurring in these notices of the market, with a few explanations. I append his two lists. Some slight additions are placed in angular brackets.⟩

merennium :—⟨'materia' timber for building, under the different forms maremium, marienum, meremium, merenium, etc.⟩.

whitawyers :—white-tawyers, dressers of whit leather.

lyndrapers, langdrapers :—linen and wollen drapers, lyna et lana.

monianiorum :—⟨a doubtful reading⟩.

tuteseyn :—⟨? brown-bread⟩.

poletarii :—⟨poulterers⟩.

pisarum :—i. e. pease.

herbagium :—⟨fodder⟩.

cirporum :—perhaps rushes, or broomes. ⟨i. e. scirpus.⟩

frutarii :—⟨meal-merchants⟩.

disc⟨orum et⟩squiler⟨um⟩ :—scullery ware.

stoquinarium :—perhaps the Stokyn Rew or Hosary.

vend⟨itores⟩ busc⟨i⟩ :—⟨'busca,' fire-wood⟩.

spin⟨is⟩et bustis :—thorns and bushes.

aurifabria :—orfeury ⟨French, orfévrerie⟩.

allutaria :—allutary or tannery.

bocheria :—Bochers Rew.

cordwanaria :—corveseria, cornesiria;—cordwainry or Cordiner's Rew ⟨shoemakers⟩.

Cotelaria :—Cutlers Rew.

Cyrothecaria :—Glovers Rew ⟨for 'Chirothecaria'⟩.

Coquinaria :—Cook's rew.

draperia :—drapery ⟨cloth-merchants' quarter⟩.

flecheria :—flechery ⟨'flecharius,' qui facit sagittas⟩.

fourburia :—fourbury, cleansers of armory.

lormeria :—lormery. ⟨'lormarius,' faber minutorum operum ferrariorum vel aeneorum quae inserviunt fraenis, ephippiis, et aliis hujus modi.⟩

marcecaria :—Bocherew or shambles ⟨a form from 'marcellum' a variant of 'macellum,' a meat-shop⟩.

parmentria :—⟨'parmentarius' ex 'paramentarius,' qui vestes parat, id est, ornat⟩.
poletria :—poultery.
sywyria :—⟨a doubtful reading⟩.
spiceria :—spycery.
sutoria :—surey ⟨tailors' quarter⟩.
vinetria :—vyntree.
averia :—signifies oate-straw. ⟨referring to 'venditores stramenti cum averiis suis,' see p. 475, where it is translated 'horses'; probably simply 'wares,' 'goods.'⟩

⟨CHAPTER XXVII.⟩

⟨The Fairs.⟩

St. Frideswyde's Faire.

⟨*The fair owned, lost, and recovered by S. Frideswide's Priory.*⟩

⟨Incipit[1] **fol. 105 a**⟩ As for the first originall of this fayre and when and by whome at first granted to S. Frideswyde's monastery, it is noe where upon their records manifested. Neverthelesse after soe great alterations that hapned here at Oxon at the time of the Norman Conquest and presently after, it was found that the said religious place did enjoy such a liberty; which, as farre as from circumstance appeares, was by them owned either from their first foundation in the Saxons times or else at its restauration in King Ethelred's raigne.

But soe it was in those troublesome times of the Saxons and Normans that this fayre togeather with many other liberties, priviledges, and possessions of the said priory, being imbeseled away from thence (as I have elswhere ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩ expressed), came presently after the Norman Conquest unto the hands of a certaine abbat of Abendon; and from him (I know not how) unto the hands of that potent bishop of Sarum called Roger[2], consecrated therto 1107.

Afterwards in processe of time by reason of King Henry the first his often frequenting this place for the Universtie's sake where about these times he built his pallaces in Beaumont and at Wodstok, the said king, being informed of the decayed estate of the said old priory and being desirous to revive it againe, recovered the distracted possessions therof togeather with the fayre it selfe and with the appurtenances therto belonging and restored it back to them[3].

'Know ye,' saith his charter[4], 'that I give and grant to the prior

[1] ⟨Fol. 104 a is blank except for the title 'Fayres'; fol. 104 b is blank; the chapter is dated '23 Mar. 166⅔.'⟩

[2] that the said Roger had and afterwards restored appears in libro magno ⟨S. Frideswydae⟩ p. 16.

[3] ⟨The two paragraphs preceding are marked by a bracket in pencil so that the reference in pencil may apply to the whole passage, viz. 'liber mercatus, fol. 126.'⟩

[4] liber magnus S. Frideswydae p. 16; Twyne III 93.

and canons of S. Frideswyde's one fayre to be held every year in the city of Oxenford and the whole suburbs therof for the space of seven dayes, that is to say, on the vigil and day of the translation of S. Benedict and for five days following ⟨i. e. July 10–16 inclusive⟩ with all liberties and free customes belonging therto. And then also, within few years after, the said Roger, bishop of Sarum, restored[1] all his interest therin to them, with severall possessions belonging to that priory which he to that time had 'unjustly,' as is expressed, detained.

⟨*Stalls* (*at this fair?*) *and the light kept by them.*⟩

But yet after this either for the better keping of some speciall part of the said fair at the time of the holding therof, or else for the holding the ordinary weekly market, there were by some benefactor (as it should seeme) certaine stalles built and erected in some fixed or determinate place within this towne (though wherabouts it doth not certainly appeare) for which the canons of S. Frideswyde's were bound to maintaine a perpetuall burning light[2] in their church in memory of the same.

⟨*Royalties of the fair and stalls restored to S. Frideswyde's Priory.*⟩

And soe great royalties did both belong to the faire and ⟨the⟩ said stalls that when King Henry I did let out this towne in feefarme to the burgesses therof, they had a great desire to procure them of him and to have them included within the compasse of the fee-farme. But they fayled in their sute; for the King restored them back to the said priory, as by their antient charters appeare[3].

⟨*The stalls taken from the Priory and given to the City.*⟩

After the said King's decease, there being soe ⟨**fol. 105 b**⟩ great competition betweene King Stephen and Maud the Empresse about the crowne, and both of them having much relation to this towne of Oxon in regard of the strength therof at that time, upon some disp⟨l⟩easure of the said King (as 'tis probable, conceived aganst the prior and canons of S. Frideswyde's priory as taking part with his competitor) who[4] before had confirmed[5] the charter of Henry I concerning the graunting of this fayre, he crossed them againe in two

[1] ibidem et in eodem folio; Twyne III 93.

[2] ut videtur in registro magno p. 19; vide Twyne III 96.

[3] ⟨The two paragraphs preceding are marked in pencil as before with the reference: 'liber mercatus, fol. 94.'⟩

[4] ⟨From what follows 'who' must refer to Stephen and not to 'his competitor.'⟩

[5] ibidem in eodem folio, viz. p. 16.

considerable circumstances of their house liberties. For, first, though there was an antient law of this kingdome that noe market should be nearer then six miles one to another, as is before said ⟨p. 473⟩ in the market, the said king erected a market at[1] Eynesham about four miles distant, as by his charter appeareth. Secondly, he gave way to the burgesses of the towne of Oxon to take[2] away those stalls or the place where they stood, wheron (as I have said) either part of this fayre or the market or both used to be held. And consequently the light[3] burning perpetually in S. Frideswyde's Church, which to take away was a grand sin in those times and contrary to the tenor of his charter formerly as I conceive given, wherby he had confirmed to the said monastery their fayre 'cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quae ad feriam pertinent sine perturbatione.'

⟨*The Stalls again restored to the Priory.*⟩

But this withdrawing of these liberties and consequently that sacred light, did not long continue. For by the charter[4] of the same king, they were for the health of him and prosperity of his kingdome with great love confirmed and restored back againe. Which soe in all peace continued till his death.

After his ⟨i. e. Stephen's⟩ decease, King Henry II became very favourable in confirming also most of their libertyes and particularly this of the fayre to them and ⟨their⟩ successors for ever, as appears by his[5] and his praedicessors even to King Henry I their charters.

⟨*Jurisdiction of the Priory during the fair.*⟩

By vertue of all which, they, the said canons, were allwaies wont in the time of this faire to have the custody of the towne of Oxon[6] 'cum toto regali totius villae' as 'tis expressed[7]. The mayor it seems or any other officer could doe nothing; all the towne courts ceased, according to a composition drawne between them[8], though they had the liberties of London never soe much; nay and further, 'in signum ⟨subjectionis⟩ totius villae Oxon,' as 'tis exprest in the said charter, the very keys of the town gates were brought and yeilded up to the prior of the said monastery. And not only those things: but they had[9] the assay or triall of all sorts of measures and weights,

[1] liber Einsham ut supra, carta vel caput XXX. ⟨See page 474.⟩
[2] registrum S. Frideswydae ut supra fol. 16; Twyne III 94; Twyne XXII 283.
[3] ⟨See pp. 330, 500.⟩
[4] ibid.
[5] ibid; Twyne III 94.
[6] ibid., fol. 17; Twyne III 95.
[7] Twyne XXII 132.
[8] Twyne XXIII 443.
[9] Twyne XXII 282; Twyne IV 249; Twyne III 96.

assise of wine bread and ale[1], with all amercements therto belonging; the punishing of whores felons and other malefactors and the freing them. They had stallage and pitching-pence of every one in the said faire, not excusing the very townsmen though sometimes (when 'twas kept in the High Street) before their owne doores. Morover the steward of the said priory had his pie-powders[2] court for the punishment of misde⟨mea⟩nors committed there. With many other smaller liberties too large to be here recited.

⟨*Changes in the time and place of holding the fair.*⟩

After this, in the next king's raigne, viz., Henry III, the canons of the priory, supposing it convenient for some particular ends if soe be the solemnitie or keping therof was altered for another time, requested the said king accordingly that his leave might be granted therto. Wherfore he, by his charter[3] dated at Westminster 28 February ⟨anno⟩ regni 10, 1225[4], did change the time therof and appointed it to be on the vigill of S. Frideswyde's day in October, then on the feast it selfe, and soe on the ⟨**fol. 106 a**⟩ five days following ⟨i. e. Oct. 18–24 inclusive⟩. Afterwards it came to continue twelve ⟨i. e. Oct. 18–29⟩, and at last fifteen dayes ⟨i. e. Oct. 18–Nov. 1⟩.

And upon severall quarrells betweene the priory and the University[5] concerning the assize of bread ale and wine and other vendibles and also waites and measu⟨r⟩es (for which sometimes great combustion would arise; and therfore, for the avoidance therof, as also the rudeness of the schollers, have the fayre kept in the castle[6]) ⟨it⟩ was translated from within the towne to their owne priory and there to be kept within the limitts therof, which they did for the most part when the season served in a mead on the south side therof, called Frideswyde's Mede.

⟨*The fair transferred to Christ Church.*⟩

After the suppression of the said priory by the procurement of

[1] ⟨An illegible word follows, the letters of which seem to be 'frad,' or 'tract.'⟩

[2] ⟨'Piepowder court' a summary court of justice held at fairs, so called because fairs are most usual in summer and suitors to this court are commonly country-clowns with dusty feet. The name is a corruption of the Old French 'pied pouldré' i. e. dusty foot; the Latin name is 'curia pedis pulverizati.' So Skeat's Etymological Dictionary s. v.⟩

[3] ibid. ⟨i. e. registrum magnum S. Frideswydae⟩ p. 18; Twyne III 96; V 537.

[4] ⟨'1226' corrected to '1225' with the reference 'ut in Twyne XXII 300.' 28 Feb., 10 Henr. III, is 122⅝.⟩

[5] Vide Twyne XXIV 440; vide Twyni Apologiam p. 305 et Twyne II 113; Twyne IV 213.

[6] Twyne XXII 300; Twyne I. 18. (?).

Cardinal Wolsey, the fayre went as most of the lands did to his new erected college, and continued therto, till (by the fall of the said cardinal) it came into the hands of King Henry VIII; who setling it also upon his college, the Deane and Canons therof made a long lease[1] of it to one John Rappe.

⟨*The fair transferred to the City.*⟩

But afterwards, comming into the king's hands againe[2], the citizens, taking advantage best knowne to themselves, entertained thoughts of purchasing the fayre. Wherfore, with leave from divers parties as it should seeme, first gave to the said John Rappe, 38 Henry VIII ⟨1546⟩, 20£ for his lease[3]; then afterwards, 3 of Edward VI ⟨1549⟩, purchased of the king with authority from the parliament the fayre it self[4] with all its appurtenances for the sum of 75£, to be kept for fifteen dayes space within the praecincts of Gildhall. Which soe continueth to this time.

But the first yeare it was there kept, the profitts therof, with its appurtenances, above all charges yeilded but 14£. And soe lessning every year (though to the citizens' profitt it some respects) is reduced now[5] to almost nothing and hardly acknowledged to be a fayre. Wheras before when it belonged to S. Frideswyde's Priory, ⟨it⟩ was reputed to be one of the greatest in England both for its great priviledges by severall kings graunted therto, as also for the infinite concourse of people from all parts of the nation[6]. ⟨explicit fol. 106 a; incipit **fol. 106 b.**⟩ Soe farre may be said of S. Frideswyde's fayre.

Austen Fayre.

⟨*Its institution.*⟩

The next fayre wee find to have bin within the limitts of Oxon was the Austen or May fayre granted[7] by the great favour of Edward IV in the 14 year of his raigne, anno 1474, to the Augustin Fryers, to be kept on their owne soile before their gates on the feast of S. John ante portam Latinam ⟨6 May⟩, the vigill therof or as 'tis called

[1] ⟨'long lease' substituted for 'lease of 21 years.'⟩

[2] ⟨When he resumed the estates of his college on 6 Sept. 1545; see Hutten in Plummer's Elizabethan Oxford p. 60.⟩

[3] liber senatus Concilii Maioris, fol. 19; Twyne XXIII 587.

[4] Twyne XXIII 140; et liber mercatus fol. 127 b.; vide Twyne IV 333.

[5] ⟨i.e. in 1663; see note 1 page 499.⟩

[6] See in loose papers pin'd in my foule coppy book et in indice pro feriis. Controversie about S. Frideswyde's fair, vide History 1382 ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. I. 501.⟩

[7] litterae patentes 14 Edward IV ⟨1474⟩, parte 1 membr. 23; Twyne XXII 112.

Portlatyn's Eve ⟨5 May⟩, and for four dayes immediatly following; as also a piepowders court[1] to be kept all the while during the said fayre by the steward of the house for redresse of all disorders committed within it.

⟨*Its transference to the City.*⟩

This fayr it seems continued with great concours of people till the dissolution of the said fryery; and then that with the scite of the house, which continued for some time in the king's hands, came[2] to Henry ⟨Grey⟩ Duke of Suffolke, and Thomas Duport, as I have elsewhere[3] delivered. Who shifting their hands of it, ⟨it⟩ came through other men's possessions to this city. Who, after they had it in their hands, let out[4] the profitts therof[5] togeather with the scite of the fryery to Mr. Richard Edges for 21 years, 14 Elizabeth ⟨1572⟩, paying annually 7£ and with this special condition that he and one suertie be bound with him to keep the fayre there yearly and orderly and to performe all such other covenants as the city stood bound to performe.

⟨*A survival of it in Wood's time.*⟩

After the lease was out I cannot justly say what became of the fayre. But sure I am that a signe therof appeared about 67 years agoe over against Smith Gate at the entrance into Halywell and over aganst the place where Wadham College now standeth (having bin the stand where the fayre used to be kept), where the severall small vendibles of hucksters and such like were sold.

⟨*Its removal to the Gildhall.*⟩

All which, of whatsoever sort they consisted, were at the foundation of Wadham College ⟨in 1610⟩ translated to Gildhall; where, such a fayre as 'tis, consisting only of trumperies, remaineth to this day[6].

⟨Three Fairs in Broken Heys.⟩

The last fayres wee had appears[7] in a charter procured by the towne of Queen Elizabeth, 4 December in the 44 year of her raigne ⟨1601⟩, wherin she grants them three to be kept every year in Broken Heys and Gloucester Greene; the first to be on the 3rd of May; the second to be on the 2nd of July; and the third on the 23

[1] ⟨See note 2, page 502.⟩

[2] liber mercatus fol. 128; Twyne XXIII. 141.

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 591.⟩

[4] liber senatus concilii fol. 155; Twyne XXIII 593, 592.

[5] ⟨'therof' substituted for 'of the fayr.'⟩

[6] but see librum mercatus 128, where 'tis said that it was conveyed to Wadham College.

[7] Vide librum mercatus p. 79; Twyne XXIII 140.

of October; with a piepowders court, toll, and stallage and all other customes belonging to the fayre.

But this I suppose was either neglected for the same causes with the market that was to be kept here and granted at the same time or else by the seldome recourse or paucity of people therto [1].

Soe farre of the fayres.

⟨Cattle Market in Broken Heys.⟩

In the same charter [2] of the grant of these three fayres, 'tis said that there was a market in Oxon on every Wednesday; which, because it was to the praejudice of schollers and the market it selfe praejudiced because of the narrownesse of the streets, it was therfore taken away. Wherupon the queen granted a market every Wednesday to be kept in those places, as also the said fayres.

Now upon what account they were not setled, etc. ⟨see p. 497⟩ ⟨explicit [2] fol. 106 b.⟩

[1] Twyne XXIII 140. See before at the end of the market ⟨i. e. p. 497⟩.

[2] ⟨Fol. 107 a, b, is blank. Fol. 108 begins the chapter on the bridges which has been given, *supra*, p. 409, in its place.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XXVIII.⟩

⟨Halls of Uncertain Site.⟩

⟨Besides the halls whose situation is established by documentary evidence and which therefore have been introduced in their respective localities in Wood's survey of the Wards and Suburbs, there are a number of other Halls incidentally mentioned in old records without indication of the locality in which they stood. It was Wood's intention to bring together the notices of these in an appendix. For this appendix there are three sketches found in the MS. That which I shall call the first[1] draft (though it bears no indication of date), is found on fol. 136, and is a mere list of names. That which I shall call the second draft is dated 4 April 1661, and is found on fol. 49. That which I shall call the third draft is dated 21 June, 1663, and is found on fol. 130–135. I give these three drafts in the order named.⟩

⟨First Draft for Chapter XXVIII.⟩

⟨**Fol. 136 a.**⟩ Halls of unknowne situation according to ward or parish togeather with those that have appeared since the forepart of this book was printed.

Ansey's Hall.

S. Agace.

Arowed Hall (vide in additamentis) ⟨i. e. p. 516⟩.

Brondes Hall.

Bursar.

Bassa[2]; forte scola vel aula pertinens Godstoniensibus; vide in scolis in School Street ⟨p. 92⟩.

Beuana.

Bedford Hall; vide an non in Exon Coll.

Borewald Hall; vide in White Hall in vic⟨o⟩ caten⟨arum⟩ ⟨i. e. Cheyney Lane; see p. 72⟩.

S. Barthelmews.

Becketts Yn.

Blankney.

Brem Hall.

Chaple Hall.

[1] ⟨I call it 'first' because of its incompleteness; in point of time it may possibly be the last.⟩

[2] ⟨See Anstey Mun. Acad., p. 619.⟩

Crowde Hall.
Cuthberti.
Croxford In. 'Locavi in North-East Ward' ⟨p. 82⟩.
Cokewald Hall.
Castri Aula.
S. Crosse in Merton.
Cats or Castle Hall.
Castrimarg; vide an Wodcocke.
Code Hall.
Crime Hall; Twyne XXIII 102.
Cuffe Hall.
Dundamore; an in Cat Street.
Drosdas Hall; Arowed Hall male ap⟨ud⟩ Har⟨um [1]⟩.
Durham Hall; parochiae S. Mildredae.
Dosier; Merton.
Damiana; an S. Frideswydae.
Dup Hall.
Depe Hall; parochia S. Petri, Twyne XXIII 486.
Dugtha.
Fayr; vide Pulchra.
Gross Hall.
Gaymach.
Godstow.
Gayler; Mert. Coll.
Hall place.
Harding.
Halbock.
innominata [2] juxta Aulam Bovinam S. Aldati.
S. Joh⟨annis⟩; S. Aldati.
Introitus Burewald in marg. et vide introitus Jo⟨hannis⟩ Burew⟨ald⟩ Twyne XXIII 510.
innominata [2]; S. Edwardi.
innominata; ignota sit.
innominata; Twyne XXIII 94.
Kary; parochia S. Martini; vide Cary.
Lodlow Hall; parochia S. Mar⟨iae⟩; Twyne XXIII 179, 298; et liber S. Frideswydae p. 39.
Lapidia.
Levini.
Lampstale.

[1] ⟨See *infra*, p. 516.⟩ [2] ⟨See note 6, p. 383.⟩

Lehueyme.

Lodlow; parochia Omnium Sanctorum.

Mauger Hall Entry.

Marcell pro Thorald et Tho⟨rald⟩ Lane.

Media.

Minote.

Mare Hall; in here, if not in any ward.

S. Nicholas.

Nevill's Entré, an non ⟨idem⟩ cum N⟨evill⟩ Aul⟨a⟩.

Novum Hospitium sive Cardin⟨al's⟩ Hat; vide an non in North West Ward.

Nova.

Nisea.

New Yn alias Elm Hall.

Nova; iterum, vide an eadem cum superiore.

St. Oswald's; vide an in parochia S. Mag⟨dalenae⟩.

Old Hall; vide Aulam Antiquam proximam Aulae Damianae.

Profunda; parochia S. Petri.

Phisick Hall; domus Dotchin.

Pary; forte Paryes Place ut ex munimentis Collegii Oriell in parochia Omnium Sanctorum.

Pulchra; forte idem cum Jacob's Hall; Twyne XXII 133.

Port⟨arum⟩ Lat⟨arum⟩; sive Synagog.

Plucer; parochia S. Michaelis borealis.

Pagani.

Pencrich.

Pie Hall.

Ricardi.

Roemeyvall.

Sheld Hall; parochia S. Petri Orientalis.

Stokes Hall.

Staple Hall; parochia S. Mariae in margine.

Spycer's Hall; parochia Omnium Sanctorum ⟨? Twyne XXIII⟩ 147.

Sweting; in eadem parochia.

Stodley; vide in additamentis; in eadem.

Silver Hall.

Shirborn Hall.

Spicers Hall; in margine vide the last in S.

Stoone Hall; Lapidia.

⟨**fol. 136 b**⟩ Thomae; parochia S. Michaelis borealis.

Unicorn; parochia S. Petri in margine; whether not Unicorn Hall about Woodses.

Vine Hall; parochia S. Michaelis borealis; Twyne XXIII 100, 133; vide 620.

Waldri.

innominatae ⟨p. 507⟩; come in here.

⟨SECOND DRAFT FOR CHAPTER XXVIII.⟩

⟨fol. 49 a.⟩ Antiquarum aularum, hospitiorum, et introituum Catalogus[1], Oxon.

S. Agace Hall; vide infra ⟨i.e. p. 510⟩.

Anceys Hall.

This is a very antient hall and taketh its name from one Ainsey, an inhabitant of Oxon, who lived in the dayes of King Stephen and whose name I find oft mentioned in the autographs[2] somtime belonging to Osney Abbey. He is moreover mentioned in another place[3] when there was a portmanmot in St Martine's Churchyard Oxon which was long before our citty was made a corporation.

As for the site of this hall, in what street or parish it stood, I am yet to learne. What else I find mentioned of it is from a certaine rentall[4] made in King Edward the Second's dayes running thus:—'le Anceys Halle cum selda S. Frideswydae cum selda et solario, 45*s*.'

See whether this hall may not be called from one Anegaye, a Jew, that had tenements in St Martin's and S. Aldate's in Oxon[5].

St. Andrew's Hall

somtimes standing in St John Baptist's parish. Soe in an ancient catalogue of halls as I have sene. It was[6] annexed to Deep Hall, but situat in Kibald Streete, as appears by an Ousney rental[7], made in the 7 of Edward II and in the yeare 1314, which goes thus:—'aula S. Andreae in Kybald solvit 7*s* per magistrum Laurentium de Hibernia,' which Laurence was then principall. And in another rentall[8], in the 1 of Richard II ⟨1377⟩, thus:—'tenementum Salle, aula S. Andree, per magistrum Johannem Cudyngton,' etc. Some principalls of this hall I have collected, viz., John Wylley[9], decretorum

[1] ⟨Dated 'Aprill iv, A.D. MDCLXI.' It is a mere fragment, (only one leaf) of Wood's earlier draft accidentally inserted in the MS. See note 1, page 16.⟩

[2] in thesaurario Aedis Christi Oxon; Twyne XXIII 105 b.

[3] liber Ousney.

[4] in archivis civitatis Oxon.

[5] Twyne XXIII p. 12.

[6] ex registro Universitatis hoc charactere designato, Aaa, p. 86.

[7] in thesaurario Aedis Christi.

[8] ibidem.

[9] Registrum Aaa, p. 86.

doctor, anno 1450; Mr. Robert Musterate[1] resigned his principality of St. Andrews Hall, 1461.

This hall occurres in the Aulary cautions, anno 1505[2].

St. Agace Hall.

Of which there is mention in an inquisition[3], taken in the 13 of Richard II ⟨1389 or 1390⟩, concerning an insurrection and riot of the schollers committed in the University the yeare before. Upon complaint of which the King appoynts his justices of the gaole delivery to examine. The words of his commission run thus:—'eodem die Veneris in quarta septimana 4^{mae} [4] anno regni nostri 12, Thomas Speek capellanus, Johannes Kirkeby et alii plures malefactores et felones ignoti eis jurati etc. . . . . noctantur aulam vocatam St Agace Halle in Oxon felonice fregerunt et bona et catalla ibidem inventa viz. pannos lineos et laneos, libros grammaticales simul et dialecticos, gladios, arcus, cytheras, Willelmi Gutton ⟨or Cutton⟩, Johannis Mulle, Johannis Glace ⟨or Clace⟩, et aliorum scholarium ibidem existentium ad valentiam 4£ felonice furati fuerunt.' This is all as yet I find mentioned of this hall. By which it appears there were then schollers abiding here, and this was in the yeare 1389.

Where it was situat, either in what parish or street, it doth not yet appeare.

Ape Hall

⟨fol. 49 b⟩ in St. Edward's parish, nere the churchyard; soe called I suppose from the owner one Torald l'Ape[5], a burgess of Oxon, who lived in the time of Henry III, whos son Thomas Ape gave[6] it to the monastery of Osney; and they leased it out to severall tenants successively. In a rentall[7] belonging sometimes to that abbey of the 7 of Edward II ⟨1313⟩, I read thus:—'in parochia S. Edwardi aula Ape per magistrum Mody de Hibernia,' etc, which Mody was then principall of that hall and paid the rent to the said abbey, etc[8].

Aristotle's Hall.

This hall stood in the garden on the east side of Postmasters Hall and opposite to St Alban's Hall[9]. It did belong to S. John Baptist

[1] ibid.; p. 88.

[2] Sic D (reversed) p. . . . .

[3] ⟨in⟩ archivis civitatis; vide Twyne IV p. 97.

[4] ⟨? for 40^{mae} i. e. Quadragesimae; if so, the date is Friday, 11 March $13\frac{88}{89}$.⟩

[5] Torald le Ape afterwards called Adam Fetteplace; vide Twyne XXIII p. 73 in margine.

[6] Registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton.

[7] in chartario Aedis Christi.

[8] look more in Aul⟨is⟩.

[9] ex collectionibus magistri Windsori.

Hospital, as it appears from some of their rentalls[1] made in King Edward III time. Which ground doth to this day belong to Magdalen College, who at the dissolution of the said hospital, enjoyed most of their lands and tenements. This hall was auntiently inhabited by schollers, and in process of time I know not upon what account reduced to poverty. Dionisius Burnell and John Browne[2], students[3] therof, had letters testimoniall, anno 1461, under the publick seale of the chancellor to require almes of well disposed people according to the act[4] provided in that case concerning begging schollers made 12 of Richard II ⟨1388⟩; compleating the proverb

'et gens et species cogitur ire pedes.'

⟨*Story about begging scholars of Oxon.*⟩

It shall not be amisse[5], having soe fitt oppurtunity laid before me, to relate a story concerning some of these begging schollers of Oxon; who, as the story[6] saith, came to a rich man's house to beg releife and as their usuall mode was (as an author[7] notes) carrying bags and wallets by their sides, began to sing 'Salve Regina' or 'Salve dives' or some other song as they then thought most convenient.

The rich man, affrighted with these unusuall notes, comes in all hast to his doore, and looking earnestly upon them asked them '*unde venistis*'? Who answered '*de Oxonia.*'

To whome the rich man said '*numquid versificatores estis*'? Who answered '*domine, servi tui sumus versificatores.*'

Upon this the rich man had them to a well[8] (fountain or spring) that was neare his house; over which upon a beame hung two bucketts, the one ascending while the other descended to take up water. The rich man after he had shewed them this device said to them, '*faciat mihi quilibet vestrum duos versus de istis situlis, vel aliter eleemosynam a me non habebitis.*'

Then the schollers, scratching their heads and looking smilingly upon each other, (after a little pause) repeated their verses.

[1] inter autographa Collegii Magd.

[2] Registrum Universitatis Aaa, p. 183 b. ⟨See Anstey Mun. Acad. p. 684; for later instances of these licences see Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. part ii. p. 4.⟩

[3] ⟨'students therof' substituted for 'poore schollers of this hall,' probably to avoid suggesting that they were 'poor scholars' in the technical sense of that term.⟩

[4] out of the Statutes at larg printed anno 1587, p. 186.

[5] Here comes in the poverty of the students of Paris and Athens; vide Twyne XXI 123. De scholaribus mendicantibus, vide Twyne XXI 176.

[6] in fine cujusdam MSS. S. 5.

[7] scriptor vitae domini Thomae Mori per Willelmum Roper MS. 82 Arch. p. 207; sed vide in vita Thomae Mori penes me, p. 92.

[8] ⟨'fountain or spring' written over 'well' as an alternative reading.⟩

The first he begins thus:—

Hae situlae pendent petulae, variant vice versa;
Retrogradum petit una gradum, redit altera mersa.

The second scoller thus:—

Hae situlae pendent bibulae, variant vice prima
Una redit ebria pars sua sobria tendit ad ima.

The third thus

Hausta pericula maxime pendula bina notescent.

Thus they; and not unlikely Sir Thomas More; as he told his children he would, after all's spent, goe with wallets and baggs as Oxford schollers use to doe a-begging. ⟨explicit fol. 49 b.⟩

⟨Third draft for Chap. XXVIII.⟩

⟨fol. 130 a⟩ Appendix[1]; June 21, 1663.

Halls of an unknowne scituation either according to ward or parish, alphabetically.

St. Agace Hall

mentioned in the breif[2] of Richard II directed to the justices of the gaole delivery of Oxon to enquire after severall schollers who made an insurrection and feloniously stole away and by force took divers goods out of severall halls among which this is enumerated with the names of divers schollers therof that had suffered losse. Which is all I have seen concerning it.

Anceys Hall.

This is a very antient place and taketh its name from the name of Ainsey[3]; one of whome I find mentioned in a charter[4] within few years after the foundation of Osney and when portmanmot was kept in St. Martin's Churchyard. As for the scite of this hall, in what street or parish it stood I am yet to learne. What else I find mentioned therof is from a certaine tax[5] of certaine clerks' habitations in the raigne of Edward II, which to this purpose goeth thus:—'le Anceys Hall cum selda S. Frideswydae cum selda et solario, 45*s*.'

S. Antonye's ⟨? Hall⟩.

On the south side of S. Mary Hall; perhaps soe called because the

[1] ⟨Interlinear note:—⟩ In this appendix must be brought in all other places that I cannot find places for, whether religious places, hermitages, anchorholds, etc. ⟨Marginal note:—⟩ quotations out of S. Frideswyde's little register corrected.

[2] ⟨in⟩ Archivis Civitatis; Twyne IV 97.

[3] I remember I have seene Mr. Ainsey mentioned as a witness to a certaine charter tempore Henrici III in Christ Church inter munimenta Osney.

[4] inter munimenta coenobii Osney in thesaurario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII 105.

[5] ⟨in⟩ archivis civitatis ut supra, Twyne XXIII 132.

exhibitioners that received exhibitions from S. Antonye's Hospitall lived there [1].

St. Barthelmew's Inne

built by King Stephen about the year 1154, as a note which I have seene sometimes belonging to a worthy [2] antiquary [3] of this University testifyeth.

Bedford Hall;

of which in the will [4] of one Robert de la Bach, a burgesse of Oxon, dated 1333, I have thus read:—'Item I leave to my wife Christian one tenement called Bedford Hall in St. Michaell's parish at North Gate,' etc. It afterwards came to Exon College and was taxed [5] among other halls belonging to them in the raigne of Richard II, being then valued to be worth 20*s* per annum [6].

Beuana ⟨Aula⟩

annext to Bovina or Beef Hall, as is in one of our registers [7] and an ancient catalogue of halls made in Queen Marie's raigne.

Bekett's Yn,

of which only thus in the will [8] of one Thomas Thorp, 1464:—'also I bequeath to John Sprynglet, principall of the hall called Bekett's Yn, x*s*,' etc.

Blaunkeneye ⟨Hall⟩

⟨fol. 130 b⟩ in S. Michael's parish at North Gate belonging sometimes to S. John's Hospitall and yeilding them in King Edward III time 26*s* 8*d* per annum or 33*s* as their rentalls [9] then made testifye. Whether it be corrupted from the word Blancpain [10], which name had lands here in the same parish (as S. Frideswyde's booke [11] reports), I may doubt [12].

[1] vide W. p. 46.

[2] ⟨'worthy' is scored out. See what Wood says of him on p. 519.⟩

[3] M. Windsore, Collegii Corporis Christi tempore Elizabethae socius.

[4] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon fol. 14; Twyne XXIII 513.

[5] in quodam rotulo in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 160.

[6] ⟨Marginal and interlinear notes:—⟩ (*a*) 'This hall must without doubt come in about Bedford Lane.' (*b*) 'Whether not in Somenor's Lane, for Exeter College hath a tenement there or ground where Jesus College ballcourt is.' (*c*) 'terra Thomae Bedeford in parochia S. Mildredae, vide contenta ex libro S. Frideswidae, p. 100.'

[7] registrum Aaa fol. 99 b. a.

[8] registrum Aaa p. 215, 1.

[9] inter diversas membranas in Collegio Magdalenae.

[10] Blancpaine signifie⟨s⟩ Whitbread.

[11] liber parvus, p. 80; et alibi.

[12] Noe, it doth not. It took its name from Robert Blankney from whose house or land (not unlikely this hall) 8*d* was annually paid to the keepers of the images and lights of S. Michael's at North Gate; vide Twyne XXIII 507.

Breme ⟨Hall⟩

mentioned in one of our registers[1]; but in what parish it stood, it doth not appeare. In a certaine tax[2] for half the tenths granted to the King Richard II in the 7 year of his raigne ⟨1383⟩, I find mention of the manciple's name of Brum Hall in All Saints parish which I take to be the same with this.

Brondes ⟨Hall⟩

in S. Peter's parish in the East. All the mention of which I find is in the concession[3] of one John Creets to Andrew Halegod about the beginning of King Henry III of one mark per annum issuing from the land called Brondes Hall, lying betweene the land of Radulp the son of Edmund and the land of Robert de Wachie[4].

Bursar ⟨Hall⟩

in the same parish as the former, as one of our registers[5], wherin are the names of principalls therof, attesteth. See whether it may not be the same with Bostar Hall in South East Ward.

Burewald's Entry

sometimes in S. Michael's at North Gate. It is in another place, in a charter[6] about the latter end of King Henry III, writ[7] 'introitus Dionisiae Burewald.'

Burcestre's Inne

⟨? Twyne XXIII⟩ 165.

Blewbore Hall

Twyne XXIII 184.

Castle Hall

or the hall in the Castle, for soe I find it termed. See more in S. George's College in the Castle ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

[Aula[8] Castriae

Sic tabula Rous. I have put it in Scoole Street. If not there, then here.]

Chaple ⟨Hall⟩

in S. Peter's parish in the East within East Gate, belonging somtimes

[1] Registrum ⟨but the reference is not given⟩.

[2] in archivis civitatis; Twyne IV 199.

[3] liber extractorum evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis fol. 68, 1; Twyne III 640; Twyne XXIII 208.

[4] unde ita dicta, V 523.

[5] Registrum ⟨but the reference is not given⟩.

[6] inter autographa ecclesiae S. Michaelis ad portam borealem; Twyne XXIII 510.

[7] ⟨The MS. has ''tis write.'⟩

[8] ⟨The passage in square brackets is added at a later date at the foot of fol. 130 b.⟩

to S. John's Hospitall and yeilding them 'libere ad tres terminos 32*s*' as one of their rentalls[1] in the raigne of Edward II reporteth. Divers dimissions[2] I have seen from them stiling it by that name but in what ward 'twas scituated, it is not expressed.

Crowde ⟨Hall⟩

⟨**fol. 131 a**⟩ in the same parish, as Mr. Windsore's Catalogue hath.

Crosse Hall.

If not in St. John's Street, as I have there ⟨p. 128⟩ mentioned, then here.

Croxford's Inne

a very large receptacle for schollers, sometimes in All Saints parish, as appears by the rent that was paid for it and also of a messuage and solars selers demised[3] to severall people in the entry therof in King Edward Third's raigne. See whether it may not be on the confines of S. Martin's parish, ut in Twyne XXIII 372.

Crime ⟨Hall⟩

another of that name[4]. It stood in St Michael's at North Gate as 'tis in an ancient accompt[5] of expenses belonging to Osney.

Cuffe ⟨Hall⟩

of which thus in an account[6] of the houses of Clerks in the raigne of Edward II:—'Cuffe Halle, domus scholarium, reddit domui S. Frideswydae, 28*s*.' This is the same with Coff Hall[7] in South West Ward and must not come in here.

Cuthbert ⟨Hall⟩

in S. Mar⟨y's⟩ parish.

Cokewoldes Hall

mentioned in a rentall[8] belonging formerly to the kitchin of Abingdon Abbey, 23 Edward III ⟨1349⟩, to have bin in St. Aldate's parish, and then yeilding them ii*s*. Perhaps soe called because it belonged to the cooks or kitchin.

[1] inter munimenta Collegii Magdalenae ut supra; Twyne XXIII 128, 144.

[2] Twyne XXIII 208.

[3] Husteng. Oxon, 38 Edward III ⟨1364⟩, in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 291.

[4] ⟨i. e. than that mentioned in p. 163. But he retracts this view in the note:—⟩ 'See whether 'tis not the same in St Edward's parish. Yes, certainly.'

[5] inter munimenta Osney ut supra; Twyne XXIII 102. But I beleive 'tis the same in S. Edward's parish.

[6] in archivis civitatis, Twyne XXIII 133.

[7] ⟨See p. 209.⟩

[8] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 38; Twyne XXIII 146. Vide V 528; vide latin copy aularum.

I find also a house in S. Frideswyde's parish called Cokewald House standing in the way towards the Churchyard which one Joan Paske the relict of Alured le spycer conveyed to one John Godinton[1] tempore Henrici III[2] by yeilding among other revenews from it 10*d* yearly to the abbat of Abendon. Which tenement afterwards through other hands came to St Frideswyde's priory.

Damian ⟨Hall⟩.

Aula Damiani, mentioned in one of our regesters[3] with the name of its principall, Mr. Thomas Ashfeld, 1446. But in what parish unlesse in S. Frideswyde's or S. Edward's 'tis not expressed.

Deepe ⟨Hall⟩

in the same breife before recited in St Agace ⟨p. 510⟩.

Deepe ⟨Hall⟩

againe in S. Peter in the East, as I have seene expressed in a letter[4] wrote to Richard Howse, maior of Oxon, tempore Henrici VI.

Dorchester Hall

vide in Vine Hall following.

Drosdas ⟨Hall⟩.

Of which two I find to have bin of that name, one in S. Marie's and the other in St Peter's in the East.

That in St Marie's is mentioned in an inquisition[5], 6 & 7 Edward I ⟨1278⟩, thus:—'idem hospitale' (meaning St John's) 'percipit de quadam domo juxta aulam quae dicitur[6] Drosdas Halle in parochia beatae Virginis xl*s*,' etc. From whence it was soe called whether from Mr. William Drowda mentioned in St Frideswyde's booke[7] in the same parish, I am in doubt.

As for the other in S. Peter's parish in the East the same inquisition attesteth that it then belonged to the University and was worth 60*s* per annum. Which is all in effect I have seen therof; only that it had schollers in the raignes of Edward III and Richard II: as from two assesments[8] of the University appears; one made 30 of the first ⟨1356⟩; the other in the 7 of the last ⟨1383⟩, as in Breme Hall, and

[1] liber magnus S. Frideswydae, p. 310.

[2] ⟨Here followed, but scored out, probably because in error:—'which John left it in his will anno 1296 to the pryory of St. Frideswyde.'⟩

[3] registrum Aaa fol. 51, 2.

[4] in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 486.

[5] rotuli generalis inquisitionis comitatus et villae Oxon in turri London; Twyne XXII 131.

[6] Arowedshaw ut Harus male habet.

[7] registrum parvum p. 120, carta 281.

[8] in archivis civitatis; Twyne IV 41, 199.

wherin among severall priviledged persons that are named, the manciple and cook of these two halls are reckoned.

Dosier ⟨Hall⟩.

If not in Kibald Street, as I have there ⟨p. 189⟩ noted; then here: see in my Latin coppy of halls.

Dugtha ⟨Hall⟩.

Soe an old catalogue of halls drawne by a fellow of All Soules College in King Edward VI or Queen Mary; ut opinor Mr. Thomas Key, scriba Universitatis, qui scripsit Assertationem Antiquitatis Academiae Oxon.

Dup Hall

as in a rentall[1] in the raigne in Edward III time denoting it to have belonged to S. John's Hospitall. It was quite different from Deepe Hall because mentioned in one and the same rentall.

Dundamore ⟨Hall⟩

⟨fol. 131 b⟩ if not here, then in North East Ward in Cat Street by Black Hall ⟨see p. 110⟩.

Durham *alias* Spycer's Hall

in S. Mar⟨y's⟩ parish. All that I have seen therof is in the margin of a charter[2] of one Adelice, the daughter of Walter Foliot and relict of Radulph the son of Robert about King John's raigne. Who bestowing on S. Frideswyde's priory 20*s* per annum issuing out of severall tenements in S. Marie's parish, ⟨there⟩ is opposite to one of them in the margin for the better knowledge of the tenement an ancient note written in black letters thus:—'Durham[3] Hall alias dicta Spycer's Hall.'

Fayr Hall.

All the mention of which I have yet seen is in the same inquisition above spoken off in Drosda's Hall ⟨p. 516⟩, which (as much as concerneth this) thus runneth, viz.:—'that William Long holdeth a messuage worth 40*s* per annum and one Jacob[4] de London after his death entred therin and plucked it downe to the ground and with the stone and timber therof built "aulam pulcram" in St. Aldate's parish,' etc.

[1] in Collegio Magdalenae; Twyne XXIII 131.

[2] in registro parvo S. Frideswydae p. 39, carta 66.

[3] vide infra in Spicer's Hous. If this hall can be brought in in St Mildred's Lane, then leave it out here. If not, bring it in here. See in Lodelow Hall below.

[4] whether not Jacob's Hall from thence; Twyne XXII 133.

Soe far part of that note. By which name[1] therfore I suppose it may as well be termed as other halls by the names of Black, and White, and the like.

Gamache ⟨Hall⟩

mentioned in the will[2] of one John Culverd, burgesse of Oxon, 1333; but in what parish 'tis not exprest, though by circumstance it appears[3] to have bin in Magdalen parish.

Another also of this name seemeth to have bin in S. Ebb's parish[4], joyning to Little Gate on the east side. But having noe sure profe for it, I shall not averr it.

Gayler ⟨Hall⟩

if not in St John Street, then here; vide in my latin coppy.

Grosse ⟨Hall⟩

in St. Ebb's—soe the author spoken off in Dugtha ⟨p. 517⟩.

Godstow ⟨Hall⟩

with another little hall annexed—soe the same author againe. In what parish it was standing I have not as yet found, unlesse it might have bin in St. Marie's parish on the north side of the church as I have in North East Ward already ⟨p. 99⟩ guessed.

Glasen Hall

in S. Edward's or S. Frideswyde's parish; O. 61.

Glasier's Entry

or 'introitus Julianae Glasier' in St Mar⟨y's⟩ parish and on the south side of Salysirry Hall, as a certaine deed[5], 16 Richard II ⟨1392⟩, attesteth.

Grype Hall

belonging sometimes to S. Frideswyde's and numbred amongst the clerks' houses in Edward II raigne when taxed; Twyne XXIII. 133.

Hallplace

a receptacle for schollers. In what parish 'twas, unless in All Saints I am in doubt. All the mention I find of it is in a controversy[6] between

[1] ⟨It is a mere guess to think that there was a hall called 'Fair Hall'; the adjective may be merely descriptive 'built a fair hall,' a very common complimentary use of this adjective with regard to buildings.⟩

[2] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 15; Twyne XXIII 514.

[3] Twyne XXIII 507; Twyne I 42, 44; vide Twyne IV 8.

[4] Twyne XXIII. 511.

[5] in archivis Collegii Oriell in pixide c, numero X.

[6] Husteng. Oxon. 10 Henry IV ⟨1409⟩ in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 171 et 93.

Mr. Jeffry Davenport with others and the abbat of Osney, 10 Henry IV ⟨1409⟩, concerning 20*s* per annum issuing out of it, which by abbat Leech was wont to be received.

Hallbock.

So in one of our registers, and the antient[1] catalogue expressed in Dugtha ⟨p. 517⟩.

Harding Hall,

a very antient hall, sometimes in St Martin's parish. Soe called it hath bin, as it seemeth to me, from such a name inhabitants in Oxon about the time of the Norman Conquest: that is to say, 'Hardingus presbiter[2]' (of whome in the wharff ⟨p. 428⟩); Harding in King Henry II raign whos son Laurence gave to the nuns of Stodley a house in Cat Street[3]; and Hardingus de Oxenford who died at Jerusalem in the begining of Henry I, before whose journey ther he gave two houses, one within and another without the walls of Oxon to Einsham Abbey which King Henry I by his charter[4], dated 1109, ⟨fol. 132 a⟩ did among other revenews to them confirme.

It was a garden plott in King Henry V raigne, and long before, as severall dimissions[5] therof testifye; which argues it to have bin of great antiquity.

le Huyme Hall

belonging formerly to St Frideswyde's, mentioned in the same accoumpt of the houses of clerks[6] in King Edward II raigne as in Cuffe Hall ⟨see p. 515⟩, and then judged to yeild four marks to the said priory.

St Hyld's Hall

in Grandpole, built by S. Hylda—Soe old Mr. Windsore in his vaine doting collections in W. p. 39, 40; with other vanityes in that booke[7].

S. Hugh's Hall

in All Saints parish; W. p. 83.

Kary *or* Cary ⟨Hall⟩

if not in North East Ward on the south side of the Roebuck; then here.

[1] ⟨'antient' has been scored out.⟩

[2] Twyne XXII 171, 2.

[3] registrum Stodley inter cartas de parochia S. Petri Orientalis; Twyne XXIV 657.

[4] registrum Einsham p. ..; et vide Twyne XXI 732; A. 44.

[5] Twyne XXIII 372.

[6] in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 132.

[7] Vide A. W. p. 5; Benedictus filius Hildae illic in parochia S. Michaelis australis.

Levine ⟨Hall⟩.

Aula Levini; on the east side of White Hall in S. Michael's parish at North Gate—as Mr. Windsore's notes hath.

Lodelow Hall

two of which name, besides that already mentioned ⟨see p. 133⟩ in South East Ward, have bin formerly extant, viz., one in All Saints parish and the other in S. Marie's.

That in All Saints is expressed in an ancient rentall of Osney[1]. And the other in St Marie's, in a final concord[2], 6 Edward III ⟨1332⟩, wherin 'tis said that it stood on the east side of a tenement belonging to Stodeley nunnery: which[3] I suppose is the same that St Frideswyde's priory received *2s* per annum from, given them by Adelice mentioned in Durham Hall ⟨p. 517⟩. In their book[4] 'tis thus described:—'de domo quam idem Henricus tenet' (meaning Henricus filius Henrici) 'inter domum cum stapellis et domum priorissae de Stodley, *2s.*' In the margin opposite to it is writt 'Lodelow Hall.'

Maynard Court

vide collectiones ex rentalibus Hospitalis S. Johannis. Robertus Maynard, capellanus, 'M.' p. 14; vide nomen Maynard.

Mariole Hall

in parochia S. Michaelis borealis; Twyne XXIII 377.

Marshall Yn

here, if not in North East Ward on the north side of the Roebuck.

Maror Hall

Twyne XXIII 236.

Martell *or* Marcell ⟨Hall⟩

in S. Peter's in the East, occurring often in rentalls[5] belonging to S. John's Hospitall in the raignes of Edward II and III.

In other places I find mention of 'domus Marcell[6]' in the same parish, but whether the same with the former, 'tis not in readiness to resolve.

Middle Hall

in the same parish with Marcell, as the same rentalls also testifye.

[1] inter munimenta Osney.

[2] in quadam cista in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 179.

[3] ⟨The sequel shows that 'which' means the 'Lodelow Hall' spoken of, and not the Godstow tenement.⟩

[4] registrum parvum, p. 39, carta 66.

[5] in Collegio Magdalenae; Twyne XXIII 127, 128 et vide p. 419.

[6] Stephen Martel, vide cartam 37 ex libro S. Frideswydae.

Minote Hall

in S. Aldate's parish, belonging sometimes (as from a rentall[1], 2 Edward III ⟨1328⟩, attesteth) to S. John's Hospitall, yeilding them then 16*s* 4*d*. It was soe called, as it should seem, from a name that owned it; of whome Robert Minhote[2] probably was one was provost of Oxon about the 17 Henry III[3] ⟨1233⟩, as is before shewed.

Nevile's Entré

in what parish not expressed. All that I have seen therof is in the breif of Richard II mentioned before in S. Agace Hall ⟨pp. 510, 512⟩ wherin is the name of the then principall.

New Hall

called Bercina Colesburne, mentioned in a rentall, 9 Richard II[4] ⟨1385⟩, sometimes belonging to Einsham Abbey, but in what parish unless in S. Michael's at North Gate, 'tis not expressed[5].

St. Nicholas Hall *or* house

⟨**fol. 132 b**⟩ a very ancient place sometimes for schollers in S. Peter's in the Est. I find mention therof in a rentall[6] that belonged to Osney, thus:—'domus S. Nicholai solvit 5*s* per magistrum T. Chadesle.' Then after it soe, follows:—'memorandum quod ista aula taxata erat anno regni Edwardi filii Edwardi 13 ⟨1319 if Edward II; 1339 if Edward III⟩ in decasu 4*s*.' 'S. Nicholas Hall in Cat Street' ut in libro senioris procuratoris, ut Brian Twyne, p. 83, 2.

Nisea ⟨Aula⟩

in one of our registers, viz. Aaa fol. 186, 1 (1461) 'tis inserted there between Aula Alba super muros' and 'Aula murilegorum.'

St. Oswald's Hall

of which in an old will[7] of John Bost, 1348, thus:—'also I give and bequeath to Joab ⟨? Joan⟩ my daughter my messuage called S. Oswald's Hall. It seemeth there to have bin in Magdalen parish.

[1] ibid. ⟨i.e. in Coll. Magd.⟩; Twyne XXIII 127.

[2] Robert le mignote, vide Twyne I 44, numero 17.

[3] ⟨The reference 'liber magnus S. Frideswydae, fol. 442; Twyne XXII 266' is scored out with the remark 'fals quoted.'⟩ xx

[4] collectanea Nicolai Bishop, fol. iii. xv. (i.e. 75, vide notam de isto signo); Twyne XXIII 732.

[5] Yes; 'tis in S. Michael's parish. Se in the market ⟨p. 489, cp. p. 71⟩. It was as I think the Globe. The said tenement was given by Willelmus filius Nigelli de gardino, i.e., Nigell or Neale of the garden; vide Twyne XXIII 414 *bis*, and there when he gave it, et 418: sed vide A 44, 1 of Simon pictor.

[6] inter chartas Osney in thesaurario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII. 96.

[7] liber testamentorum burgensium

Old Hall

mentioned in one of our registers, as Mr. Windsore hath, but partly appears to be the same or at least annexed with Damian before expressed ⟨p. 516⟩.

Osney Hall

in S. Mar⟨y's⟩ parish, as it seems, about the warden⟨'s⟩ lodgings of All Souls in the time of Henry VI. For legists, sic Tabula Rous.

Pagan (Payne) ⟨Hall⟩.

Aula Pagani; soe the author mentioned in Dugtha ⟨p. 517⟩.

Pary ⟨Hall⟩

belonging sometimes to St. Frideswyde's and by them (by that name, situated in All Saints parish) demised[1] about the 50 Henry III, 1266.

[S. Peter's[2] House.

See what I have said in my tract of small religious places in Oxon ⟨i. e. in Chap. XXXII⟩.]

Pie Hall

soe one of our registers.

Plucer ⟨Hall⟩

in St. Michael's at North Gate, as the same place attesteth.

Pencridge ⟨Hall⟩

if not in Hare Hall Lane ⟨p. 129⟩, then here.

[Quarrystone[2] Hall

domus magistri Edmundi Cogan, W. p. 50.]

St. Richard's Hall

mentioned in a tax[3] of clerks' houses in King Edward II his raigne, and then yeilded from Osney to whome it did belong two marks and an half.

Roymeyvalle Hall

in the same tax also, and belonged to S. Frideswyde's who then paid for it 37*s*. 'Tis the same with Runcevall Hall, vide. ⟨See p. 103.⟩

Raye Hall

soe the same place also.

[S. Stephen's[2] Hall

vide in collectionibus ex computis Collegii Merton p. 20; either in St John's parish or in St Aldate.

Oxon, fol. 44; Twyne XXIII 146; O. 61.

[1] lib. parv. S. Frid. p. 246, carta 374.

[2] ⟨The passages in square brackets are inserted from a slip between fol. 132 b and 133 a.⟩

[3] in arch. civit., Twyne XXIII 133.

Shall[1] Hall

W. p. 88. Shauel Hall prope Collegium Lyncoln.

Salamon's Hall

for artists, pulled downe to make roome for All Souls College. Sic Tabula Rous. If not in Cat Street, then here.]

Schelde Hall

in the same tax also and then yeilded from S. Frideswyde's to whome it did belong 3 marks and an half. See whether it may not be the same in Canterbury College in South East Ward.

Shelde Hall

another of that name in St. Peter's in the Est, sometimes the tenement of Adam Feteplace, maior of Oxon, tempore Henrici III. From him by gift it came to Littlemore[2] nunnery, the prioress of which place remitted the annuall rent therof by that name to one Richard Tekue of Oxon, 9 Edward III ⟨1335⟩, and he the same ⟨**fol. 133 a**⟩ year to another by the name of a corner messuage called Sheld Hall and in the same parish. See more in the beginning of South East Ward after Bostar Hall ⟨p. 132⟩, etc. It was contiguous to Bost Hall[3].

Spicery House

domus speciarii, in St. Martin's parish. I find it mentioned in two rentalls[4], one in Edward I, the other in Edward II, that formerly belonged to Osney. That in Edward II raigne, anno 1317, goeth thus:—'domus speciarii solvit 15*s*, principalis magister W. Candever[5].'

Spycer's Hall[6]

in All Saints parish. It belonged in the raigne of Edward III to John of Oxon. But he, in the 15 of the same King, ⟨1341⟩, conveyed it[7] with other halls to Sir John Shordich, chivaler, being then situated between a tenement of S. John's Hospital on the east and the tenement of William Burchester on the west. The particular scite, desired as a way for the scituation of other halls, I cannot yet describe. Divers other writings there ⟨are⟩, antienter then Edward

[1] ⟨Probably an error for Sheild Hall, see p. 119.⟩

[2] inter chartas de Littlemore in thesaurario Aedis Christi; Twyne XXIII 83, 89.

[3] Twyne III. 639.

[4] inter chartas Osney ut supra.

[5] vide A. W. 103.

[6] de Durham Hall alias Spicer's Hall ex libro parvo S. Frideswydae p. 39, carta 66. ⟨See p. 517.⟩

[7] curia husteng. Oxon., 15 Edward III ⟨1341⟩, in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 265.

III, that mentioneth it by this name, which I shall now omitt and passe on to the next.

Silver Hall

sometimes belonging to Einshall ⟨i. e. Einsham⟩ abbey, or quit rent from thenc to them; as an accompt of some of their lands[1] in Oxon, 32 Henry VIII ⟨1540⟩, saith. Whether not in Cat Street, ut alibi. Whether not in Somnor's Lane, for that abbey had a tenement there (Twyne XXIII 510).

Shurburne ⟨Hall⟩

in S. Peter's in the East, sometimes belonging to S. John's Hospitall, as their writings and a particular convention between two parties[2] in Edward III's raigne attesteth.

Stodley's Yn

in All Saints parish, as in a dimission[3] of it by New College[4] to one Richard Lokynton, 2 Henry IV ⟨1401⟩.

Stone Hall

'Aula lapide cooperta'; a very antient hall in S. Michael's at North Gate. It belonged to Osney, as their register[5] witnesseth, wherin 'tis described to have stood east and west. It had, I supposed, this name imposed on it because it had a stone roof[6] when others were thatched, having bin a fashion introduced[7] amongst us in King Stephen's raigne or therabouts, etc. There was a hall at Cambridge called Stone House and Tyled Hostell; liber historiae Cantab. lib. i p. 61 et 49.

Spalding's Entry

in St Frideswyde's[8] parish; vide A. W. coppy of halls in latine at Swinford's entré. In libro magno S. Frideswydae p. 319 it is told us in a rubrick that Spalding House 'in parochia S. Frideswydae,' soe called from Adam Spalding, is termed 'terra Eilwini' in the originall charter of King Stephen.

[1] ex curia augmentationum scilicet in quodam computo terrarum et possessionum monasterii Einsham; Twyne XXII 337. Vide catalogum latinum.

[2] liber extractorum evidentiarum Hospitalis S. Johannis Oxon in chartis de parochia S. Petri orientalis.

[3] in quodam albo libro in Collegio Novo fol. 45.

[4] New College hath a house about the Phoenix. Enquire of Hawkins what houses they have in that parish besides. Whether not by Bedcock's ⟨*or* Redcock's⟩ ex opposito ecclesiae Omnium Sanctorum; Twyne XXIII 300.

[5] registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton. fol. 117; Twyne XXII 286.

[6] ⟨Marginal note⟩:—'or ⟨was⟩ built of stone.'

[7] ⟨'introduced' substituted for 'brought.'⟩

[8] ⟨'S. Frideswyde's' substituted for 'S. Edward's.'⟩

Sweting ⟨Hall⟩

in All Saints parish as an [1] ancient rentall [2] sometimes belonging to Osney abbey, going thus, testifyeth:—'aula Sweting [3] per J. de O.' etc., by which probably may be meaned one of the Johns of Oxon [4]. The name therof seemeth to be derived from the owners, and not unlikely the givers therof to Osney abbey, as their confirmation charter [5] by Robert D'oilly their founder testifyeth, wherin the land of Sweting [6] is confirmed to them.

St. Thomas Hall [7]

in St Michael's at North Gate, see one of our registers (Aaa fol. 99 a, b. et fol. 196 b.).

Temple Hall

Twyne XXIII 144.

Unicorn Hall

if not on the east side of Tackleys Inne (V. 200), then here; see.

Vine Hall

in S. Michael's parish at North Gate. It was sometimes the hall or house of Adam de Schydeyerd, a grammarian **⟨fol. 133 b⟩**. Afterwards from Lucia his widdow it came to one John de Ketering; in whose dimission [8] therof, 17 Edward II ⟨1323⟩, to one Mr. John de Gortington, rector of the said church of St Michael, 'tis said that it was situated between the tenement sometimes of Simon [9] le barbur on the west and the tenement sometimes of Roger Mimekan on the east. Which is all I have seen therof.

Vicinis Hall

mentioned in the same accompt [10] of the clerks' houses in the raigne of King Edward II as in St Richard's Hall ⟨p. 522⟩, and then it was reputed to be worth 24*s* per annum.

Waldri ⟨Aula⟩

in S. Peter's in the East within East Gate, sometimes belonging to

[1] ⟨'an' substituted for 'a most.'⟩

[2] inter cartas Osney, ut supra.

[3] Of Sweting also vide A. W. 19 in King Stephen's charter.

[4] Noe, rather J. de O. vel Ew. See Twyne I p. 46, 47; inter test.

[5] in altero registro in thesaurario Aedis Christi fol. 7 alias 16; Twyne XXII 425.

[6] One 'Hugh dulcis' in S. Aldate's parish, V. 163; William Sweting, F. 39; vide pro nomine Sweting et V 515 ad imum et 516.

[7] See in my catalogue of halls which I have lately made, in S. Thomas Hall.

[8] inter chartas Osney ut supra; Twyne XXIII 100; V 554.

[9] ⟨'Simon' substituted for 'Banton.'⟩

[10] Twyne XXIII 133.

S. John's Hospitall as their rentalls[1] in Edward Third's raigne attesteth.

[Weden's[2] Court

in parochia S. Petri Orientalis, V. 513.]

Wyce Hall

belonging formerly to Godstow nunnery as in the same accompt[3] in Vicinis ⟨Hall, p. 525⟩.

Wysly gauler

as from the said place also, and belonging sometimes to S. Frideswyde's.

Wilby Hall

vide in my latin coppy of halls in Wilby or Willyby; Twyne XXIII 131. Wylyby courts, vide ibidem. Aula secunda 'Seld Hall' (?), vide Twyne XXIII 96 ad imum.

⟨Unnamed Halls.⟩

To these may be added those 'aulae innominatae' (⟨i. e.⟩, 'that have noe particular names in records') which often occur. Amongst many of which, partly mentioned already in this work, I shall insert these few following[4], viz.:—

those four that belonged to Mr. Henry de Swendouer in the beginning of the raigne of Edward I and descended to Adam his son, 14 of the same King ⟨1286⟩: One was in Shydyerd ⟨Street⟩ in St. Marie's parish, which the said Henry bought of Letitia the daughter of Henry Champneis; the second, in S. Edward's Street, which he had of John Feteplace; the other two in St Peter's in the East,—the first neare the wall, which was Isold's of Bath,—and the other some distance from it, which he had by inheritance.

hall in St Edward's parish owned in the beginning of Henry III (potius circa annum 1190) by one Roger Bonivalet, who about that time gave it by the name of a hall to Osney[5] conditionally that clerks should noe more inhabit therin.

halls mentioned in Godstow book[6], out of which Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Leicester[7], and Annice ⟨Amicia⟩ his wife gave about

[1] in Coll. Magd. ut supra; Twyne XXIII 127.

[2] ⟨The passage in square brackets is inserted from a slip between fol. 133 b and 134 a. The passage is repeated *infra* p. 529, but there it is spelt 'Wedern.'⟩

[3] Twyne XXIII 133.

[4] rotuli Husteng. Oxon. in archivis civitatis; Twyne IV 152.

[5] registrum Osney bibliothecae Cotton fol. 118; Twyne XXII 286.

[6] liber Godstow Anglicé, fol. 2 a; Twyne XXI 336.

[7] ⟨The words 'about the year 1118' followed but are scored out. A mar-

the time of the foundation therof 40*s* per annum, being then mentioned by the name of halls.

hall without North Gate which Nicholas Pubbesbury left in his will[1], 1348, to Susan his wife, standing near a corner or turning.

four halls in St Peter's parish in the East belonging formerly to St John's Hospitall[2], situated (as it partly appears) within the gate: in one the Vicar of Ellesfeild was wont to abide; another situated in the corner joyning to the wall; another neare to the lane[3] leading to S. John's Street; and the last situated 'in angulo.' All which are mentioned in one of their rentalls in Edward III's raigne ⟨Explicit fol. 133 b⟩.

[*hall*[4] *in S. Mildred's parish*; V 453.

aula quae fuit Petri Fabri; V 458, 462, 467, 471.

innominata d⟨omini⟩ Viv⟨iani de⟩ Bray in parochia S. Petri; V. 506, 507.

aula innominata in parochia S. Mildredae; V 524.

aula in cornerio in vico S. Mildredae; V 556.

aula innominata in Grandpoole; V 591.]

⟨Incipit **fol. 134 a**⟩ *hall in S. Mildred's parish* on the east side of the church and belonging formerly[5] to S. John's[6] Hospitall.

hall super cornerium belonging to Osney, as in the same accompt before in S. Richard's and Vicinis ⟨pp. 522, 525⟩.

hall of John Langport[7] in S. Mildred's Lane, anno 1311.

hall of which Theobaldus Stampensis was principall in the raigne of Henry III, as our antiquary ⟨i.e. B. Twyne⟩ hath in his private notes.

hall in St Michael's at North Gate[8] ruinated and converted into a garden plot in the raigne of Edward III, being then parcell of the lands of Exon. College.

three halls near S. Peter's parish in the East of the tenure of S. John's Hospitall, in one of whose rentalls[9], 13 Edward III ⟨1339⟩, 'tis said thus:—'de uno gardino ubi tres aulae fuerunt, 4*s*.'

two halls of Thomas de Suham in the raigne of Henry III, as 'tis in

ginal note says:—'who was a benefactor to Brackley Hospitall; vide collectiones ex libro ejusdem hospitalis.'⟩

[1] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 45 b.; Twyne XXIII 147.

[2] inter rentall. ejusdem Hospitalis in Coll. Magd.; Twyne XXIII 127.

[3] ⟨i.e. Hare Hall Lane; see page 128.⟩

[4] ⟨The passage in square brackets is inserted from the slip between fol. 133 b. and 134 a.⟩

[5] rentall. ejusdem Hospitalis; Twyne XXIII 128.

[6] ⟨'S. John's' is changed to 'said.'⟩

[7] rotuli curiae maioris Oxon 15 Edward II ⟨1321⟩; Twyne XXIII 319.

[8] ex quodam rotulo taxationis aularum Coll. Exon. in archivis civitatis; Twyne XXIII 160.

[9] in Coll. Magd.; Twyne XXIII 128 ad imum.

Godstow book[1]; both in St Marie's parish, wherof one had its cours ⟨? court⟩ toward Schydyerd Street.

hall in Canditch of S. John's Hospitall[2] neare Bodyn Hall.

hall in S. Mar⟨y's⟩ parish neare the church in the High Street in which Hugh Campden was wont to inhabit. It was left by the same name by William Pyry, a burgess of Oxon, in his will[3], 1331, to Robert de la Mare and others.

hall in S. Mary Magdalen parish belonging sometimes to one Roger Clyfton *alias* Bedell, mentioned by the bare name of a hall in his last will[4], 1388.

hall in S. Thomas' parish conveyed[5] with a brewhouse and backhouse, 4 Elizabeth ⟨1562⟩, to one James Thorn *alias* Plummer of Oxon.

hall in the little Jury belonging sometimes to S. Frideswyde's and inhabited by schollers, 13 Edward I ⟨1285⟩, as a Coroner's inquest[6] concerning the death of a scholler therin named David de Hybernia attesteth.

namelesse hall V 145.

hall of Alice Mimekan[7] neare East Gate under the wall.

hall in Halywell; Twyne XXIII 76.

hall or chambers at Litlle Gate; vide in discours of the wall ⟨p. 251⟩.

aula innominata in parochia S. Edwardi; V 58.

Soe farre the namelesse Halls.

⟨Places, perhaps for Students.⟩

To which may be added receptacles for schollers (without doubt) called by the names of 'Places.' Viz.:—

Blundes Place in S. Peter in the Bayly; Twyne XXIII 373.

Smethes Place in an unknowne (as yet) parish; Twyne XXIII 409.

Crasswell Place V. 143, 144. ⟨In S. Michael's at South Gate par.⟩

Corner Place in Halywell; Twyne III 594.

Kereseyes Place, sometimes in S. Michael's at South Gate in Gra⟨n⟩dpont; Twyne XXIII 145, 222, 506. It was belonging in the raigne of Henry III to one Vives le long, a Jew, that was for

[1] registrum Godstow fol. 110; Twyne XXIV 236; Twyne XXIII 251.

[2] rentall. Hospitalis S. Johannis.

[3] liber testamentorum burgensium Oxon. fol. 11; Twyne XXIII 512.

[4] ibid., fol. 69; Twyne XXIII 531.

[5] ibid., fol. 188; Twyne XXIII fol. 547.

[6] inter placita coronae burgi Oxon; Twyne XXIII 172.

[7] rotuli coronae, 17 Edward II ⟨1323⟩; Twyne IV 125.

felony hanged. Afterwards it came to King Edward I who demised it to one Adam de Keresey, a convert, by whome severall aedifices were erected on it, and from whome it took its name.

Garlonds Place in S. Mary's parish; Twyne XXIII 532.

Bolles Place in S. Michael's at North Gate; Twyne XXIII 532. ⟨explicit fol. 134 a; incipit **fol. 134 b**⟩.

Glocestre Place in S. Mary Magdalen parish; Twyne XXIII 533.

Thelmes Place in S. Mary's parish; Twyne XXIII 187.

Brechams Court in Magdalen parish, sometimes belonging to S. John's Hospitall and inhabited by schollers, as their rentalls in Edward III his raigne testifye; Twyne XXIII 127. William de Brecham, Twyne XXIV 238 in initio.

Vicories Court in S. Peter in the East, near Maiden Hall; Twyne XXIII 623.

Perchoris[1] *Court* mentioned in a coroner's inquest, 15 Edward II ⟨1321⟩, speaking it a place to be inhabited by schollers; Twyne XXIII 210, 156.

Spryngales Court in S. Peter's parish and almost under the east wall of the city, by S. Peter's Church in the East; Twyne IV 31.

Then may be added the gardens on which were sometimes halls and for which year cautions were given to the last. ⟨explicit[2] fol. 134 b.⟩

[1] ⟨Perhaps Pershore's Court, from the family of that name.⟩

[2] ⟨At the end of the ordinary text are the following jottings about some streets which had been omitted in his survey of the city :—

(*a*) 'Westwychen, Twyne XXIII 89; see other lanes omitted; V 482, 557; this without doubt must be either Colesburne or Cheyney Lane.' (*b*) 'venella apud Stock Well obstructa, vide Twyne XXIII 246' (see p. 366). (*c*) 'venella innominata, F 71, 95.' (*d*) 'Oldeherd Strete, V. 397.' (*e*) 'Wedern's Court in parochia S. Petri, V 513' (see p. 528). (*f*) 'Shid Lane, V 579.'

Fol. 135 is absent from the MS., having been perhaps a blank leaf. Fol. 136 has been given *supra*, p. 506.⟩

⟨CHAPTER XXIX.⟩

⟨Some Colleges, Halls, and Schools.⟩

⟨On fol. 32–37 (see note 8, page 168) is a treatise on Corpus Christi College, dated '25 Feb. 166½.' It does not really belong to this volume, but rather to the volume treating of the antiquities of the Colleges and Halls. The purpose of its insertion in the present MS. is explained in a note on the top of fol. 32 a:—'Herein are the description of severall halls that must come into South East Ward'—the principal part of which description is on fol. 34 and is perhaps of later date than the rest of the treatise.

Folios 32, 33, 35–37 contain substantially the same matter as parts of the Chapter on Corpus Christi College in Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 382 foll. It seemed however desirable to print them here, partly because it was inadvisable to leave a few pages of the present MS. unprinted while printing all the rest; but chiefly because of their constant variations in phrase and expression, which show that we have here a fragment of Wood's earlier work before it was Latinised by Peers and Reeve, in distinction from the later work (edited by Gutch) which was written from and follows the Latin Version.⟩

Corpus Christi Colledge.

⟨Incipit **fol. 32 a**⟩ Having finished our discourse concerning Brasen-nose Colledge, wee must proceede to speak of Corpus Christi College [1], being the next in order that craveth seniority.

⟨Previous life of Richard Fox the Founder.⟩

Of which before wee come to treat particularly its foundation, wee must say something in relation to the life and actions of the founder therof, Richard Fox [2].

He [3] was borne in an obscure village in Lyncolnshire, called Ropesly [4], four miles distant from Grantham, in an ancient house there, called 'Pullock's mannor.'

[1] 'Collegium apium'; soe Erasmus.

[2] Dr. Sanderson, late bishop of Lyncoln, hath as I have heard taken and collected of Richard Fox. Enquire of Mr. Pulleyn.

[3] ⟨'He' substituted for 'who, as we find.'⟩

[4] ⟨Marginal note 'collectiones Briani

He was the son of Thomas Fox and Helena his wife, honest and well-reputed parents [1] and allied to severall others especially of his owne name, viz. John Fox and Thomas Fox, Londoners, the latter Archdeacon of Surrey, and both in their youthfull ages praeferred by him to be fellows of this his new erected College, A.D. 1517 and 1523 [2].

His parents, perceiving him to be of a good genius and sharp witt, intended (according to their abilities) to bestow that upon him that might be a comfort to them in their old age and to himself a lively hood for the future. And therfore they sent him to a grammer schoole at Boston [3] to attaine to soe much knowledge in humane learning that might make him capable for the University. From thence they sent him to Magdalen College in Oxon [4], where, for that time he continued, he profited soe excedingly in religion and literature that he was accounted the cheife flowre in that garden. Then leaving that College, becaus of a plague that was in Oxon, he went to Cambridge [5], where, as severall authours report, he became Master of Pembroke Hall. But long there neither did he abide. For, taking a particular rule to himselfe [6] that longe continuance in a University was a signe either of lacke of freinds or of learning and that it was sacriledge for a man to tarry longer at Oxon then he had a desire to profit, ⟨he⟩ took a resolution to travell and see other nurseryes of learning. For about this time (viz. the beginning of Richard III), by reason of the fickleness of the state and unlawfull usurpation of the said king, learning ran at a low ebbe. To Paris therfore he journeys [7] where, to compleat that divinity that he had already obtained, ⟨he⟩ studies the Canon Law; without which, as it should seem, divinity was estemed, in those dayes, imperfect. From thence he thought to have travelled to other places; but happily meeting with John Morton, bishop of Ely (formerly an Oxon man [8] and his familiar), who fled the

Twyni' scored out and the following note substituted 'ex vita Ricardi Foxi scripta per Thomam Greenway, istius Collegii olim praesidem anno 1566, MS. bibliothecae hujus Collegii.'⟩:— ⟨p. 119 in Coxe's Catalogue of C.C.C. MSS, no. CCLXXX fol. 169.⟩

[1] ⟨Here follows but scored out:— 'his descent I can noe further learne.'⟩

[2] ⟨Here follows but scored out:— 'Mr. Fox, Master of the Wards in the raigne of King Henry VIII; and (as some think) John Fox, also, bred up in Magdalen Colledg Oxon, who wrote the book of Martyrs; and Edward Fox, bishop of Hereford.'⟩

[3] Dr Deane told me he was brought up (quaere) in Winchester Scoole. ⟨Dr. Henry Deane of New Coll.; See Bliss' Wood's Ath. Vol. I. p. LVII.⟩

[4] ibidem in vita ut supra.

[5] Ricardus (vel Edwardus) Fox de Academia Cantab., Twyne XXI 573.

[6] Chronicon ⟨i.e. Descriptio Angliae⟩ Gulielmi Harrison, lib. 2. cap. 3.

[7] Chronicon Edwardi Halli p 23 in Richard III, edit. London 1550.

[8] See in the life of Richard III

kingdome by reason ⟨of⟩ the said usurpation of Richard III, stopt his intentions for that time. Now whether his learning and policy was soe much perceived by this bishop as to make use of him as an instrument to establish the Earle of Richmond (the right heire) in his throne (to whome bishop Morton faithfully adhaered) or whether the Earle himselfe who was then at Paris had acquaintance with him or knew him to be a man of wisdome before, wee are in doubt. But, howsoever it was, sure I am that at what time the Earl was at Venice and plotting to furnish himselfe for his setting forth to gaine the crowne, determined to crave aid of the French king; and soe comming to Paris to prosecute his designe, left the whole management therof unto this Richard Fox[1], doctor of the Civill[2] Laws, who followed the matter with soe great diligence that in short time all things were brought to the Earl's pleasure. Who soone after obtaining the kingdome from Richard III at Bosworth Feild, was not unmindfull of him; for he not only made him one of his counsell and keper of his Privy Seale, but also while the king himselfe was at Newcastle in the third year of his raigne ⟨1488⟩ employed him[3] with Sir Richard Edgcombe, knight, as embassador for truce to King James the Third, King of Scotland. Who ⟨**fol. 32 b**⟩ carrying the designe with such admirable prudence and wisdome, obtained a truce betweene the two kingdomes for the space of seven years, and scarcly returning out of Scotland after his embassie was performed but the bishoprick of Exon fell void, which the king immediatly conferred upon him, anno 1486. Wherin he behaved himselfe in all respects befitting a true praelate, both as well in his office as life and conversation. Afterwards in the year 1491 when Robert Stillington, bishop of Bath and Wells, deceased, the king gave that bishoprick also to him; and, by the bull[4] of Pope Innocens the VIII, ⟨he⟩ was, the 6 of the Ides of February the same yeare ⟨8 Feb. 149½⟩, translated therunto. All this time none more in favour with the king then he, none whose counsell was more relyed upon then his, especially in those controversies which he was often employed with concerning the priviledge and interest that King Henry VII challenged in Scotland. For which to advantage himselfe in the knowledge of them he left noe history or monument of our nation unconsulted, and more particularly that industrious history of the Kings of England then lately compiled by

written by Sir Thomas More, which I have, p. 365. See what Buck saith of him.

[1] Godwinus de praesulibus Angliae in Wynton.

[2] ⟨Sic, but in error for 'Canon.'⟩

[3] Chronicon Edwardi Halli p. 11 in Henry VII.

[4] Registrum Morton fol. 23.

the learned antiquary John Rosse or Rouse of Warwick. Of which he[1] himselfe maketh this mention and gives us an excuse in one of his bookes concerning the omission of some particulars therin :—'hic multa alia inseruissem' (saith he) 'si quendam librum meum habuissem plenarie hanc materiam tractantem, quem mutuo pro tempore tradidi reverendo in Christo patri et domino, domino Ricardo Fox, in decretis doctori, episcopo Excestriae, custodi privati tunc sigilli sub metuendissimo principe Henrico VII rege Angliae.' Thus Rossus.

But to returne, after he had continued in his bishoprick of Bathe and Wells the space of three years, he was praeferred by the same hand to that of Durham, anno 1494. And as he still ascended from a poorer to a richer, or from a worse to a better bishoprick, soe he made the places themselves; for he beautified[2] and repaired the hall of the Castle which was very ruinous, and changed the seats of regality therin; as also repaired the tower of the Church; with severall good deeds there performed;—which I should in this place have inserted, but Durham hath bin soe ungratefull that there is noe monument or writing of him remaining in their registers. While he was bishop of this place, the Scotts had like to have broken truce and revived warres betwixt the two realmes againe. For, comming to Norham Castle[3], the Bishop's habitation, intended (if they could) to surprize it; and to that end came severall times to veiw it that they might the better doe their work; but the keepers therof, suspecting some evill meaning, sallyes out and routs them. The Scottish king, being hereof advertised, was highly displeased; and in all hast signifyes to the English king how his souldiers who had noe intentions for a surprisall were handled, and therfore he had violated the truce. The king to excuse the matter relyes upon bishop Fox, owner of the castle, to performe. He therupon, with letters to him much lamenting that the warre should be renewed by those that he appointed kepers of his castle and the like, interwoven with expressions tending to reconcilement, did at length asswage his displeasure, and brought all things to such a passe that the Scottish king wrote curteously to the bishop againe, signifying that besides the matter then in hand he had other secretts to impart to him and would send for him to converse about them. Well, the bishop with his retinew journeys into Scotland where he was curteously received by the king himselfe at the abbey of Melrosse. There the king much complaining of the violated truce, told him that all things

[1] in libro de regibus MS. in bibliotheca Cotton (sub effigie Vespasiani A. 12) p. 234.

[2] contra (?) inter notas de Collegio Corporis Christi, vide F (broken) 161.

[3] Chronicon Halli ut supra p. 43 in Henry VII et in Holinshed, p. 785 in Henry VII.

would never goe right untill a firmer bond of peace was made; and for the accomplishment therof he thought of noe better a remidy then that he should match himselfe to the lady Margarett, the king of England's eldest daugter, which thing he[1] would sooner doe[2] if he knew the bishop's mind therin. ⟨fol. 33 a.⟩ When the bishop was returned into England and come to the court, he declared to the king all the communication had betweene them. Which he relishing indifferently well, conceded to the match. And ⟨they⟩ were afterwards to the great joy of both nations solemnly married: and a greater happiness too, as it afterwards happned, in that King James from them took his lineall descent and soe[3] claimed the English crowne, therby confirming both kingdomes with an everlasting peace.

It was now the 18[4] year of King Henry the Seventh's raigne, in which Thomas Langton, bishop of Winton, deceased. In whose roome the king immediatly put Richard Fox, where till the time of his death, anno 1528, he spent in great prosperity and plenty, bestowing much money in reparations, buildings[5], and charitable uses:— Witnesse (besides his colledge at Oxon of which more anon) the cost of building a faire free schoole by the Castle in Taunton[6] and convenient lodgings neare it for the schoolmaster to dwell in. The like he performed at Grantam also (though his intentions were sometimes to have builded the same in Ropesly[7] in a little grove there, adjoyning to the house where he was borne; but it being a village and an unfrequented place, altered his minde and builded it at Grantham aforesaid, a market towne). Moreover he did exhibit to severall poore schollers in Oxon while he was bishop[8], viz., to Richard Stubbs and one Hutchinson of Balliol Colledge, Anthony Wilkins of New College, some of Magdalen College, with divers more of other colledges; and committed the charge and oversight of them to John Claymond, praesident of Magdalen Colledge, who (for the great love and amity that[9] the bishop had for him) salutes[10] him in his letters directed for his hands 'brother' and 'dear brother.' He also extended his charity in a larg manner to the abbat and monks of St. Austen's Abby; for John the abbat[11] therof in a letter to him complaining much of the

[1] ⟨'he' substituted for 'the said Scottish king.'⟩

[2] ⟨'doe' substituted for 'concede to doe.'⟩

[3] ⟨'soe' substituted for 'uppon that account.'⟩

[4] ⟨Sic, but in error for 16 Henry VII.⟩

[5] His works at Winton vide paper ⟨not now found⟩.

[6] Godwinus ut supra.

[7] Collectanea Twyni.

[8] ibidem.

[9] ⟨'that the bishop had for him' substituted for 'that passed betweene bishop Fox and him.'⟩

[10] ⟨'salutes' substituted for 'stiles.'⟩

[11] vide in Somnore, prior of S. Austen's.

miserable and poore estate they were then in, humbly desired him to lend some moneys for the use of their monastery, whereupon he voluntarily lent them an 100£, which was paid them by Dr Claymond. Againe it must not be forgotten that, in the 3 of Henry VII ⟨1488⟩, while he was bishop of Exon, he gave very largly towards the reaedification of St. Marie's Church Oxon then ready with age to decay; for the Chancellour and schollers wrote in that behalfe divers epistles to all those bishops and great men of the church that were 'old friends' as they terme[1] them and students of our University, amongst which is inserted a learned epistle[2] to this reverend praelate; who, if he had bin a stranger to them and not bred up in this place, would never have bin petitioners for such a boone.

In one only mischance he was unfortunate, for he lived many years blind before he died. Wherby finding his end to approach, bethought himself soe to enlarge his bounty that ⟨it⟩ might be a perpetuall stay to his memory.

⟨Fox thinks of building a monastery but decides for a College.⟩

And therfore making use of those blessings God had bestowed upon him, purposed to have builded a monastery for monks to study in. But conferring with Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exon, a very prudent man and one of his familiars, concerning his intentions, received this answer[3] from him:—'What, my Lord! shall we build houses and provide livlihoods for a company of bussing[4] monks whose end and fall wee may live to see? No! No! It is more meet a great deale that wee should have a care to provide for learning, as[5] for such who by their learning shall doe good in the church and commonwealth.' Wherfore fixing his resolutions and setting up his staff at Oxon, purposed as a gratfull son to his mother the University, to erect some hall or College there as a nursery for the tongues and sciences.

⟨Fox selects a site for his College in Oxford.⟩

And to that end making choise and picking out a convenient place within the walls or limitts therof, ⟨fol.[6] 33 b⟩ did partly by gift and

[1] liber epistolarum MS. designatus per litteram F, epistola 240.

[2] ibidem; epistola 424.

[3] Chronicon Holinshed in Henry VIII p. 840, 10.

[4] ⟨i.e. buzzing, with a covert allusion to drones.⟩

[5] ⟨probably a slip for 'and.'⟩

[6] ⟨Note at the top of the page:—⟩ 'Here must be inserted the halls that were plucked downe for Corpus Christi College; viz. Ledenporch Hall sive Nun Hall; Beks Yn, vide in additamentis (Beks Yn was called Lumbard Hall, domus Glou., Durand, et pill heliae); Urbin Hall on the west side of

partly by purchase procure ground sufficient to erect this his new Colledge.

⟨(i) *Halls and Gardens bought from Merton College.*⟩

Richard Rawlyns, warden of Merton College, with the fellows or schollers therof, did by their charter[1], Feb. 10, anno 7 Henry VIII ⟨$151\frac{5}{6}$⟩, sell to him a messuage with a garden adjoyning, called Corner Hall, severall principals of which are in our registers; as also another called Nevills Yn; and a garden belonging to them called Bachelours Garden,—for which the bishop covenanted to give to them 4£ 6*s* 8*d* yearly rent of annuity issuing out of Witney Church, wherof the bishop of Wynton is patron. ⟨explicit fol. 33 b line 7; incipit[2] **fol. 34 a.**⟩

⟨Corner Hall.⟩

As for Corner Hall[3], which stood on the west corner of Corpus Christi College betweene their gate and Christ Church gate and therfore soe called, I find to be stiled by that name ('aula angularis') in ancient writings: but in King Edward II's raigne by the name of Chillam[4] Hall *alias* Corner Hall[5] because that one William Chillam was lord therof in his raigne. In an inquisition[6] before Oliver de Harnham, the king's eschaetor, 49 Edward III ⟨1375⟩, I find that the warden and schollers of Merton College obtained[7] a hall called Corner Hall in the parish of S. Edward, which John Chillam gave to Walter Moryn, clerk, and other fellows of the same college; but when the said Walter died the college took the rents therof without the king's license, etc. Soe far part of that inquisition. But whether meant of this, situated according to record, sometimes in St John's sometimes in Edward's parish, I cannot say; though I confesse[8] I have alwaies thought so to contrary, for if it were not, what made one Robert Skerne let a long lease[9] therof to Merton College, 8 Henry VI ⟨1430⟩. It is said in divers writings that it stood[10] ex opposito le Oriole on the south and Schydierd Street on the west. By which it

the College, called before Curteys Hall; Corner Hall on the East side; Nevills Yn; Christopher Hall next to Merton College ball-court.'

[1] inter munimenta Collegii Corporis Christi in pixide A 4.

[2] ⟨There is a mark in the text here demanding the insertion of the additional matter promised in note 6, p. 535.⟩

[3] Corner Hall, V 258, 611; see Mr. Windsore's collections p. 252.

[4] and also Borham, vide collectiones ex archivis Collegii Merton.

[5] Twyne III 599.

[6] Twyne XXIII 102.

[7] ⟨'obtained' substituted for 'purchased.'⟩

[8] ⟨'I have alwaies thought so' substituted for 'I think.' Perhaps 'to contrary' ought to have been scored out as well as 'I think.'⟩

[9] Twyne III 599.

[10] Twyne III 596.

appears that Orioll messuage extended it selfe to the utmost limitts of Oriall College on the south side, and that Schydiard Street (as I have before said [1]) went between Corpus Christi College and Christ Church, to S. Frideswide's Church.

⟨Nevill's Inn; Christopher Hall.⟩

The next messuage before specified let to this College was Nevill's Yn [2], soe called from such an hounorable name that resided therin. It was situated in Schydyard Street near the south-west corner of Corpus Christi College, and was the tenement of John Croxford of Oxon in the raigne of Edward II. From him [3] it came to Richard Hunsingore. Who leaving it to his executor Richard de Melton, rector of S. Ebb's Church, ⟨he⟩ conveyed [4] it (with Christopher Hall near to it) to Merton College, 23 Edward III ⟨1349⟩, from which as I guesse part of the revenewe therof was to goe towards his chantry in S. John's Church. Severall names of the principalls of this (togeather with the former [5]) occurr in our regesters, of whom Mr Thomas Boucher [6] was one (having had his breding herin) about the time he was chancellor of our University. He was afterwards through severall praeferments Archbishop of Canterbury, and in his time a worthy writer as Godwyn and Baleus report, to whome I refer the reader. ⟨Explicit fol. 34 a line 31; incipit [7] **fol. 34 a line 39.**⟩

⟨(ii) *Halls purchased from S. Frideswyde's priory.*⟩

After the alienation of these from Merton College followed others from John Burton, prior, and the covent of St. Frideswyde's. Who, it seems, Feb. 12, 8 Henry VIII ⟨$151\frac{6}{7}$⟩, convey [8] to the founder of this college their messuages, with a garden adjoyning, called Urban Hall and Bekes Yn, in leiu of which they and their successors were to receive from Corpus Christi College the yearly annuity of 26*s* 8*d* issuing out of the church of Wroughton or else where.

⟨Urban Hall.⟩

Urban Hall [9], as appears, was called antiently Curteys Hall, stand-

[1] ⟨See p. 138.⟩

[2] This Nevyll Yn without doubt was called before Hunsingore In.

[3] Twyne III ibid.

[4] Twyne III 599 adimum.

[5] vide in Nevills Yn.

[6] ⟨'Bouchier' corrected to 'Boucher.'⟩

[7] ⟨Fol. 34 a lines 32–38 are about 'Urbin or Urban Hall anciently Curteys Hall' which at this point he regarded as one of the halls conveyed by Merton College. When he came to speak of the Urban Hall conveyed by S. Frideswyde's, he saw his mistake, added the marginal note, 'Urban Hall noe other then Curteys Hall before mentioned,' and made marks indicating the necessary changes, which have been *infra* above in the text.

Fol. 33 b lines 8–11 are all but verbally repeated in Fol. 34 a lines 40–44.⟩

[8] ex pixide A 4 ut supra.

[9] Urban Hall, pro legistis; sic Tabula Rous.

ing about the place where the hall of this College now stands in St. John's parish and street. Of which a certaine rubrick ⟨explicit fol. 34 a line 46; incipit [1] **fol. 34 a line 32.**⟩ in S. Frideswyde's book [2], denoting its antiquity, thus speaketh:—'finalis concordia facta in curia regis de Curtes Hall.' Which finall concord was made, as 'tis ther said, 25 of Henry the son of King John ⟨i. e. Henry III⟩ A.D. 1241.

It was soe called from such a name that owned it and other possessions in this parish of S. John; of which Richard le Curteys [3] was the last, as I have seen, who gave this tenement to S. Frideswyde's priory not long before the aforementioned date with conditions of payment out of it, one of which was 14*d* per annum toward a light in S. John's parish church. ⟨explicit fol. 34 a line 38; incipit **fol. 34 a line 47.**⟩

⟨Bekes Inn.⟩

Then for Beke's Yn [4] which was in S. Edward's parish, was a very ancient tenement and part of the land which was 'de ara S. Frideswydae [5].' The names that it was formerly knowne by you shall hear from S. Frideswyde's register [6] in a certaine rubrick there:—'notandum dictum tenementum modo Bekeshyn nuncupatum est de ara S. Frideswydae quod diversis vicibus fuit alienatum sed postea in dominicum resiluit, quae quidem terra vocabatur pille helie Durand Lumbard, domus glouerniae et modo Bekeshyn' etc. Soe far their register by which words 'pille heliae' wee might without doubt suppose to be corrupted from Pille Hale or Hall [7]; afterward called Durand from one that owned it before King Stephen's time, in whose confirmation charter [8] of ancient lands belonging to the same priory is mention made 'de terra quam Durand tenuit, 4*d*'; then 'domus Lumbard [9]' from a Jew; and afterwards 'domus Glouerniae' from the name of Glocester that owned it, of whome [William [10] de Glou. ut in margine

[1] ⟨See note 7, page 537.⟩

[2] Registrum magnum 463; vide Twyne XXII 261; There 'tis said that it should stand about the gate of Merton College; F. 80, 81.

Richard Curteys, vide V. 2.

[4] Beke Yn, V 141, 611, 612; Bekes Yn pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous.

[5] That is, in S. Frideswyde's parish but since in St. Edward's.

[6] Registrum magnum fol. 322; Twyne XXII 244.

[7] ⟨A more reasonable conjecture would be to supply 'terra' with each word in symmetry with 'domus' and 'yn' following:—'terra Pille,' 'terra Helie,' 'terra Durand,' 'terra Lumbard,' 'domus Glouerniae,' 'Bekes Inn.' The second name is possibly a mis-reading; but looks not unlike a form of 'Ely,' or 'Elias,' a Jew.⟩

[8] ibid. p. 12, 318; Twyne II 122.

[9] Lumbard Hall, vide contenta libri S. Frideswydae p. 12; from Lumbard Cricklad, Twyne III 591.

[10] ⟨The passage in square brackets is an interlinear insertion; the marginal note is 'and William de Glouernia another, ut liber magnus p. 318 whose hous was "juxta portam Collegii Cantuarensis" ut ibidem.'⟩

and] Simon Gloucester was one; and lastly Bekes Yn, from some of that name[1] also who as I find[2] enjoyed lands in St. Marie's parish in the raigne of Henry III, before, and after.

This hall retained ⟨fol. 34 b⟩ schollers till it was pulled downe to make roome for this college, as appears from our registers wherin are the cautions given by the principalls therof.

⟨(iii) *Hall purchased from Godstow nunnery.*⟩

About the same time that the former lands were conveyed from S. Frideswyde's, I find[3] Isabell Braynton[4], abbesse of Godstow, with the nuns there (for the great respect they had to the bishop Fox, being formerly a benefactor to them) to give and release to him all their right they had in another messuage[5] with land adjoyning called Nun Hall, situated between Corner Hall on the north and Nevills Yn on the south.

⟨Ledenporch or Nun Hall.⟩

It was soe called because owned by them ⟨Godstow nuns⟩.

But the ancientest stile of it long before was[6] 'terra Roberti Biseleg,' by which name 4*s* annuall rent from thence was confirmed to them ⟨S. Frideswyde's priory⟩ by King Stephen in his confirmation charter[7] before mentioned about the year 1137. After that it was knowne by 'domus Pady' from one that owned it in King Henry III's raigne; then Ledenporch[8]; and lastly Nun Hall, by which name the nuns of Godstow paid to the said priory the said rent of 4*s*. Which is all in a manner I have found of it; only its name, with divers principalls therof even till it was pulled downe to make roome for this college, as our registers testifie.

The said tenement was given to Godstow by one Odo de Watlington, chapleine of Godstow, 19 of Edward I ⟨1291⟩ or therabouts, ut liber magnus S. Frideswydae p. 321.

⟨Fox founds and endows Corpus Christi College Oxon.⟩

These messuages then being procured ⟨explicit[9] fol. 34 b; incipit[10]

[1] Thomas Beck, cancellor, vide.

[2] Registrum Stodley in chartis de parochia S. Mariae Virginis.

[3] Ex pixide A 4, ut supra.

[4] ⟨Fol. 33 b lines 12–15 are identical with fol. 34 b lines 5–8, except that they give also the date of the conveyance '20 Jan. 8 Henry VIII' (151⅞).⟩

[5] 'Tis said in S. Frideswyde's great book p. 320 that it was in S. Frideswyde's parish.

[6] liber magnus S. Frideswydae p. 320; Twyne XXII 248.

[7] ibidem, fol. 12, 318; Twyne II 122.

[8] Ledenporch vide collectiones ex archivis Collegii Merton; vide Twyne III p. 600; Twyne XXII 353.

[9] ⟨Notes at the foot of the page:—⟩ 'Nevylls Yn ⟨and⟩ Corner Hall conveyed by the Mertonians to C. C. C., V. 611; Nun Hall, V 611, 612; Urban Hall, V 612.' 'Remember to put downe the first praesident and scolars' ⟨of C. C. C.⟩.

[10] ⟨See note 2, page 536; note 7, page 537; and note 4, page 539.⟩

fol. 33 b line 16⟩ and levelled with the ground, did according to the king's license[1] which he a little before obtained, Nov. 26, 8 Henry VIII ⟨1516⟩, proceede[2] in the foundation of this colledge. And those lands and possessions which he also before had given to St Swythune's monastery[3] in Wynton being worth besides reprises 100£ per annum, caused with the king's consent to be brought into the chancery and there cancelled, and to be added to other possessions that he intended for this Colledge; which, as the charter it selfe speaks, was to be thus situated:—viz. Merton Colledge on the east, and the lane neare Canterbury Colledge with the garden of St Frideswyde's priory on the west, Oriall Colledge on the north, and the city wall on the south side.

Soe that the plotforme being modelled, ⟨he⟩ would, according to the said license, have endowed[4] it with but 350£ per annum for the maintenance of one praesident and 30 schollers to be more or lesse according to the increase or decay of the said revenews. But Hugh Oldham, bishop of Exon, joyning with him and increasing the possessions, added more.

⟨Fox gives Statutes to his College.⟩

The next year following, viz. anno 1517, the founder gave them statutes, and on the 20th of June were read and approved by him in the Church of St Crosses Hospitall neare Wynton in the presence of many both cleric and laic. Therin he appoints[5] in this his new foundation to be alwaies one praesident that should governe the rest, twenty fellows, twenty schollers, two chapleins, two clarks, and two choiresters. The fellows according to the places of their nativity to be thus qualified:—viz., five in the diocesse of Wynton (viz.—three in the county of Southampton and two in the county of Surrey); one in the diocesse of Durham; two in the diocesse of Bath and Wells; two in the diocesse of Exon; two in the county of Lyncoln, where the founder was borne; two in the county of Glocester; one in the county of Wilton; two in the county of Kent; one in the county of Lancaster, wher Hugh Oldham was borne; one in the county of Bedford; and lastly one in the county of Oxon or Barks. As for the schollers they were according to the said diocesses and countyes to be like qualified, excepting *one* in Kent and *two* in the county of

[1] in capella Rotulorum, parte secunda.

[2] The college began to be founded 1509; finished 1516; vide W, i. e., collectiones ⟨ex⟩ Windsore p. 41.

[3] ⟨See Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 388.⟩

[4] The founders charter is dated at Wolvesey.

[5] cap. 10 p. 19 MS. inter codices Arch. Cant.

Lancaster. From the said number of fellows the founder also appointed three lecturers[1] to read severall times in a week to the whole society or any one of the University or stranger that would bestow the paines to be an auditour (allowing them an annuall stipend)—which are according to the statutes duly observed to this day, and thus disting⟨uish⟩ed:—the Humanity[2] reader, Graec reader, and Divinity reader[3]. The Humanity reader is to read either Ciceroes Epistles Orations or Offices, Salust, Valerius Maximus, or Suetonius Tranquillus; on other days Plynyes Natural History, Quintilian's Declamations or Oratory, Lucan, Juvinal, Terrence, or Plautus. The Graec reader, Theodorus his grammer, Isocrates his orations, Lucianus or Philostratus; on other days either Theocritus, Euripides, Sophocles. ⟨Explicit fol. 33 b; fol. 34 a. b. is incorporated into the text of fol. 33 b.; incipit **fol. 35 a.**⟩ And the Divinity reader, some particle out of the Old and New Testament, in the interpretation wherof he is as near as he can to imitate St Hierom, Augustin, Ambros, Origen, Hilary, Chrysostom, or Damascen.

The first of these that read Divinity[4] was Ludovicus Vives[5], a Spaniard, the third fellow of this College put in by the founder. To whose lectures not only the founder himselfe with almost all the whole number of Academians but also the King[6] Queene and the Court were with great content and admiration auditours at his first performance of them in the College hall.

⟨Erasmus and Jewell praise C. C. C.⟩

Thus was this place by the care and charge of this worthy praelate

[1] ibidem cap. 22 p. 51. Quattuor publici lectores simul in Collegio Corporis Christi, Ludovicus Vives; Thomas Lupsett; Nicolas Cratcher; et Thomas Moscrof; vide O (dotted) p. 513 in margine, et in Twyne XXIV p. 411, 412. ⟨Part of this note is mutilated and legible only in Transcript A.⟩

[2] ⟨'Humanity' in the language of this period meant 'Latin.' In the Universities of Scotland the Professor and classes of Latin language and literature are still the Humanity Professor, and the Humanity Classes; which gave the grumbling tenant of a University farm occasion to object:—'They say ye have a Professor of Humanity among you: he may well profess; but ye don't practise.'⟩

[3] See in the catalogue who were the readers.

[4] ⟨The marginal and interlinear notes express considerable uncertainty on this point:—⟩ (*a*) 'He read Humanity, vide catalogum Sociorum Collegii Corporis Christi.' (*b*) 'sed vide in Godwino in vita Thomae Wolsey.' (*c*) 'vide Twine 328.' (*d*) 'Morwent was the first reader, quaere.' (*e*) 'Of Lud. Vives and what he read here see Leigh of learning and learned men in littera V.' ⟨In the list of members of C. C. C. drawn up by Robert Hegge, Vives is entered as 'lector Humanitatis.'⟩

[5] Dr. Lud. Vives incorporatus, 1523; vide sched. c. p. 11. ⟨See Boase's Reg. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. p. 132.⟩

[6] Whether the King at Oxon vide Hist. 1518. 23. ⟨i. e. Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 14.⟩

finished, endowed with plentifull revenews, and setled with good government and in such an admirable modell that the fame therof extended far and near to the content and example of the learned and potent, that Erasmus in an epistle of his[1] to his beloved Claymond, the first praesident therof, doth thus honourably bespeake both the founder and it:—

'Egregiam illam prudentiam suam, qua semper publicae famae praeconiis commendatus fuit Richardus episcopus Winton, nullo certiore argumento nobis declaravit quam quod collegium magnificum, suis impendiis exstructum, tribus praecipuis linguis ac melioribus literis vetustisque authoribus praecipue consecravit. Complures regiones vulgare monumentum aliquod nobilitavit. Ingenti Colosso Rhodus est celebris; Caria, Mausoli sepulchro; Memphis, pyramidibus; Gnydus, sculptili Veneris signo; Thebae, magico Memnone. Mihi praesagit animus futurum olim ut istud collegium, quasi templum sacrosanctum optimis literis dicatum, toto terrarum orbe inter praecipua decora Brutanniae numeretur; pluresque futuros quos[2] trilinguis istius bibliothecae spectaculum, quae nihil bonorum authorum non habeat, pertrahat Oxonium quam olim tot miraculis visenda Roma ad se pellexit.' Thus Erasmus.

Juell also is very large in the commendation of them and more particularly of the Colledge it selfe, which in his commemoration sermon of the founder (his subject[3] being 'in memoria aeterna erit justus') he stiles 'nutricem literatorum, et ornamentum Oxoniae, et praestans membrum Academiae.' And, in his farewell speech to the Colledg in the beginning of Queen Marie's raigne, termes it 'sedem cultissimam literarum,' etc., and the like[4].

⟨Benefactors to C. C. C.⟩

Now as for those benefactors that have bin liberall to this foundation both at its first erection and since, are divers: viz.—Hugh Oldham (chapleine to Margaret, countesse of Richmond; then canon of Lyncolne and praebend of Leighton-Buzard; and lastly bishop of Exon) gave towards its first structure six thousand markes besides lands as appears in the foundation charter. This worthy bishop, it

[1] libri Epistolarum, lib. 4. p. 281, edit. London. 1642.

[2] ⟨'qui' is given in the MS. by a slip for 'quos.'⟩

[3] ⟨His text, as we should say, was Psm. 112, 6:—'The righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.'⟩

[4] Here bring in 'Collegium Apium' which I have in a loos paper. ⟨For 'the bees' see Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 393 with the note there, which I suppose gives the substance of this 'loose paper.'⟩

seems[1], had a minde to enlarge Exeter Colledge; but, suffering a repulse there for a scholler's place named Atkins, thought to have joyned with William Smith, bishop of Lyncoln, who was then founding of Brasen nose Colledge. But changing his mind there also, because he could not have the nomination of a founder, joyned at length with Richard Fox.

Then was there Dr. John Claymond beforementioned and Mr. William Frost that craved the next place for benefactors and that extended their liberality in noe small measure both towards the building and in moneys for the common stock. Master Frost especially, who gave one schollership and had a peculiar commemoration performed for him and Julian his wife[2] at the altar of the Trinity in this chappell, commonly called 'Frost's altar.'

Richard Pate, esquire, anno 18 Elizabeth ⟨1576⟩, gave, in lands and tenements, to the value of 53£ 19*s* 7*d* per annum, out of which the colledge is to pay to a free schoole and an almeshouse 20£. With severall other worthy donours about this time, which for brevity sake I omitt.

Sir George St. Paul, about the year 1628, gave **⟨fol. 35 b.⟩** an hundred pounds in money and 50£ per annum.

Robert Gale of London, vintner, out of his lands lying in divers places gave to six of the poorer sort of schollers here, to be chose on the feast of St Thomas the Apostle by George Lacock his heires and assignes, to each of them 3£ 6*s* 8*d* yearly for ever, to be paid by the said Lacock his heires and assignes out of his lands in Claypoole in the county of Lyncoln and Brassington in the county of Darby.

Besides these and severall others that have given moneys and revenews have bin many worthy persons also that have shown much respect to their library, mentioned with applause by Erasmus beforecited. Viz., (besides what was given by the founder, Dr. Claymond, and others) that speciall gift of Dr. John Reynolds sometimes praesident, who deceasing anno 1607 left as many books that were valued at a hundred pounds[3]; Richard Cobb, sometimes fellow and by birth a Hampshire man, 10£ per annum besides his 4£ for the use of poore students and 6£ for the house; Mr. John Barcham, Mr. Henry Parry, sometimes fellows, most part of their libraryes of MSS.; and lastly Brian Twyne, bachelour of Divinity, who died July 4 anno 1644, did in his last will and testament bequeath therto the greatest part of his books consisting of Graec, mathematicall, and

[1] Chronicon Holinshed ut supra p. 839.

[2] liber statutorum cap. 19.

[3] vide sched. 20 p. 9.

historicall authours (the last especially), besides divers choise manuscripts treating of the same subjects, as also collections of his owne handy worke relating to matters of antiquity.

Thus much of the founder, with the rise and increas of this Colledg.

⟨Presidents of C. C. C.⟩

The next that follows must be a catalogue of the praesidents therof; w⟨h⟩ich, with some additions besides what is extant in their register, is as follows.

John Claymond[1], S⟨anctae⟩ T⟨heologiae⟩ Bac⟨chalaureus[2]⟩, spoken of before in Magdalen and Brasennose Colledges, admitted[3] by the founder the first praesident of this his colledge July 4 1517. Look more of him below, amongst the monumentall inscriptions of this chappell ⟨see p. 548⟩.

Robert Morwent, by birth of Worcestershire, the son of William and Katherine his wife, and bred up in Magdalen (and afterwards in this) Colledge as his praedicessour was; succeded or admitted[4] November 26, 1537. He was one that was a great Maecenas[5] and patron of learning; and after his death anno 1558 was in a publick sermon before the University termed 'pater patriae literatae Oxoniensis[6].'

William Chedsey[7], S. T. Dr., Sept. 15[8], 1558. He was Archdeacon of Middlesex and in his time a learned man. Of whome Leland saith thus[9]:—'Cheadsegus resonae scholae columna,' Cygnea Cantio, edit. 1658, p. 22.

William Botcher or Bocher, Dec. 15, 1559. He resigned.

Thomas Greenway, Jan. 3, 1561 ⟨i.e. 156½⟩.

William Cole (Archdeacon of Lyncoln), July 19, 1568. He was an exile in Queen Marie's raigne and afterwards Deane of Lyncolne, of which country he was a native.

[1] Of him see in Encom. Lelandi p. 43; his benefactions out of Shepreve.

[2] ⟨'S. T. bac.' substituted for 'Doctor of D.'⟩

[3] ⟨'admitted' and 'July 4' are scored out; with the interlinear and marginal notes added:—'in the foundation charter,' 'see in the foundation charter.' In Hegge's list he is entered as President on 5 March 151⅘.⟩

[4] in A 4. 2.

[5] ⟨In the margin is put 'Mecaenas.'⟩

[6] M. Windsorus in Catalogo Academiarum Europaei orbis, edit. London 1590 p. 38.

[7] Bring in that of him among the writers.

[8] ⟨'Sept. 15' substituted for 'Nov. 26.' In Hegge's list he is entered as becoming President on 26 Nov. 1558.⟩

[9] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 35 b:—⟩ 'Sheprevus decus utriusque linguae, Cheadsegus resonae scholae columna,' Leland, Cignea Cantio p. 22 see 625 et 630.

John Reynolds (S. T. P., Deane of Lyncolne, and D. of D.) Dec. 16[1], 1598. He was borne at Pynho alias Pinhawes near Exeter, being the son of Richard Reynolds of the same place. He[2] resigned the Deanery of Lyncoln to William Cole to the end that he might be President.

John Spenser (D.D.) June 9, 1607. He, with his owne cost and charges, established a Hebrew lecture in this College. Look more of him below ⟨p. 549⟩.

Thomas Anyam (S. T. Prof.) June 1, 1614. He was afterwards Praebend of the Churches of Glocester and Canterbury.

John Holt (S. T. P.) May 1, 1629. He was one of the praebends of Westminster.

Thomas Jackson (S. T. Professor) Feb. 17, 1630 ⟨i.e. $163\frac{0}{1}$⟩, died Sept. 21, 1640. He was Deane of Peterborough.

Robert Neulin (S. T. P.[3]) Oct. 9, 1640.

Edmund Staunton, put in by authority of Parliament, May 22, 1648.

Robert Neulin, readmitted by authority of the King's commissioners, Aug. 7, 1660.

⟨fol. 36 a.⟩ Thus much of the praesidents.

⟨Bishops educated in C. C. C.⟩

The bishops that have had their breding in this house are:—

Nicolas Heath, first of Worcester, after Archbishop of York anno 1553;

Reginald Poole[4], Archbishop of Canterbury anno 1555 and Cardinall of three severall titles anno 1536;

Richard Pates, of Worcester 1551;

John Jewell, of Salisbury anno 1559;

James Brooks, of Glocester who died 1559; and lastly

Henry Parry, borne in Wiltshire, bishop of Glocester also 1607;

[Georg[5] Webb, bishop of Limbrick in Ireland, see Waraeus.]

⟨Learned men educated in C. C. C.⟩

Those learned lights also[6] that this nursery hath educated, whome wee find to appear soe many and excellent that it equalls (considering its standing) any society in Europe, are as follow.

[1] ⟨'Dec. 16' substituted for 'Dec. 14,' with the marginal reference 'in A. 4. 2.'⟩

[2] ⟨This sentence is substituted for 'he was Deane of Lyncolne as his praedicessor (William Cole) was. Look more of him here below.'⟩

[3] ⟨'P.' is the contraction for 'Professor,' an old equivalent for 'Doctor.'

[4] 'Tis said that Reginald Poole was of Magd. Coll. vide Twyne XXI 574.

[5] ⟨The passage in square brackets is a later addition.⟩

[6] John Redman was of this house; Twyne XXIV 633 et Twyne XXII 143.

And first of divines, viz. besides Claymond and Lud. Vives are William Cheadsey who disputed with Peter Martyr (extat); Reginalde Poole and James Brooks, before spoken off, violent Romanists; then John Jewell, Richard Hooker, John Reynolds, Sebastian Benefeild, Thomas Jackson, Daniel Featley, Alexander Gill (who wrote on the Creed), Henry Jackson—doctors[1] in theire times of great fame and worth as is evident by those issues of their braine that are extant.

Then was there Edward Wotton[2], David Edwards, and John Clement, excellent phisitians, mentioned with great applause by Harpsfeild[3], and the three first that planted the Graec tongue in this society.

Then as for antiquarians and historians are, first, Milo Windsore, little[4] beholding to his extraction considering the repute he hath purchased by severall MS peices of antiquity (besides what's published under the two letters M. W.) relating to our University; Robert Hegge[5], excepting that small thing of his extant, hath writt a well-languag'd[6] history of St Cuthbert containing therin the cheifest part of the antiquities of that antient church of Durham of which city he was a native; Richard James[7], D. of D., better knowne then I am able to describe; John Barcham (vide Fuller's Worthies in Devon); and last of all, Brian Twyne, soe well approved off by the learned in the Graec tongue of which he was many years lecturer in this society, as also in the mathematicks and antiquities, that he needeth noe encomium by my unworthy pen.

The mathematicians likewise have bin Nicolas Cratcher a Bavarian and Thomas Twyne[8], Med. D. The former was put in by the founder; and at the intreaty of William Tyler groom of the Bedchamber to King Henry VIII wrott a volume intituled 'Canones

[1] ⟨'doctors' is underlined, probably for correction.⟩

[2] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 35 b:—⟩ Edw. Wotton de differentiis animalium extat Lutetiae Paris. 1552 fol.; W. I. I. bibl. Bodl. inter libros medicos et I. 10. I.

[3] Historia Ecclesiastica Saec. 15 cap. 19. By the example of Dr Reynolds divers eminent men flour⟨ished?⟩ vide H. Jackson.

[4] ⟨i. e. deriving little benefit from the learned society in which he was brought up. See Wood's opinion of Windsore, *supra* p. 519.⟩

[5] ⟨Note on a slip facing fol. 35 b:—⟩ Robert Hegge a naturall genius to the mathematicks wrote a little book of the Cylinder in C. C. C. quadrangle.

[6] MS. in bibliotheca cujusdam nobilis Scotici.

[7] ⟨Note on the same slip:—⟩ Richard James a farre better Judgment then his uncle, see his verses before his works.

[8] ⟨Marginal notes:—(*a*) 'He was father to Brian Twyne.' (*b*) 'But I think he was of Cambridge.' The second of these is scored out probably because Wood discovered the identity of Thomas Twyne the Cambridge M.D. with Thomas Twyne the fellow of C. C. C. Oxon. See Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. part i. p. 349; and part iii. p. 48.

Notes on the slip facing fol. 35 b:—(*a*) Thomas Twyne an able mathema-

Horoptri' a manuscript both in the Bod⟨l⟩eian and this library[1] and dedicated to the said king.

Then for humanitians and linguests are Thomas Lupset, divers times mentioned with great respect by Sir Thomas More, Erasmus[2], and Harpsfeild[3]; William Shepre 'in linguis Graeca et Hebraea insigniter eruditus' as Pitseus[4] stiles him; and lastly, Edward Pocock, now living and Hebrew Professor of our University; with severall others her mentioned of other professions.

To these also must be added the poets, viz:—John Shepre or Shepery much commended by Whitus in his 'Diacosio-Martyrion': he was Hebrew Professor of the University as I have elswhere[5] shewed, and thought to have surpassed Origen in memory. Of what he hath wrote in poetry look in Baleus[6] and Pitseus[7]. George Etheridge, both musitian and poet, as also a good linguest. And lastly Robert Burghill[8] besides his controversies with Martin Becanus hath penned a book of historicall poetry intituled 'Britannia scholastica' and dedicated to Sir Thomas Bodley and in his library in the archives therof reposed as a rarity, MS.

Besides these I had almost forgotten one William Hugh[9] an able theologist who died 1549; and Zachary Bogan, another, lately deceased. With severall other writors yet surviving, which I shall leave to the gratitude of posterity to describe[10].

⟨Chapel of C. C. C. and its inscriptions.⟩

I have now done with the cheifest part concerning this colledge. What remaineth to be said more is of the chappell with those monumentall inscriptions of learned men therin which have bin hitherto (except some of lesser note) carefully preserved.

tician vide Catalogum librorum Anglicorum in libraria Selden.' (*b*) 'If you mention Thomas Twyne remember to speak of John Twyne his father knowne to (substituted for 'well acquainted with') the founder who came to the University about the foundation of the College and perhaps was of that College.'⟩

[1] Bodl. MS. 504 (2168, O. C.) and C. C. C. MS. CLII (Coxe's Cat.).

[2] liber epistolarum, pp. 608, 623, 655 et in aliis illic locis.

[3] Historia Ecclesiastica saec. 15 cap. 19.

[4] Relatio Historiae Angliae in appendice p. 859 centuria 2.

[5] ⟨Bliss' Wood's Ath. I. 134. He is the person alluded to in the quotation from Leland, in note 9, page 544.⟩

[6] Centuria. . . .

[7] Aet. dec. sex. p. 730.

[8] ⟨Note on the slip facing fol. 35 b:—'Robert Burhill died since Dr. Neulyn was president as the Dr hath told me; viz. circ. 1644.'

[9] Baleus cent. 9. p. 755.

[10] ⟨Notes on the slip facing fol. 35 b:—⟩ (*a*) 'Whether John Standish was not of this house, see Pits anno 1556; see Catalogum Sociorum 1528.' (*b*) 'Henry Mason, Chaplain of C.C.C. brother to Francis Mason of Merton hath wrot severall things, viz., of Aequivocation.'

The chappell, which stands at the south east corner of the quadrangle, wee understand to have bin dedicated (as the Colledge it selfe was) to the honour of the most precious body of Jesus Christ and to his mother, the Virgin Mary, togeather with the saints of the churches of Winton, Durham, Bath and Wells, as also Exon. The altars also dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St Cuthbert, at which (besides the high altar where wer severall masses in former time said in behalfe of the founder and his parents) wer other masses for those that have bin liberall benefactors. ⟨**fol. 36 b.**⟩

⟨*Monument of John Claymond, first president.*⟩

On a brasse plate fixt to a gravestone in the middle of the Chappell is the picture of a skeleton wrapt up in a winding sheet. Underneath is this inscription[1]:—

'*Epitaphium Johannis Claymondi quod ep*[2] . . . .
Quid praestatis[3] *opes blandae, quid ludicra pompa,*
Quid validae[4] *vires, forma quid egregia,*
Cum vitae extremo confregit tempore fila
Atropos et tenebris lumina clausa tegit?
Spes nulla auxilii in[5] *nobis, solatia nulla;*
Quos ante ornastis deseritis famulos.
Spes sola in Christo est, immenso fonte bonorum
Ex quo praerumpit praesidium miseris.
Ergo tibi commendo aninam, Christe. Accipe, quaeso;
Atque tuis semper pascito[6] *deliciis.*
Terra tibi reddat[7] *corpus, quando ante tribunal*
Cuncti apparebunt[8]*, terrificante tuba.*'

Round the verge:—

'*Hic jacet tumulatum corpus venerabilis magistri Johannis Claymund*[9]*, primi praesidis hujus collegii et praecipui benefactoris ejusdem, qui quidem Johannes obiit . . . . . die mensis . . . . . anno domini millesimo quingentessimo tricessimo*[10] . . . . . *Cujus animae et animabus Christi fidelium omnium defunctorum propitietur Deus. Amen.*'

[1] ⟨Corrections are made in the text from the copy in Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 401.⟩

[2] ⟨Gutch has 'quod ipse incolumis...,' some word like 'scripsit' to be supplied.⟩

[3] ⟨Wood MS. has 'praestas.'⟩

[4] ⟨Wood MS. has 'calidae.'⟩

[5] ⟨Wood MS. has 'auxilium.'⟩

[6] ⟨Wood MS. has 'parcito.'⟩

[7] ⟨Wood MS. has 'reddit.'⟩

[8] ⟨Wood MS. has 'apparebant.'⟩

[9] ⟨Gutch has 'Claimond.'⟩

[10] ⟨Marginal note:—'septimo' should be added if the ingraver had don right.' This note is scored out and another added:—'It was not the carver's fault but his executors, for Claymund made this stone himselfe and left a space for the words to be inlined.' This accounts for the blanks in the inscription.⟩

⟨*Monument of John Rainold, seventh president.*⟩

On a tombe of cours marble upon the north wall in the inner chappell, under the proportion of a man in his doctorall habit, is this inscription.

'*Virtuti Sacrum.*

Jo⟨hanni⟩ Rainoldo, S. Theol. D., eruditione pietate integritate incomparabili, hujus Coll⟨egii⟩ praes⟨idi⟩; qui obiit Maii 21 *anno* 1607, *aetat⟨is⟩ suae* 58. *Jo⟨hannes⟩ Spenser, auditor, successor, virtutum et sanctitatis admirator, H⟨oc⟩ M⟨onumentum⟩ amoris ergo posuit.*'

⟨*Monument of John Spenser, eighth president.*⟩

Over against the former on a marble[1] monument fixt on the south wall is the proportion of a man to the middle in his doctorall formalities with a book in his hand; and underneath, this inscription.

'*Johannes Spenser*

praeses hujus collegii, S. Theologiae Doctor, sereniss⟨imo⟩ Jacobo regi a sacris, verae pietatis eruditionis virtutis exemplar, omnibus probis sui desiderium relinquens, praeivit 3° *April⟨is⟩* A. D. 1614.'

On the pillar at one side of his monument—'*pietas, charitas, sanctitas, humilitas*'—on the other side thus—'*constantia, sapientia, patientia, scientia*'—.

Over all, his armes, viz. ⟨**fol. 37 a**⟩ *Barrie of six, or and blue*[2], *a canton ermine.* (Spencer de com. Suffolk.) On the right side of his monument, his armes impaling *argent, on a chevron blue between three pelicans sergreant sable three 5-foyles*[3] *or.* At the other side, *argent on a chevron* as before, singly[4].

⟨*Monument of Noel Sparke, a fellow.*⟩

At the entrance into the inner chappel, this, on a flat marble (Sparke de com. Cant.):—

'*M⟨emoriae⟩ S⟨acrum⟩.*

Noel Sparke, S. T. B., hujus collegii socius et linguae Graecae annis 25 *lector, quem summa eruditio cum modestia pene nimia conjuncta*

[1] ⟨'a marble,' substituted for 'an alablaster.'⟩

[2] ⟨Wood uses 'b.' i. e. blue, instead of the term 'az.' i.e. azure.⟩

[3] ⟨i. e. cinquefoils.⟩

[4] ⟨i. e. the coat (above mentioned as impaled by Spenser's arms) by itself. It is the coat of Cranmer of Kent, borne by Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury 1533–1556;—'arg. on a chev. az. betw. 3 pelicans vulning themselves ppr. as many 5-foils gold.' So in Papworth, Alphabetical Dictionary of Coats of Arms, London, 1874. 'Barry of six or and az., a canton erm.' is borne (among other families) by Spencer or Despencer of co. York and co. Notts, ibid.⟩

meritis longe majorem quam fama reddidit. Obiit 7° *die Aprilis*, A. D. 1659, *aetatis suae* 49.'

In the outward Chappell.

⟨*Monument of Peter Fry, a fellow.*⟩

On a brasse plate fixt to the north wall, this inscription.

'*Petro Fryo, Devoniensi, juveni lectissimo, pietate virtute doctrina praedito singulari, scientia bonarum artium et linguarum Hebraeae Graecae Latinae politissimo, prudenti et sincero divini verbi ministro; cujus animus, a corpore* (*sibi felice, nobis immatura*) *morte sejunctus, ad Deum migravit. Corpus ad beatae spem resurrectionis hic est commissum terrae. Hoc monumentum Gulielmus Culme, consobrinus suus, hujus collegii socius, posuit.*

Obiit anno domini 1579, *Jun.* 14[1], *die Trinitatis. Vixit annos* 26, *menses* 4.'

Above this are his armes[2]; viz. *three horses in pale current*, quartering *a fesse ingrailed between three mulletts of six points.*

⟨*Monument of William Barker, a commoner.*⟩

Over the aforesaid monument, on a table of black marble is this following inscription.

'*Memoriae Sacrum.*

Gulielmo Barker, armigero; juveni optimo lectissimoque; insigni pietate et modestia, vitae integritate et innocentia, morum honestate et amoenitate, facile exemplari; hujus collegii commensali dignissimo; biennium in hac sacrata Musarum sede, summa cum industria ac profectu, versato; charissimo dulcissimoque filio et haeredi, maximo cum sui desiderio pioque omnium planctu defuncto, aetatis suae 19°.

Hunc titulum meritis servet tibi fama superstes. Obiit Maii septimo A. D. 1632.'

His armes *party per fesse ingrailed, or and sable; over all a lyon rampant counterchanged*; quartering *argent a cheif sable, over all three lances pale-waies counterchanged*[3].

⟨*Monument of Francis Colthurst, a commoner.*⟩

Near to Barker's monument, on the same wall is a brasse plate

[1] ⟨'4' written above '14'; but 14 is right, Trinity Sunday 1579 being on 14 June.⟩

[2] ⟨More fully stated in Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 405;— as 'Quarterly: first and fourth, Gules, three horses in pale current arg.; second and third, sable, a fesse ingrailed between three mullets of six points argent.' But Papworth, ut supra, gives 'Vert three horses courant in pale arg.' as the general type of the arms of Fry.⟩

[3] ⟨The arms are those of Barker quartering those of Berley or Burley.⟩

affixed therto, and theron a man kneling before a deske with this inscription.

'*Lectissimo juveni Francisco Colthurst, generoso, civi ac mercatori Londinensi, hujus collegii quondam commonario, fratrique suo dilectis-s⟨imo⟩ (qui lenta tabe confectus hic obiit* A. D. 1602 *Apr.* 20, *aet⟨atis⟩ suae* 26) *monumentum hoc posuit Henr⟨icus⟩ Colthurst.*

℔

Viventis faciem nosce hoc ex aere, viator,
Viventis mores aera referre negant.
Ast animi et morum studiique in rebus honestis
Londinum, Oxonium, Gallia testis erat.
Londinum peperit, quo primum vivere coepi;
Sed locus hic docuit vivere posse bene. ⟨fol. 37 b.⟩
Hic te, summe Deus, primo novisse dabatur;
Hinc te, summe Deus, summa per astra sequor.
Vivite foelices quos secla sequentia sistunt,
Vilam ego coelesti sede beatus ago.'

His armes[1] above are:— . . . *on a fesse . . . between three colts passant a cressant . . . .*

⟨*Verses about the Founder.*⟩

These verses[2] following are under the founder's picture in a frame of wood hanging in the chappell and hall.

'*Clarus Wintoniae praesul, cognomine Foxus,*
Qui pius hoc olim nobile struxit opus,
Talis erat forma talis dum vixit amictu
Qualem spectanti[3] *picta tabella refert.*'

He is in a white and black habit. Under that[4] in the hall is this written:—

'*Hanc repurgatam tabellam restituit*
Johannes Hooker, generosus, Exoniensis, 1579.'

⟨*Monument of Thomas Erley, a scholar.*⟩

In the cloister, at the east end, is this following inscription in a brass plate on a marble laid for one Thomas Erley, a Devonshire

[1] ⟨The arms of Colthurst of Ardrum, co. Cork (baronetcy 1744) are 'Argent on a fess between three colts courant sable as many trefoils slipped or.' Papworth ut supra.⟩

[2] remembered also by Hentznerus in his Itinerary, Hentznerus Itin. edit. Norimbergae 1629, p. 212, 213.

[3] ⟨Wood MS. has 'spectandi.'⟩

[4] ⟨i. e. Under the tablet in the hall which bears the above verses.⟩

man (admitted scholler of this house anno 1532 and died about the year 1535), being underneath deposited.

'Hic situs Erleus; bis denis seva[1] *diebus*
Indole praeclarum febris eum rapuit.'

⟨The bees of C. C. C.⟩

Then take notice that in the said cloister in a chamber there (the farthermost) were the bees that Ludovicus Vives, as I think, put there[2]; which continued till the year as they say 1663. Erasmus therefore calls this College 'collegium apium'—not only from the bees but from those industrious men therin. Fuller hath something, as I thinke, in his Worthyes of it either in Oxon or Lyncoln where the founder was borne[3] **⟨explicit[4] fol. 37 b⟩.**

University College.

⟨On fol. 137 and 138[5] is a treatise about University College, dated '17 Nov. 1666.' It is substantially the same with parts of what is found in Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 37 foll.; but it has so many differences of phrase, showing it to be Wood's original draft, that I have printed it here as it stands in the MS.⟩

⟨Legendary History of University College.⟩

⟨(i) *Said to have been founded before* 720 A. D.⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 137 a**⟩ The speaking of certaine scripts concerning the antiquity of this place maketh it to be antienter then St John of Beverley who died 721. For as I have said before in the beginning of my history[6], not only a certaine petition[7] praesented to the Parliament in the raigne of Richard II by the college, but an epistle[8] of the University to Pope Eugenius IV (wherin this place is said to be antienter then the University) testifie as much. Both which monuments (you'l say), and perhaps others, having bin delivered and

[1] ⟨'Sena' the reading of Wood MS. must be an error for 'seva' i. e. 'saeva.'⟩

[2] ⟨See note 4, page 452.⟩

[3] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ Inscriptions in the hall and the founders armes and what Fanesius says of the Pellican; vide collections in my little book with a parchment cover.

[4] ⟨A later hand has added at the foot—'a loose bit of paper is wanting here'; referring possibly to the slip now facing fol. 35 b, already quoted.⟩

[5] ⟨Fol. 138 is twice reckoned in the pagination. Fol. 138 is of University College. Fol. 138* is of the Dominican Friars.⟩

[6] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon.⟩

[7] in fasciculo petitionum Parliamentariarum in Turri London de 7 Edwardi III ⟨an error for 7 Richard II, 1383⟩ et in thesaurario hujus Collegii, V 23.

[8] in libro epistolarum Universitatis F, fol. 58, 2; Twyne III 575.

spoken by such testimonies may without contradiction be received for truth.

Yet seing noe publick authour or writing antienter then they (that I yet know) mention it[1], may give occasion to the judicious in antiquities to give noe credit to them, as many doe to authours far antienter then the said monuments that make report of other matters.

As for my opinion concerning them, I cannot enough determine, least I infringe the authority not only of them but other monuments which speak the like, as are before[2] and shall be anon delivered. 'Tis sufficient for me to search and then publish; while others that are more judicious may censure them as they please.

This I know and beleive that had the Cantabrigians such proof for the antiquity of any college or hostle of theirs, which may equally serve for the antiquity of their University (which they have not, by what hath bin exploded by the learnedest of their antiquaries) they would make them matters[3] of great moment, and vote them not to be contradicted in the least.

⟨(ii) *Said to have been destroyed by the Danes and restored by King Alfred.*⟩

But to proceede. At length this place suffering through the outrages of the Danes the same fate as most ⟨places⟩ in England consecrate to learning did (I speake from the like record[4] as befor), it pleased that most pious and learned king, King Alfred, to restore it (some say only, found it) with the same labour he did the scooles of Oxon, and to appoint a certaine number of grammarians, philosophers, and theologists to abide therin—as is before[5] more fully said.

⟨(iii) *Said to have been again destroyed by the Danes and again restored by William of Durham.*⟩

But when the Danes after the death of King Alfred turned all things in Oxon topsie turvie, then did the students here suffer a dispersion and their place became desolate and wasted and alienated from the use of clerks. [Which[6] remaining soe for severall ages even

[1] ⟨The MS has 'yet,' which must stand for 'it' or 'that.'⟩

[2] ⟨i. e. in Wood's History.⟩

[3] ⟨'them' i. e. the petition to parliament and the letter to Pope Eugenius IV. 'them matters' is substituted for 'it a buisness.'⟩

[4] ⟨i. e. the petition to Parliament.⟩

[5] ⟨i. e. in Wood's History.⟩

[6] ⟨The passage in square brackets appears in the MS. on fol. 137 in a very complicated form having been altered and corrected a good deal. Wood has rewritten it on the back of fol. 136 b., but with one or two slips. The text gives the version of fol. 136 b corrected by fol. 137 a.⟩

till the beginning of Henry III or rather before when it was then hired out to scholars by laycs[1] who had obtained the right therof (though there be not wanting some that say it was frequented againe about the Conquest time) continued in their possession till purchased with the moneys of Mr William of Durham, Archdeacon of Durham, for an habitation for those scolars which he designed in his will to be releived with his benefaction, as I am now about to deliver[2].

⟨Conflicting statements about the founder of Univ. Coll.⟩

⟨(i) *The foundation ascribed to bishop Caerlipho.*⟩

But before I proceede to speake of it, I must first tell you that John Stow[3] and Ralfe Holinshed[4] are pleased to say in their cronicles that one William Caerlipho, bishop of Durham, was the originall founder of this place about the latter end of William the conqueror. Which perhaps may be the reason why some have written that it was frequented by scolars after the Conqest. But of this having seene nothing elswhere either in antient authours or writings, I shall not aver it for a truth.

⟨(ii) *The foundation ascribed to William Shirwood.*⟩

(2.) That wee have had divers authours and those of good repute that have attributed the endowment or restauration of this place to[5] two persons, viz. to William of Durham, archdeacon of Durham and to William Shirwood, chancellour of Lyncoln. Which breadeth noe small confusion among historians:—

As, first, John Rowse who saith[6] that the said William of Durham,

[1] ⟨'burgesses' in the second version, changed in the third version because 'burgess' has a technical sense which is out of place here.⟩

[2] ⟨The first version of all had :—⟩ 'alienated from the use of clerks. Which continuing soe for severall ages even till the time of Henry III (though there be not wanting some that say it was frequented againe about the Conquest time) it pleased then one William, archdeacon of Durham to leave certaine moneys to the University of Oxon for the exhibition and releife of poore clerks, which they receiving from the hands of his executors, setled schollers therin, as I am now about to deliver.'

[3] Cronicon Johannis Stow edit. p. . . . ; vide etiam in Apologia Twyni libro 2 § 310.

[4] Cron. R. Holinshed Vol II in Guilelmo I : Twyne XXI 600.

[5] ⟨Wood's first intention would have given a much simpler text; he at first wrote 'attributed the endowment or restauration of this place not to William of Durham, archdeacon of Durham, but to William Shirwood, chancellour of Lyncoln.' He changed that in order to introduce the fresh complication as to whether William Shirwood is or is not a different person from William, archdeacon of Durham.⟩

[6] vide Twyne ⟨Apologia⟩ in libro II § 315.

archdeacon of Durham[1], sometimes fellow of this hall, endowed it: who, according to Matthew Parys (as he saith) who names him William de Dunelmo, died in his returne from Rome anno 1249.

(ii) John Leland, who attributes[2] the worke to William Shirwoode, who before had bin bred up therin and after he had spent certaine time in forreigne studies, viz. at Parys and elswhere, was after his returne made chancellour of Lyncoln. But the said Leland, mistrusting somthing of his surname[3], doth apologize for himselfe by telling us that the antient[4] writers were most negligent in delivering[5] surnames of men, by naming either the Christian name only or the dignity they injoyed, confounding therby posterity concerning the enquiry after the historie of men; in which part[6] Roger Bacon hath erred, who, applauding his worth, stiles him William, chancellour of Lyncolne. And so proceeding farther (I mean, J. Leland) tells us that Matthew Parys in Henry III saith that William of Durham was at Rome and that he was elected to the archbish⟨opric⟩ of Roan[7], but in his returne thence died 1249 and was buried in his new see. But him [our[7] au]thour is not so bold to affirme the same with William Shir[woode[7], f]or the year of their deceases [meeting[8] to]geather causes him to ⟨**fol. 137 b**⟩ beleive (though but upon a naked conjecture) that Matthew Parys mutually took (though less proper) his surname from Durham where he was archdeacon.

John Bale saith nothing of this work in the life[9] of William Shirwood, only but that he shewed great piety by indeavoring to recall the scolars of Oxon that were fled upon the outrage committed against the Pope's legat, 1238. Neither doth Pitseus, because that Bale saith not soe: for whatsoever Bale hath delivered he hath unreasonably stolen without any acknowledgment (but rather scorne) to the authour. Yet however, true it is, that in his appendix[10] he doth write of William of Durham, but nothing of his benefaction to this place;—being the same (if equally veiwed) with that he delivers of William Shirwood in the body of his work, making them therby one and the same person.

[1] ⟨'surnamed Shirwoode' followed, but the words are scored out.⟩

[2] in Tomo 4 collectaneorum p. 199. Twyne 'J. L.' ⟨i. e. XVIII⟩ p. 391.

[3] ⟨'his surname' substituted for 'the truth concerning it.'⟩

[4] ⟨'antient writers' substituted for 'the writers in the time of Henry III and afterward.'⟩

[5] ⟨'the true' followed, but the words are scored out.⟩

[6] ⟨i. e. in giving no surname.⟩

[7] ⟨i. e. Rouen.⟩

[8] ⟨A piece is torn out of the foot of fol. 137. The missing letters are supplied from Transcript A.⟩

[9] in centuria . . . numero . . . .

[10] in appendice Pitsei centuria 2 p. 853.

And thus you have breifly the minds of severall authours, and more belike wee might have, if the least search was made.

⟨(iii) *The foundation attributed to William of Durham.*⟩

But omitting them, wee shall proceede to that which wee find recorded amongst the muniments of this house which generally stile William of Durham, and William, archdeacon of Durham, without the least mention of Shirwood.

⟨William of Durham's bequest.⟩

The said William, therfore, deceasing 1249 ⟨33 Henry III⟩, left in the hands of his executors 310 marks to the end that with the revenews thence 10 or 11 or 12 Masters or more should be susteined and releived.

⟨*First application of William of Durham's bequest.*⟩

They ⟨i. e., the executors⟩ afterwards deliver it to the Chancellor and Masters of Oxon that they might dispose of it according to his will. Which after they had received, lend it out to scollers upon pledges given for it, or els put it to use that with the interest therof the Masters might be susteyned.

And this way it semes continued severall years, as divers scripts shew. One of which is an epistle of Adam de Marisco[1] to Richard de S. Agatha, chancellor of the University, about the year 1256, wherby the said Adam intreateth him that he would lend 40£ of the money that Mr. William of Durham left for charitable uses to Mr. Simon de Valencinis.

⟨*Second application of William of Durham's bequest.*⟩

But in the meane time, they (the Chancellor and Masters) purchased as opportunity served certaine tenements in Oxon (and not unlikly lands elswhere) and were not wanting on all occasions to advance the revenew of the said 310 marks. And the first tenements they purchased were Brasenose Hall; another tenement near it, afterwards called Little University Hall; Drowda Hall; [and[2] as it seemeth 15*s* annual rent which they had from two tenements in S. Peter in the East];—and noe other till after the 7 Edward I (1279); as an

[1] epistola Adami de Marisco, archidiaconi Oxon, MS. in bibliotheca Cotton; Twyne XXII 295.

[2] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in the margin, originally they ran 'and as it seemeth another near St Peter's Church in the East afterwards, vide V. 22.' But this was scored out and the other substituted :—'15*s* annual rent which they had from two tenements in S. Peter the East, V. 22.'⟩

inquisition[1] then taken concerning the passage of tenements and lands and other matters in Oxon sheweth.

⟨*Third application of William of Durham's bequest.*⟩

At length the University, being minded to have his will setled and they and their successors freed from the care which was to lay upon them, resolved out of hand to dispatch it. Wherfore certaine Masters deputed by the University of Regents meeting togeather, 1280 or therabouts, (Mr Henry de Staunton then chancellor) to make inquiry into his will concerning the bestowing of his money, and also what was become of the remainder (it being thirty years since the donour died), found that he had left the aforesaid money for the number aforesaid for their releif, that the University had borrowed part of the remainder[2] (then 100£ and 10 marks) for their owne affairs and the other part let out to certaine persons of which nothing was at all then restored. Which the deputed Masters taking into their consideration, ordered that ⟨of⟩ the goods which had bin already bought of the aforesaid 310 marks four Masters well learned and manner'd who had ruled in Arts should be elected under this forme following.

'The Chancellor, with the Masters in Divinity called to him[3], shall (they consenting first togeather) call certaine Masters of other faculties whome they think fit to be called; and those Masters with the Chancellour shall, with the faith or truth they are bound to the University, chuse from those that shall offer to live from the revenews aforesaid four Masters whome they thinke most apt according to their consciensces to profit in the Holy Church and such that have not from else where wherwith they might live honestly in the state of mastership. And for the future the same way of election shall be, unless the said four who are susteined be called from the said charitie to election with the foresaid Masters.

Of which four Masters one shall be a preist at the [le]ast[4], and each shall receive annually for their sustenance Ls of the rev[enew] already bought. One of the said four also togeather with a Master ruling in Arts [assis]ting him, shall keep and oversee the revenews already bought and procure the buy[ing] of others and order the affaires,

[1] Rotuli generalis inquisitionis de anno 6 et 7 Edwardi I ⟨1278⟩ in Turri London; Twyne XXII 131.

[2] ⟨meaning apparently 'the balance after deducting the amounts paid for the halls above mentioned.⟩

[3] I speak according to the originall membrane in archivis vel thesaurario Collegii hujus; V. 21.

[4] ⟨i.e. one at least shall be priest. Part of the inner edge has been torn. The loss is prior to Transcript A. But the missing letters, given *supra* in square brackets, can be supplied from the other copy in Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 41.⟩

advance and execute them, and shall be a procur[ator] and shall receive L*s* yearly more then the L*s* allowed him if the said reven[ews] can by his good husbandry arise to soe much. The said four masters also in[habiting] togeather shall hear Divinity and, if they can or it seemeth expedient to them, the Decrees and Decretalls.'

And amongst other orders wherin the Chancellor's power is mentioned, 'the said procurator with his assistant the Regent Master shall, with the faith or truth aforsaid, take care about the reparation of the said Masters' houses, and give all diligence he can that the money not restored (viz., the 100£ and 10 marks) be collected—which he [shall [1]] procure to be put in one chest appointed for the keeping the said money; [of which] chest the chancellor shall have one key, the said procurator another, and [the third] a Master which the proctors of the ⟨**fol. 138 a**⟩ University shall decree most fit.

And the money being collected it shall not be lawfull for any, to depute it to other uses then to that which was in the last will of the testator. And as soone as other rents were bought the number and exhibition of Masters should be increased.'

And this moreover the said Masters ordained that 'the houses belonging to the said four Masters should not become scooles unless with their consent.'

Thus farr the said orders (under the Universitie seale of green wax). Which for severall years were carefully kept and observed till mixt with and remitted into other statutes or orders.

⟨Site of the habitation of the Masters of William of Durham.⟩

Now as concerning the place appointed for them by the University, wherin they might inhabite togeather, I find not; or whether it might be in any of those halls that they had purchased, or in one hired.

⟨Benefaction of Gilbert Ingelberd.⟩

But in what place soever it was, it matters not much, for their revenews were not only increased within few years after the said orders were published by the purchase of other rents in Oxon or the suburbs therof; but also with the benefaction of one Gilbert Ingelberd, who (as a memorandum in the statutes [2] of this College now in use saith) endowed the college with certaine possessions about the

[1] ⟨Here begins the piece torn out of the foot of the page, corresponding to that mentioned in note 8, page 555; the missing words are supplied in square brackets from Transcript A.⟩

[2] liber statutorum p. 24.

year 1290. Whose charge and ordination doth not bind the College to elect graduates fellows, as from the charter of his benefaction (which I never yet saw[1]) is evident.

⟨Successive codes of Statutes given to University College.⟩

Two years after that gift, viz., anno 1292, the University gave the said Masters or Scolars formall statutes[2] wherby they should be governed.

Which continuing in use till 1311, the University then gave them others[3] under their seale; to confirme which this College or Hall having not a seale of their owne (nor had they till about the 40 Edward III ⟨1366⟩) obtained the seal of the Deane of Christianity Oxon to be put to them.

Which continuing also in force till 1475 they then [gave[4] them others] and three years after added more, most of all which continue in force to this day.

⟨University College settles in its present site.⟩

As for the bestowing of the remainder of the money (of which divers summs were yet left), the procurator was not deficient in obtaining[5] advantagious purchases for the said Masters or Scolars.

The cheifest of which (after the said statutes dated 1311 were given) that he obtained and the said Masters or Scolars purchased, was that larg tenement (which they long before had desired) of Richard Tekene and others[6], 22 June 6 Edward III, 1332, then called Selverne Hall, before Spycer's Hall, and in the raigne of Henry III Durham Hall (as in South East Ward in my second[7] book I shall more fully shew), and before by another name (which I doe not yet certainly know),—being the same place, as is before[8] reported, that King Alfred restored or founded.

Soe that they being in possession of it and setling themselves

[1] ⟨This parenthetical clause is added in the margin; 'say' is written in error for 'saw.'⟩

[2] in libro senioris procuratoris B fol. 87b. et in libro statutorum hujus collegii; Twyne I 218.

[3] Ibidem fol. 87a; Twyne I 218.

[4] ⟨The text at first read 'they then gave them others which are observed at this day.' In scoring out the last words, with a view to the modification of them which follows, Wood has also scored out the words given above in square brackets which are needed in the text.⟩

[5] ⟨'obtaining' substituted for 'procuring' owing to the vicinity of 'procurator.'⟩

[6] V. 3.

[7] ⟨i. e. in the Antiquities of the City of Oxford which forms the present work. This treatise on University College was intended to form part of his History and Antiquities of the University. The reference is to p. 134, of the present work.⟩

[8] ⟨i. e. in Wood's History.⟩

therin for their perpetuall habitation (the tenements adjoyning being already purchased or in sure hopes of them) it was called 'The Great Hall of the University' (because they ⟨i. e. the University⟩ were patrons of it, and bigger then the other two stiled 'the Little Halls of the University') and 'The Hall of Mr. William of Durham' (because purchased with his money.)

⟨The spurious charter of University College.⟩

Now therfore seing these things[1] are soe, from infallible record, concerning Mr. William of Durham (archdeacon of Durham) and his indowment of the said Masters or Scolars; I cannot but call to mind (for without guilt of concealment I cannott omit it) that which hath misled divers antiquaries and historians concerning the dotation of this place by the said person[2]. Viz., the spurious charter, kept to this day in this college treasury (a coppy of which is also in their[3] statutes) which maketh the said William of Durham dead before the year 1220 ⟨4 Henry III⟩; and that in the same yeare, and before, this college or hall had purchased all the revenews which they now injoy, by his benefaction: wheras, ⟨in⟩ a memorandum in the book of statutes[4] of this place, 'tis said that the said William was archdeacon 1280 ⟨8 Edward I⟩ and endowed it then with possessions.

The charter begins thus:—'Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos praesens scriptum pervenerit Mr. Ludovicus de Chapyrnay, Dr. S. Th., Canc. Univers. Oxon.' etc., dated 10 July, 4 Henry III, 1220: the former and the latter part of which you may see in our antiquarie's Apologie[5] for the Antiquity of the University of Oxon.

But how false it is may not only appear from what is before delivered, but by the charter it selfe and that contained therin.

As, 1°, for the charter it selfe (which I have severall times seene and perused) the handwriting therof is not older then the time of King Richard II[6] at farthest.

2°, that the seal to it, which is the Universitye's, is of red wax, wheras at the time when this was dated and after, the seales were generally either of white past or grene wax.

3°, that[7] the impression is not the same then used, as may be

[1] ⟨'things' substituted for 'relations.'⟩

[2] V 20.

[3] in libro statutorum p. 46.

[4] Ibidem, p. 24.

[5] Vide Apol. Antiq. Oxon. lib. 2 § 319; V 20.

[6] ⟨began to reign 1377.⟩

[7] ⟨A late hand, that mentioned in note 2, page 119, has here written in the margin 'This remark is not to be relyed on for upon my comparing them

seene by one hanging to a charter dated 3 of King John, 1201, in the archives of the University being but 19 years before the date of the foresaid charter. That, of a rude sculpture; this that is dated 1220, of neat and more cleane sculpture.

4°, that the membrane on which the charter is written seemeth not to have bin worked or wrought in those times, it being cours thick greasy; ⟨**fol. 138 b**⟩ wheras in King Henry III's time they were generally to the contrary.

5°, that the inke wherwith it is written is whitish and seemeth to be made after printing came in fashion (when the true way of making it began to be lost); for whatsoever was written in the raigne of Henry III and before (especially charters) seeme generally to be written of late, soe good was inke in those dayes.

As for the matter that the said charter containes, is altogeather repugnant to the time when dated; and nothing therin mentioned (either of the chancellor of the University or Master of this house or the eight messuages therin mentioned—most of which are there stiled by the names of halls) was when the said charter was dated scarce in being. As, first, for the chancellor and master, Dr. Lewys Chapyrnay and Mr. Roger de Caldwell, I (or any else that I know) never yet saw their names in any script (except[1] that beforementioned) either belonging to the University or this College and therfore may be supposed to be devised. That none of the said messuages were then purchased, as is before said, viz. Brasnos, Little University, or Drowda Hall; neither the halls of Stanton, St. Thomas, Ludlow, or Selverne, as shall be in my second booke more fully shewed[2]; with other circumstances making the said charter false and invalid.

But some may say, notwithstanding these allegations, that 'there might be a mistake in the date therof.' Which supposing it might be soe (I hope it were noe otherwise) either for the 4 of Richard II ⟨1380⟩ or 4 Henry IV ⟨1403⟩ or some other king; why then doth not the names of the said chancellor and master occurr in the writings of the University or this College? and why is it said that the executors of William of Durham did *then* give the said sum of money to the said Chancellor and Doctors of D⟨ivinity⟩, when as they

I think the impressions the same true seal of the University but both early counterfeits and forges.' The edge of the page is much frayed and the last part of the note hard to make out.⟩

[1] ⟨i. e. except in the charter under discussion.⟩

[2] ⟨See pp. 87, 99, 133, 135.⟩

were dead[1] a 100 years and more before the time of Richard II?

Truely I fear that there have bin some persons that have bin too ignorantly busy in the management of the antiquity of this place as to the endowment therof; thinking therby, as wee may with probability suppose, to make it the first endowed place that hath bin consecrated to literature. Yet me thinks had they (if any such) well considered with themselves they would never have attempted such an absurditie, seing that it might be discovered hereafter, either from their owne or other scripts,—as here it hath bin, though the cheifest writings concerning William of Durham, the scite of the College, and other matters, that would (not unlikely) speake truth have bin long since (perhaps purposely) conveyed away or lost. ⟨Explicit fol. 138 b.⟩

⟨Masters of University College.⟩

⟨The following notes are found on a slip now attached to fol. 379 a; they give merely the name and the years in which the person is found as Master.⟩

Magistri Collegii Universitatis.

John Marton, S. T. B.; 1443; 33 Henry VI ⟨1455⟩; (S. T. B.[2], 1413); 2 Edward IV, 1463, ut videtur; 31 Henry VI ⟨1453⟩. Mr John Merton fuit magister, 21 Henry VI ⟨1443⟩; he began as it seemeth 1442; 1458; 29 Henry VI ⟨1451⟩.

Thomas Benwell; 11 Henry VI ⟨1433⟩; 10 Henry VI ⟨1432⟩; 14 Henry VI ⟨1436⟩; 18 Henry VI ⟨1440⟩; nuper magister, ad festum pentecostes 20 Henry VI ⟨1442⟩.

William Gregforth; 1483; 16 Edward IV ⟨1476⟩; 23 Edward IV ⟨1483⟩.

John Rokysburg; 6 Henry VII ⟨1491⟩; 1490; 1489.

Roger de Aswardby; custos collegii Dunelm. in carta data when John de Stodley was Maior, John de Benham and John Dedinton, bailiffs.

Richard Witton; 6 Henry VI ⟨1428⟩; nuper custos vel Magister, 9 Henry VI ⟨1431⟩ et Thomas Benwell tunc custos; 7 Henry VI ⟨1429⟩; 5 Henry VI ⟨1427⟩, when I think he began.

Robert Burton; Magister Collegii Universitatis, 1 Henry . . . ⟨VI, 1423⟩.

[1] ⟨As William of Durham died 1249, his executors must have been dead long before 4 Richard II, 1380.⟩

[2] ⟨This entry seems to imply that he occurs as a B.D. in 1413: it is said afterwards that he became Master in 1442.⟩

John Castell; custos, anno 5 Henry V ⟨1417⟩; 2 Henry V ⟨1414⟩.

Mr. John Poklyngton; magister, 36 Edward III ⟨1362⟩.

Laurence Radford; 35 Edward III ⟨1361⟩.

John Appulton; 8 Henry IV ⟨1407⟩.

Roger Aswardby; custos, 35 Edward III ⟨1361⟩. ⟨This last entry is now cut off, and found only in Transcript A.⟩

Broadgates Hall.

⟨On fol. 46[1] is a short treatise about Broadgates Hall, which had been dated 'Sep. 3. 16 . .' but the last figures of the date are frayed away, the loss being prior to Transcript A. It is difficult to judge by the handwriting, but it seems to me to belong rather to the period of the C. C. C. treatise which is dated 25 Feb. 166½, than to that of the University College treatise which is dated 17 Nov. 1666. I infer it therefore to be 3 Sept. 1662. It may be compared with the account in Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 614.⟩

⟨History of Broadgates Hall.⟩

⟨Incipit[2] **fol. 46 a**⟩ Though this place hath risen from a Hall to a College, as I have before said[3]; yet being soe fresh in memory and of an ancient standing, I shall in the first place speake therof.

⟨(i) *A school for the Novices of S. Frideswyde's.*⟩

That it, therfore, did anciently belong to S. Frideswyde's priory by the name only of 'messuagium magnum in angulo coemiterii S. Aldati,' I need not make inquisition. Their register, wrot in the beginning of Edward I, tells us that it did of old belong to their priory and that they had time out of mind and not to be found in record a certaine quitt rent thence. Which expressions, togeather with that note inserted in St Aldate's Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩ making that Church to be a monastery, hath alwaies given me to suppose that it was a religious place, and where they formerly nursed up their novices to be fitted for their priory.

[1] ⟨See note 6, page 203.⟩

[2] ⟨There are some notes about the top of the page:—⟩ (*a*) 'Before you speak of the halls enquire for the register, mentioned in my Catalogue of Principalls of S. Edmund Hall, belonging to the University.' (*b*) 'De aulis, Twyne XX 356.' (*c*) 'Edmund Bonner was of this house, vide sched. 15 p. 7; William Tyndall, sched. 18 p. 6; Degory Whear, sched. E pag. ult.' (*d*) 'Brodyates tempore Edwardi III, V 224.' (*e*) 'Brodgates pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous.'

[3] ⟨Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, pp. 616 foll.⟩

⟨(ii.) *A hall for students, called Segrim Hall alias Broadgates Hall.*⟩

The next mention I find of it is[1], that one Richard the son of Richard Segrym[2], who held it of the said monks 'in dominico,' gave all his right and interest that he had therin to them in the raigne of Henry III[3]. From which Richard and his praedicessors (viz. his father, Richard Segrim, a burgess[4] of Oxon, son of Segrym who lived in Oxon before the year 1138 as is from good authority[5] apparent, the son of[6] Robert[7]) came to be called Segrym Hall. Which continued by that name (and, corruptly, Segreave[8] *alias* Broadgates) till the raigne of Henry VI; and then altogeather called 'Aula cum lata porta' or 'Aula Lateportensis' because that probably the entrance therin was broader then others.

⟨Different Halls called Broadgates.⟩

For this must be knowne that severall halls in Oxon were upon the like occasion for distinction sake from others soe called. Which, if not impertinent, I shall in order recite, viz.,

a tenement in St Michaell's parish at South Gate, belonging in the raigne of Edward III to William Shareshull the son of Adam de Shareshull knight ('miles'), who in the 44 of the said king's raigne ⟨1370⟩, togeather with Marion Flemming his wife, conveyed[9] it by the name of Broadeyates (as Richard Charingworth and Thomas Leye of Oxon, goldsmith, had before to them) to William Codeshale and Geffry Ludewell.

another tenement in S. Aldate's parish, called Broadyates in the 41 Edward III ⟨1367⟩ and which was sometimes a synagogue of the Jews, as appears by severall praesentments[10] then in the court.

another by St Peter's church in the Bailive, which by the name of Brodeyates was demised by Roger Burewald[11] to Simon London in the beginning of the raigne of Henry III as appeares by the names of the witnesses therto.

another also in Schydierd Street, in St Edward's parish, termed in Edward III's raigne Brodeyate *alias* Hunsingore Inn[12], because then

[1] Registrum parvum S Frideswydae p. 48 carta 82.

[2] See what you can find of the Segrims.

[3] ⟨A mark in the text here seems to refer to a note on a slip now lost.⟩

[4] ibid. ⟨registr. parv. S. Frid.⟩ p. 137 carta 219.

[5] Registrum Godstow, fol. 1.

[6] Registrum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 42 carta 71.

[7] or Robelot, carta 72 in eodem libro, et Twyne XXIII 118. ⟨This note is added between the lines.⟩

[8] et de Segrave Hall vide Twyne XXII 254; vide cartam 9 ex libro S. Frideswydae.

[9] ex variis chyrographis penes Oliverum Smith de Oxon, generosum; Twyne XXIII 473.

[10] Rotuli curiae Maioris Oxon 41 Edward III ⟨1367⟩; Twyne XXIII 347.

[11] inter autographa pertinentia ecclesiae S. Petri in Ballivo.

[12] liber parvus S. Frideswydae p. 21 carta 37.

owned by one Richard Hunsingore, clerk, mentioned in St. John Baptist's Church ⟨in Chap. XXX⟩ ⟨see p. 140⟩.

another in St Marie's parish, of which in an old rentall [1] sometimes belonging to Osney, thus:—'tenementum illuminatorum Brodyates cum cellario et selda in fronte, 33*s* 4*d*,' etc. ⟨See p. 135.⟩

And last of all, *another in All Saints' parish*, belonging somtimes to S. John's Hospitall now to Magdalen College, lying on the north side of the High Street and opposite to the Swan Inn. It hath now a brod gate and was a place somtimes of venerable sanctuary for malefactors, as appears by our records [2]. There hath bin very ancient building but of late [viz. [3] 1661] hath bin pulled downe ⟨explicit fol. 46 a⟩.

⟨(iii) *Broadgates Hall conferred on Christ Church.*⟩

⟨Incipit **fol. 46 b**⟩ Now this hall of Broadgate which wee are speaking of was alwaies and while it was termed Segrim Hall possessed by schollers; two or four chambers wherof adjoyning belonged to the monks of Abingdon, which they had given to them by a benefactor. And both (I meane the hall it self which belonged to S. Frideswyde's, togeather with Abingdon chambers) being fallen into Henry VIII hands by the fall of Cardinal Woolsey who before had appropriated them to his new College, were in the 38 of the said king's raigne ⟨1546⟩ given to his College [4] of Christ Church, who receive a particular rent from thence to this day [5].

Soe far for Broadgates [6].

⟨Cambrey's Lodgings.⟩

Adjoyning it were Cambrye's [7] Lodgings [8], called by old Mr Windsore Veale [9] Hall, and inhabited by clerks till the year 1549, as one of our registers [10] testifye. And then some difference hapning

[1] inter veteres membranas quondam pertinentes coenobio Osney.

[2] Vide Registrum Aaa p. 206, 2.

[3] ⟨The words in square brackets are added in the margin. The last figure of the date is now cut off by the fraying of the margin, but is found in Transcript A. See also note 1, p. 82.⟩

[4] In scaccario remembr. rot. 40 quarta parte orig.; vide Twyne III 497 bis.

[5] Lodgings belonging to St. Frideswyde's, vide catalogum canonicorum quem habui a Magistro Washbourne.

[6] Brodgates filled commonly with lawyers.

[7] Veale Hall commonly called Cambye's lodgings here; Mr. Cambrey tempore Henry VIII, V 67; et vide in additamentis pro Cambryes Lodgings; vide W. 97; Cambye's Lodgings vide sched. 18 p. 6; Veal Hall unde, O 32. ⟨These notes written between the paragraphs.⟩

[8] John Camby and his lodgings here, V 243; vide Twyne XXII 354 et Radulphus Cambey vide librum parvum S. Frideswydae p. 2.

[9] Radulph Viel, V. 172.

[10] Registrum G G p. 40, 1 ⟨and⟩ 84, 2. Vide in additamentis ad aulas nostras et in fine Aularum per Brianum Twyne.

between the principall of Broadgates and the owner of them, were for some time vacant. At length the priviledges of the University being urged and produced were brought to their use againe and annexed to the said hall of Broadyate. Which continued to the last state therof.

⟨S. Michael's Hall.⟩

Then was there S. Michael's Hall[1], a very antient place for students, called also by the same person[2] Mutton Hall. The ground therof belongeth to All Soules College and lyeth on the east side (with other hall between) of Beefe Hall; and, as one of our registers[3] saith (wherin are the names of divers principalls therof) was situated in the parish of S. Aldate. It was filled with legists, ut Tabula Rous.

⟨Mine Hall.⟩

Neare it was Mine Hall, of which thus in an accompt[4] of the houses of clerks in Edward the Second his raigne:—'le Mine Hall de Luttlemore, 2 marcae.' It was in S. Aldate's also and sometimes in the tenure of the principall of Brodyate as Standishe's notes alledge[5].

⟨Entry near Mine Hall.⟩

Then the entry neare Mine Hall, as from the said accompt appears, thus:—'introitus juxta Mine Hall reddit per annum domui S. Johannis 12*s*'; which is the sum I find of it.

⟨Site of Pembroke College.⟩

All which halls (viz. Brodgates, Veale Hall, S. Michaell's, Mine

[1] S. Michael's Hall, V 164; Mutton Hall, W. 97.

[2] ⟨i. e. Miles Windsore; the name looks very like an invention to bring together in one place Beef Hall, Mutton Hall, Veal Hall.⟩

[3] Registrum Aaa fol. 117.

[4] Twyne XXIII 132.

[5] ⟨There are a number of marginal notes about Mine Hall, viz.:—⟩ (*a*) Mine or Mingnot Hall V 164, 167, 208, 222, 233, 237, 239, 240, 241, 243 bis in appendice. Vide in catalogo praesidentium Collegii Magdalenae p. 4; vide infra hic' ⟨referring to the notes at the foot of fol. 46 b, given *infra*⟩ (*b*) 'tenementum Roberti Minot, see in rentall ⟨of⟩ Osney (which I have 1463 under the window) in parochia S. Aldati.' (*c*) 'Mine Hall whether not the same with Mignot Hall, vide in Appendice Aularum.' (*d*) 'R. Mingnot, see my parchment roll, under the window, of St. John's Hospitall.'

⟨The notes at the foot of the page, referred to in this note are:—⟩ (*a*) 'Domus Minote V 422, 529 vel aula S. Johannis V p. 469 eadem cum Pulton Hall, vide A. V. 25' (*b*) 'donatio de Mignot Hall; A. V. 26.' (*c*) 'Polton Hall pro legistis, sic Tabula Rous, vide catalogum aularum et principalium quem nuper feci. It stood neare Brodgates Hall or els on the north side of the Church.' (*d*) 'The same perhaps with S. John's Hall of which Philip Polton was principall, vide in aula S. Johannis inter aulas quas collegi ex registris.' (*e*) 'New College ⟨hath⟩ a tenement juxta Brodgates V 281, 282, 283, 284, 288.'

Hall and the entry by it) are contained now in the limitts of Pembrok College.

Other halls also which are standing in Beef Hall Lane and partly occupied by the same College, especially the ground wheron they stood, I shall enumerate when I come to that lane at the end of my discours of this ward. ⟨See p. 211.⟩

⟨The Hamele.⟩

The next place here about S. Aldate's Church that hath bin extant was the Hamele[1]. ⟨Explicit[2] fol. 46 b.⟩

⟨Cat Hall.⟩

⟨On a slip now attached to fol. 380 a are some notes about Cat Hall, which may be brought in here.⟩

Cat Hall pro artistis, destructa ante tempus Rossi; sic Tabula ejus.

F (liber Epistolarum) fol. 95, 2: the University by their indenture demised to All Soules College, anno 1451, 'totum illud fundum dictae Universitatis cum gardino et suis pertinentiis in vico de Catt Street' for 4*s* annual rent for 7 years. The scite therof was betweene a tenement of the abbey of Einsham on the north and a tenement of S. Marie's Church on the south, etc. But therin is noe particular name of Cat Hall. See Twyne VI 54.

F. 117, 2; acquittance from the University to All Soules 12 Apr. 9 Edward IV ⟨1469⟩ for the receipt of 24*s* for the two tenements 'quondam vocata Teng⟨w⟩ick In et Cat Hall.'

F. 120, 1; another acquittance from the University to All Soules College 15 Apr. 11 Edward IV ⟨1471⟩ for the receipt of 24*s* for Tingwick Inn and Cat Hall, the word 'quondam' left out.

Twyne VI p. 57; out of the proctors accounts thus:—'of All Soules for Tingeswycke Inne or Hall 13*s* 4*d*; of Exeter College for two ancient halls, viz. Black Hall and Cat Hall.'

ibid. p. 58; a lease made by the University of their tenement called Black Hall unto Exon College, A.D. 1509, for the terme of 99 years as it appeareth upon the register. G fol. 77 b.

Twyne VI 211; Mr Twine's word's concerning Catt Hall. This hall was dimised by the University unto All Souls College for the terme of 7 years and for the yearly rent of 4*s*, anno 1451 (F. p. 95 b.; V. 141). Afterwards it seems there was another lease made therof

[1] Twyne XXIII 530; Twyne IV 210; Twyne XXIII 136; Twyne XXIV 233. ⟨See p. 194.⟩

[2] ⟨Except for footnotes which are given *supra* in note 5, page 566.⟩

unto the said College by the University for Tingwick Inn and Cat Hall togeather, the rent being 24*s*, dated 12 Apr., 9 Edward IV 1469 (F. p. 117). And soe likewise againe in 11 Edward IV (F. p. 120). And how it came afterwards to be demised to Exon College as yet I know not unless it be joyned with the lease of Black Hall, etc.

Twyne XXII 188; out of the proctors accounts thus:—'Of Exeter College for Black Hall, 10*s*; of Exon College for Cat Hall, 20*d*.'

See Registrum H. fol. 64 b, ut in Twyne VI 61; where there is something concerning the building of a gate on the University ground by Hart Hall.

Cat Hall dimised to Exeter College 1509, between the land of Ensham and Lady Hall. It stood where Hart Hall ball-court now is.

Cat Hall et Mr. Johannes de Cornubia lector ibidem, V 632.

Registrum Aaa fol. 165, 1 (A.D. 1457) Mr. Robertus Seburgch exposuit cautionem nomine suo proprio pro aula Cat Hall. The said Robert Seburgch was one of the first fellows of All Soules College after its foundation, as 'tis to be seen in the Catalogue of Fellows there.

Ibidem fol. 169, 1 Mr. Grafton nomine proprio pro Catt Halle in vico murilegorum, 1458. His name was John Grafton and was fellow of All Soules, ibidem.

Ibidem fol. 100, 2 John Grafton layes downe caution for it togeather with a garden annexed to it.

Ibidem fol. 186, 1 (A.D. 1461) pro aula murilegorum Mr. Robert Eliot who was fellow also of All Soules.

Ibidem fol. 196, 1 (1462) pro aula murilegorum Mr. John Aschby, who was fellow also of the same place.

Ibidem fol. 269 (1469) Richard Spekynton pro aula murilegorum, fellow also of the same place.

See more of these principalls in my collections from the registers.

Aaa p. 99 b; pro ⟨h⟩orto quondam vocato Cat Hall, Mr. William Kettle, 1451. It stood between the land of Einsham on the north and Lady Hall on the south. See whether not the same with Twyne XXIII 177.

⟨NOTES CONCERNING SOME HALLS.⟩

⟨On a slip now attached to fol. 381 a are the following notes:—⟩

On the back side of a parchment roll (written about 1367) de expensis pro pueris de genere fundatoris Collegii Merton.

Redditus ecclesiae de Merton in Oxon de aulis existentibus [circa init.[1] Ric. II] infra limites parochiae suae.

[1] ⟨Began to reign 1377.⟩

inprimis, de le *Gotyr Hall* per annum 2*d*;

item de le *Corteys Hall* per annum 4*d* et modo unitur cum Nevellys Yn;

item de tenemento Offic. per annum, 6*d*, et modo unitur cum Nevellys Yn;

item de la *Bor Hall* per annum 2*d*, postea vocabatur Chylham Hall;

item de la *Stapyled Hall* per annum 4*d*, modo incorporatur cum magno ⟨h⟩orto S. Frideswydae;

item de le *Sowter Hall* per annum 2*d*;

idem de parva domo juxta le Sowter Hall ex parte orientali per annum 1*d ob.*;

item de le *Hert Hall* per annum 2*d*, (est ⟨h⟩ortus aulae Balyelye juxta ⟨h⟩ortum Collegii)—[this parenthesis in a later hand];

item de le *Lomb Hall* per annum 3*d*;

item de domo Gilberti de Grenstede[1] (alias *Grymstede Hall*) per annum 12*d* juxta Lyon Hall versus austrum in Grope Lane;

item de domo in Kybald Strete quam tenet Robertus de Bryhull per annum 3*s* (et modo vocatur *Rose Hall*, incorporatur in Aula Universitatis)—[parenthesis in a later hand];

item de Hospitali S. Johannis pro tenemento quodam le *Dosyer* in Kybald Strete per annum 2*s* (et est terra angularis ex opposito ad portam posteriorem de Oriel)—[parenthesis in a later hand];

item de placea vacua juxta Nygtyngale Hall, nihil, quia pertinet ad Bursarium;

item de custode feretri S. Frideswydae 2*d ob.* per annum pro parva aula de Merton[2];

item de *Worm Hall*, 2*s* 2*d* per annum;

item de *Colsyll Hall* per annum 4*d*, et fuit domus Johannis de Colsyll in vico S. Johannis Baptistae;

item de *Bym Hall* ⟨i. e. Beam Hall⟩, 2*d*;

item de *Corner*[3] *Hall*, 3*s* 6*d*;

Elm Hall[4] quondam fuit de Godstow et modo incorporatur in ⟨h⟩ortum orientalem collegii de Merton, 8*d ob.*;

de *aula Christopheri*, 16*d*;

item de *Goters Hall*, 12*d*.

[1] ⟨Marginal note :—'Grymstede Hall put over head by a later hand' referring, I suppose, to the words in brackets.⟩

[2] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ parva aula Merton forte S. Martin's Hall.

[3] ⟨Marginal note :—⟩ Corner Hall, perhaps 'tis here meant of S. John's Hall ⟨p. 185⟩.

[4] Of this Elme Hall quaere farther.

⟨Notes concerning some Courts.⟩

⟨The following notes are found on a slip now attached to fol. 378 b. They may be brought in here with these other scraps. See p. 60.⟩

Galfridus Childwick V. 543. Fulk Basset lived 1219, vide V 626. Curia Fulk Basset V 523, 626. Curia Henrici Plessets, V 531, perhaps in North Gate Hundred. Curia Einsham vide in S. Ebb's Church, vide alibi in V. 523. Curia Ralf Murdac, quaere, in V 550, Nurdac quaere Baronagium. They had their Halymoths or court baron, vide V. 562.

⟨Notes concerning some Schools.⟩

⟨On a slip now attached to fol. 379 b are the following notes about the schools in Oxford. At the beginning of the slip, scored out, in this note :—'patent 10 Edward III ⟨1336⟩ part 1 membr. 35. ⟨the⟩ K⟨ing⟩ gives Q⟨ueen's⟩ College the advowson of Blechingdon co. Oxon. 9 July anno . . .'⟩

⟨Osney Schools.⟩

Scooles in Oxon that belonged to Osney ⟨note 6, p. 89⟩, but 'tis not yet knowne to what faculty they belonged (except[1] some). Scools noe more then chambers, vide Twyne XXII 86.

Balehorne Scooles in St. Marie's parish in South East Ward, see in Depe Hall (three in number; they were upper scooles, V 419, 425, etc.) having bin within the limitts of that hall.

Wodecoke Scooles, two in number in the said ward and parish. See in Woodcok Hall, having bin within the limits of that hall. They were upper scooles, V 420, 425, 456. They were Divinity scooles ut in V p. 470. Sometimes said to be one, in other places two scooles.

Edmund Scoole in North East Ward in Scoole Streete, see in Edmund Hall there.

Pylet Scooles, four[2] in number two upper and two lower, within the limitts of Pilet or Glasen Hall in Scool Strete, see more there. They were in that tenement which joyned to Pilet Hall. V. 418 etc.

Belew Scoole, vide post.

Crust Scooles in Scool Street in St Marie's parish, soe called from Adam Croust who gave them to Osney abbey circa annum 12 . .; V 488, 364—having bin scooles long before. They were in Beufront on the east side of Scoole Street. They were distinguished

[1] ⟨'except some' is added between the lines in a later ink.⟩

[2] ⟨Substituted for 'two in number, one upper, the other lower.'⟩

thus—V 419—see in quotations pro scolis in a loose paper in the scools.

Belew Scoole in Scool Street on the east side; see in Black Hall, V 487.

Alienor Scooles in Beaufront on the east side of Scool Street in St Marie's parish; they were . . . . in number, and thus distinguished, V 419, vide in quotations pro scolis. Alinor Scooles, V 509. Given they were to Osney by one Alienor de Bristoll somtimes the wife of Henry Torald circa annum . . . ., V 363; where it appeares they were situated on the north side of Crust Scooles.

Torald Scooles on the . . . .

Helle Scoole or 'scola profunda,' sometimes written Scolae Helle; given by the Toralds to Osney. Whether not on the east side of Scool Stret, V 459, 1. Vide rentall that I have.

[*Toral*]*d*[1] *Scooles* in Scool Street [on the east] side, next beyond Alienor Scooles northward. Distinguished thus, etc, V 419; see in Torald Hall.

These[2] were constant scooles as in rentrolls of Osney.

Scooles of Arts.

These scooles stood on the ground of the scooles of Crust and Alienor and Hell; and wholy appointed for Arts circa 1340, wheras before they seemed not. In rentrolls belonging to Osney at that time they are thus stiled :—

'scola superior et inferior contra Beaufront'; 'scola tertia, solarium'; 'scola quarta, celarium'; etc[2].

And in rentrolls in Henry V and VI 'alta' et 'bassa'; and soe they continued till 1438.

Which being pulled downe because ruinous by Osney, Thomas Hokenorton, abbat therof, framed them all in one long building circa annum 1439, making the said scooles but 10, which in rentalls were knowne by these[2] . . . names.

Schools for Various Arts and Sciences[3].

Alienor Schooles—a schoole long before known by that name; hired of burgesses, till the wife of one gave it to Osney.

Austen Schooles—vide tractatum de Austen Fryery ⟨in Chap. XXXI⟩.

[1] ⟨The top corner of the page has been clipped off. The words in square brackets are supplied from Transcript A.⟩

[2] ⟨See note, p. 573.⟩

[3] ⟨'vide in Twyn.' The top corner of the page is cut off, and the letters 'Twyn' are supplied from Transcript A. For the schools here mentioned, see Vol. II. of Gutch's Wood's Hist. Univ. Oxon.⟩

Balehorne—for div⟨inity⟩ I think.

Balliol.

Beaufront.

Belew } schooles longe before known by that name.
Brasnose }

Corner Scooles in Cat Street; vide Law Schooles.

Crust—scoole before—V 364.

Carmelite Schole.

Dominican Scoles—vide St Edward Scooles.

Dorchester Sc⟨hool⟩—Twyne XXI 155.

Franciscan Scole—vide Collectanea L elandi in Tom. IV in vita Ad⟨am⟩ Marisco—Hei michi.

Exeter College.

Einsham Schooles.

S. Edward Sch⟨ool⟩ vide Preaching Fryers' Sch⟨ool⟩.

S. Edmund.

S. John's Schols—Twyne I 48.

Jews Schooles—divers.

S Frideswyde's Schooles in Beaufront perhaps S. Patrick's Hall; F. 101.

Hell Scoole—vide coppy divers places.

Horsmull Schoole.

Jews Scools.

Littlemore Schooles; Twyne XXII 131.

Pasc Hall.

Oriall Schooles.

Ox or Bull—ubi bos depingitur ⟨V 419⟩, vide in Schools of Arts for that ex Riccobon.

Osney—divers as before and after: distinguish 1, 2, [inferior, bassa, ut in rentalibus[1].]

St Patrick } only in Scool Street.
Pylet Schooles }

Pill.

Preaching Fryers.

St Richard Schools.

Schooles—divers.

[1] ⟨The words given in square brackets are merely conjectures, the text giving a few roughly scrawled abbreviations. I imagine the sense is that when he worked out his treatise on the schools he intended to distinguish the different Schools belonging to Osney from their rentrolls into 'schola inferior' 'schola superior,' 'schola alta,' 'schola bassa' etc.⟩

Schoole let to Balliol;—Twyne XXIV 405; vide Historiam Balliol p. 16.

Stodley.

Stocwell.

Torald Sch⟨ools⟩.

University College—for divin⟨ity⟩ I think.

Scolae Jussell—V. 4. The same with Brasenose, Twyne XXII 132; Twyne XXIV 653.

Woodcock.

Appendix—Twyne XXIII 336.

Ad⟨dendum⟩ to Scooles.

'Scolae parvae inferiores' to be added to Alienor, who gave two messuages; V 363.

Halls for grammar.

Wyght—⟨in parochia⟩ S. Petri Orientalis.

Ing.

Lyon.

Cuthbert.

Bulkley.

S. Edmund Hall.

Tingwick.

Hambury.

Pecwater—for gram⟨marians⟩ afterwards for legists.

Hampton Hall—I think.

⟨NOTE. The statements of Wood (*supra*, pp. 570, 571) about Osney Schools are not intelligible apart from the explanations given in V (i.e. 'Wood MS. D. 2') which contains extracts from the rent-rolls of that Abbey. These extracts seem to show three, if not four, periods in the history of these buildings; which I now exhibit in typical extracts.

(A) First period. The extract is from a rent-roll of date 1317 ⟨V. 418, 419⟩, and shows house-rents and quit-rents due to Osney from tenements in S. Mary's parish. Earlier rolls (e.g. 1276) coincide with this. The passages in square brackets are explanations added by me.

'Domus vitriarii.

'Domus Luciae de Worth [Edmund Hall].

'Domus Agathae [Godstow Hall?].

'Domus Pilet
- scolae inferiores ejusdem.
- scolae superiores ejusdem.

'Domus Belew [Black Hall].

'Terra Hastyng.

'Scolae
- primae Adae Croust.
- superiores *ubi bos depingebatur.*
- inferiores ejusdem.

Gardinum infra scolas [Cruste].

'Scolae
- inferiores Helyenor [Alienore].
- superiores ejusdem.
- parvae inferiores.

Solarium quadratum.

'Celarium profundum [scolae profundae, scil. Helle].
Solarium desuper [scolae superiores desuper celarium profundum].

'Celarium angulare.
Celarium Toraldi.
Solarium desuper.
Domus Littlemore.
Domus Joppe illuminatoris.

'Domus Balehorne [Deep Hall].
Selda { 1, 2, 3 } ejusdem.
scolae super seldas.

(B) Second Period. The extract is from a rent-roll of 1377 (V. 464).
Tenementum Luciae Worth.

Tenementum Pilet (Glasen Hall)
{ scola superior ejusdem.
{ scola inferior ejusdem.

Tenementum Belew (Black Hall).
Tenementum Hasting.

Scola 3, solarium.
,, 4, celarium.
,, 5, sol.
,, 6, cel.
,, 7, sol.
,, 8, cel.
,, 9, sol.
,, 10, cel.
,, 11, sol.
,, 12, cel.

This may really be the same as the next period, differing from it only in omissions which *may be* accidental. There is no mention in this and later rolls of the schools over the selds of Balehorne [Deep Hall].

(C) Third Period. Extract from a rent-roll of 1385, V. 467; a rent-roll of 1414, V. 472, is identical.
Tenementum Pylet
{ scola superior ejusdem.
{ scola inferior ejusdem.

Tenementum Belew.
Tenementum Hastyng.

Scola superior contra Bewfront.
Scola inferior contra Bewfront.
,, 3, solarium.
,, 4, celarium.
,, 5, sol.
,, 6, cel.
,, 7, sol.
,, 8, cel.
,, 9, sol.
,, 10, cel.
,, 11, sol.
,, 12, cel.

(D) Fourth Period. Extract from a rent-roll of 1440, V. 475.
Tenementum Lucae Worth (Aula Edmundi).
Tenementum 1 et 2 Pylett (Glasen Hall).
Tenementum Belew (Black Hall).
Tenementum Hastyng.

Scola Metaphysicae bassa prima.
Scola Naturalis Philosophiae alta prima.
Scola Philosophiae Moralis bassa secunda.
Scola Astronomiae alta secunda.
Scola Geometriae bassa tertia.
Scola Musicae alta tertia.
Scola Arithmeticae bassa quarta.
Scola Dialecticae alta quarta.
Scola Rhetoricae bassa quinta.
Scola Grammaticae alta quinta.

APPENDIX A.

ADDITIONAL NOTES TO THE TEXT.

1. Occasional notes by Wood for this volume.

HEARNE at the end of his edition of Liber Niger Scaccarii (Oxford, 1728) printed a number of notes (of the years 1658 to 1661) which he had found on a stray sheet or two in Wood's handwriting. The original MS. seems to be now lost; Hearne's transcript is found in the Rawlinson collection in the Bodleian ('Rawl. MS. B. 176, fol. 15'). The notes have many internal marks of genuineness. The spelling indeed is often unlike Wood's own; but Hearne was rather careless in this matter; e. g. the letters of Sir Thomas Bodley which he prints from the University Registers are similarly uncertain in their spelling. I give here those notes which bear on the chapters now issued, reserving the others for the next volume. References are added to the page of the present edition to which the notes belong.

(1) 'Beaumont quasi "Bella-mons," quod sonat pulcher mons. Idem est quod nos nunc dicimus ellesitum. Est Aula Oxon perochia Sti Aegidii sub ejusdem nomine' (p. 345; the Hall or Palace, p. 366).

(2) 'The Earl of Danby is to pay 40*s* rent per annum to Magdalen College Oxon. for the phisick garden' (p. 292).

(3) 'Magdalen Hall payeth 20*s* per annum for the situation of the same' ⟨i. e. for the site of the hall⟩ (p. 291). ⟨This site is now occupied by S. Swithin's quadrangle, i. e. the new buildings of Magdalen College between the original quadrangle of the College and Magdalen College School.⟩

(4) 'The four beadsmen of Oxon commonly called "the four Trinity men" hath their allowance out of some old tenements adjoyning on the outside of East Gate Oxon where formerly they had their habitation (as I suppose) in or joyning to Trinity Hall and from thence had their name' (p. 293).

(5) 'A way formerly on the west of C. C. Coll. where the president's house of C. C. C. is for his wife, and so went straight into Ch. Ch. mead. It belonged to the towne' (note 1, p. 139).

(6) 'A way formerly throug Alban Hall walkes into the fields, where yet in the towne wall is a sign of a doore to go into the meads. There the parishioners of S. Peter's formerly on processions made their cross, their bounds going so farr' (p. 177). See no. 26 *infra*.

(7) 'The lane that is called "the Hamel" in St. Thomas parish was formerly the publicke way to Ousney. In the midst of it stands a crosse' (p. 317).

(8) 'When the well at the end of Cat Street (p. 92) was digg'd, they passed through three pitching of stone. From thence we may suppose that the street was a great deal lower than it is now. It hath been soe proved in the digging of cellers in the High Street' (cp. pp. 47, 365).

(9) 'There was a gallowes formerly standing at the corner house at the end of

Halywell Street as you go to the church, where Merton College had liberty to hang draw and quarter' (p. 387).

(10) 'The report goes that there was formerly a lane[1] went through the Checquer to the Bear ⟨?Boar, see no. 24⟩ Lane' (p. 156). See no. 24 *infra*.

(11) 'The report goes that there was formerly a market of woll kept in Holywell Greene. Qu.' (p. 495).

(12) 'Bring about Merton College' (note 4, p. 176).

(13) 'There be twenty holdings or tenements in St Thomas parish Oxon that belonged to the Duttons of Sherborne. They keepe a court and claime the stockes' (pp. 314, 317).

(14) 'Their is a place in the Bore Lane Oxon where one Walker a joyner lives that is called in his lease "Channons Schoole within St Edward's Hall." The walls therabouts are composed of lime and sand and a yard thick, April 1658' (p. 161).

(15) 'There is a place that is called the King's Swarth which goes downe by Bullers non ultra and soe over the river which is called the King's Swarth ford. It is paved at the bottom with stone[2]. This way as is reported led from Beaumonts to the King's house at Ellesfield' (p. 335). See no. 28 *infra*.

(16) 'When the King lived at Beaumont the bishops lodged as is said att Glocester Hall' (p. 368).

(17) 'Beaumonts in leases is called the Carmelite friars. Betwixt that and Glocester Hall stood the towne pound' (p. 367).

(18) 'On the north side of Oxon Castle was a little raised monument called Mount Pellam. It is supposed it was raised as a fortresse against the Castle when it was beseiged by K⟨ing⟩ Stephen. The same mount was taken away to fortifie the castle to make the mounds the higher a yeare or two before Worcest⟨er⟩ fight was. Upon the same mound was many people buried that died of the sickness here in the king's time (⟨from⟩ Mr. French, Jan. 2, $165\frac{8}{9}$)' (p. 217).

(19) 'The bridge as you go over to Godstow Nunnery is called Tole Bridg because that there was a faire yearly kept' (p. 354).

(20) 'Bullock's Lane soe called from one Bullock a scavinger who brought the dung and filth of the citty hether and by the town's permission built him a house there which was the first house in that lane' (p. 216).

(21) 'A well going in by East Gate wher now one Cawdrey lives and called the Posterne Well' (note 8, p. 294). See no. 32 *infra*.

(22) 'A well in Slaying Lane (called "Slaying-well Lane")' (note 4, p. 308). See no. 29 *infra*.

(23) 'Cornish C⟨h⟩ough Well, antiently Brumman's Well' (pp. 353, 365).

(24) 'A lane with a dore below the Checquer where Wilkins the goldsmith now lives went downe to S Edward Lane now Bore Lane and to St Edward schoole' (p. 156). See no. 10 *supra*.

(25) 'A lane over aganst the Blewbore joyning to Mr Hollowaye's house called Kepeharme[3] Lane from one Kepeharme that was maior of the citty. It led straight to the lane (p. 206) over against S. Peter in the Baily and up towards the lower end of the Butcherow' (p. 198).

(26) 'Over against Logick Lane went a lane through Alban Hall Walks where

[1] ⟨Traces of the lane still exist. A similar passage from High Street to Blue Boar Lane is that known as 'The Wheat Sheaf Yard.' Another perhaps was Carter's Yard, by the Police Station passage.⟩

[2] ⟨Old fords are sometimes found so paved, in rivers where the bottom is soft or liable to shift.⟩

[3] ⟨'Kepehaven,' Hearne, in error.⟩

the parishioners of St Peter in the East went a procession and gave a cross for their limits on the towne wall in Merton Coll. Orchard' (p. 177). See no. 6 *supra*.

(27) 'Crow well an auncient well. It was square and covered about 40 years agoe by Dr. Aglionby' (p. 385).

(28) 'King's Swarth went down by Napier's grounds and so by Brodmore. Some say it went to Hedington to his mannor there where the King's children used to be nurst' (p. 335). See no. 15 *supra*.

(29) 'There was a well in Slaying Lane, or (as some call it) Slaying-well Lane, called soe from the well there under Pembroke College wall. Pembrok College payes rent to the towne for that, I think, or else for theire building standing on the towne wall, viz. 1*s* 5*d* per an. Of this ask Mr. Grenway' (p. 308). See no. 22 *supra*.

(30) 'Penyfarthing Streete within these 40 yeares call'd Crow Street' (p. 194).

(31) 'Mildred Lane going from the Scholes to Lyncoln College' (p. 115).

(32) 'Posterne well within New College walls' ⟨? Walks⟩ (p. 294). See no. 21 *supra*.

(33) 'Botley Causway was made from a foot to a horse way (which was by my Lord Williams of Whitham): the way came through Binsey towne and soe over the ford there. Quaere?' (p. 436).

(34) 'Not far from Binsey Church about two lands length south-westwardly was an old towne called Seckworth (the ruins wherof were lately to be seene) thoroug which allso the high way comming from Ensham and Comnor came through this towne to Oxford. The inhabitants of Binsey will tell you that there hath bin above twenty inns in it. There hath bin many loads of stones brought from hence to build withall. This Seckworth stands in Barks; quaere?

The towne of Seckworth was much inriched, as also Binsey, with pilgrimes, that came to be cured of their blindness, lameness, etc.

On the north side of Binsey Church was lodgings for a chaplain to say mass at time of these cures before the image of St Fridswide standing on the south side of the Chancell.

Neare Binsey is a place or wall where groweth a high herb called Lysymachia as high as a man. Soe Dr Pelham.

There was somtimes a covering or an arch over St. Margaret's well but plucked downe by Alderman Sayer, who rented some grounds therabouts.

This well, as I thinke was sometimes called St. Fridswide's Well, but upon what account its name is changed I know not. Perhaps Binsey chapel is dedicated to St. Margaret, and soe taketh its name from the Church. I hardly beleive that the Church should be dedicated to St Margaret when St. Fridswide was alwaies the patron of it even from her time.

The inhabitants here will tell you that there have bin many miracles wrought at this well and people hung up their crutches.

Binsey Well may as well change its originall name as the towne it selfe did.

The towne of Seckworth afore mentioned stands southwardly from Binsey almost two furlongs distant from the south end of it, the river running between which parts Oxon and Berks. The ground wheron it stands is to this day called Seckworth and payeth tithe to noe parish, being as they say a parish formerly of its selfe. There be two or three hovels for cattle and corne now standing there.

On the south side of Binsey chancell is an alter and therby a pedestale for an image to stand on. Whether or no there stood Fridswide image, I know not.

In one of the south windows of Binsey chancell over or nigh the said Alter

and pedestall is two images painted somewhat disfigured. I beleive one of them was St. Fridswide and the other perhaps St. Margaret. Quaere?

St. Margaret's well at the west end of Binsey Church is become a very despicable well now and growne allmost over with weeds. The house over it was plucked downe about 30 years agoe, 1660. Perhaps this chapel of Binsey was soe ruinated that it was formerly plucked downe, and rebuilt and dedicated to another St. viz. St. Fridswid' (see pp. 321 foll.). See no. 36 *infra.*

(35) 'Medley. This is an auncient place. How it was given to the monks of Ousney, look in my collections out of that book. After the monks had it given them, they built ther a faire house and an oratory in it where to this day there is a place for holy water and a pedestall for an image or two. This place I suppose ⟨to⟩ be formerly a place of removall or recreation for the Abbat of Ousney, etc. Over the gate is France and England quartered and the armes of Osney Abby and St George's armes' (p. 329).

(36) 'In Binsey Chapel is the ruins of an old rood loft. The pavement about St. Fridswid's statue in Binsey Chapel as also in St. Fridswide's Oxon was all woren out with peoples kneeling and scraping to it.

The well at some times dressed with flowers. The house joyning to the chapel by some called the Vicaridg.

At Seckworth is aboundance of Daneworth growing. This Daneworth (say people) groweth from man's blood. And that the Danes lived here is probably true. For they fought aganst Wytham Castle, standing upon the hill not above halfe a mile from Seckworth. There is another place hard by Seckworth called Danecourt, corruptly Dencourt, perhaps from Danes inhabiting there in the time of the seig of Wytham Castle. Of this Seckworth look in my collections out of Abendon Abbey booke and Stodley Nunnery booke.

There hath bin coines found by Wytham Castle and also (as they say) a nunnery at Wytham.

Probably the K⟨ing⟩ of the West-Saxons in Barkshire etc. might keep his pallace at Seckworth being upon the frontires of his kingdome.

There hath bin armour swords and mens bones found in Sandfeild between Chawley and Cumnore. The inhabitants say that they were the armes of some of them that fled from Bablack-hithe and ⟨were⟩ kill'd here. But probably they may be some that were killed here in the warrs between Kenegilfus and Offa at Wytham Castle on the hill about halfe a mile from this place.

Within half a mile of Kernington com. Lync. not far from the sea side is a fort, as is supposed raised by the Danes. About this fort is a great deal of Danewort growing[1].

Of this ⟨about Sandfeild ?⟩ enquire of Francis Drope and Mr. Francis Peacoke.

Mr. Francis Peacocke of Chawley said that Oxford Castle cost but 20 marc the building at its first foundation. Enquire. He hath writings about it. Francis Drope[2]' (see pp. 321 foll.). See no. 34 *supra.*

(37) 'Paradise Garden formerly belonging to the Grey Fryers. There was a rivulet running sometimes through and made it two. The arch is in the wall to this day that parts Paradise and the Grey Friers. It came from the east part of

[1] Here follows a note not connected with the context:—'In the north of Ireland A⟨nno⟩ 1659 about the beginning of May was found in a charnell a scull with this inscription, "erunt mirabilia 1658" (or 1659). "Erunt" writ before the yeare, "mirabilia" after.'

[2] Hearne adds a note 'This is Mr. Drope's own writing' but does not indicate to what portion of the note his remark applies.

Paradice and soe ran downe as far as the brewhouse which brewhous was formerly part of Paradise.

S. Bodock Church I beleive stood in Paradice Garden' (p. 312).

(38) 'The steps going up to the place where St. Frid. shrine was in Christ Church are all woren away, etc.'

2. Notes about the Site of New College.

As has been stated above (p. 31), Wood's descriptions of College sites are sometimes indefinite from his lack of detailed information. New College is a case in point; it being impossible from what is said in the text (pp. 105–109) to construct a ground plan for that College. Additional help is given by some notes by Michael Woodward, Warden of New College from 1658 to 1675, found in 'Wood MS. F. 28.' The notes are written in a neat but small and cramped hand on very blotty paper. They consist of notes about (*a*) The Wardens of New College (fol. 113 a–114 a); (*b*) distinguished members of the College, such as bishops (114 b), deans (115 a), canons (115 b), archdeacons (116 a), chancellors (116 b), professors (117 a), Heads of Colleges and Masters of Schools (117 b), (fol. 118 a, b blank); (*c*) benefactors of New College (119 a, b, 120 a); (*d*) vestments given to the College (120 b); (*e*) the site[1] (121 a, b, 122 a, b); (123 a, b, blank); (*f*) principals of Vine Hall, Broadgates, and New Inn mentioned in the bailiffs accounts of New College (124 a, b). At the end Wood has this note 'This paper I had from Dr. Woodward, Warden of New Coll., Dec. 2, 1670.'

I give here the notes on the site as they are found in the MS., viz. (1) excerpts from the muniments; (2) Dr. Woodward's conjectures as to the site of the halls therein mentioned.

⟨fol. 121 a⟩ Evidentiae concernentes scitum Collegii, evidentiarum e turre l⟨ibro⟩ 1°.

(1) Octo placeae vacuae continentes duas acras[2], concessae Willelmo de Wickham a majore et communitate Civitatis Oxon; evid⟨entiarum⟩ l⟨ibro⟩ 1° p⟨agina⟩ 1ª ad sum⟨mum⟩ ch⟨artae⟩ 18 etc.

Via regia versus austrum ducens ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri in Oriente excipitur ibidem.

Jus etiam habuisse ad dictas octo placeas videntur prior et conventus Sanctae Frideswidae (ibidem pag⟨ina⟩ 5 ch⟨arta⟩ 30), magister et fratres Hospitalis Sancti Johannis; ibidem p. 1ª post medium ch. 58.

(2) Placeae vacuae ut supra venditae Collegio a Johanne Gibbes majore villae Oxon jacent in parochia Sancti Petri in Oriente inter tenementum vocatum Hammer Hall ex parte occidentali et murum villae Oxon ex parte orientali et inter dictum murum villae ex parte boreali et muros Aulae Reginae Oxon ex parte australi; ibidem p. 3. ch. 44ª.

Eadem confirmantur a priorissa et conventu de Littelmore, ib. p. 4. ch. 21ª.

[1] The notes about the site are paged thus by Dr. Woodward p. 1 = 121 a, p. 2 = 121 b, p. 3 = 122 a, p. 4 = 122 b; to which pages belong the references *infra* pp. 581, 583, 584.

[2] ⟨These two acres account for the greater part of the ground between the east side of the front quadrangle of New College and the city wall. If we add also that part of the land belonging to Queen Hall ⟨*infra* no. 11⟩ which lay within the same boundaries, these void plots will account also for about half the front quadrangle of the college, leaving the halls here enumerated to occupy the site of the western half of the quadrangle and the cloisters.⟩

This serves to prove that wee had all the land soe farre as to the walls of Queen Hall.

Eadem confirmantur a priore, etc., Stae Frideswidae pag. 5 ch. 30 et bundae eaedem [1].

(3) Maior et ballivi etc. villae Oxon de licentia Regis confirmant ministro et fratribus ordinis Sanctae Trinitatis Oxon tres placeas vacuas de sub muris ejusdem villae; quarum placearum una [2] extendit se in longitudine a postico proximo juxta Smethegate usque ad aream Capellae Sanctae Trinitatis ultra portam orientalem in Oxon ex parte boreali ejusdem capellae annexam et continet ea placea per suam longitudinem ab occidente ad orientem sexaginta perticas et ab aquilone versus austrum viginti sex perticas et in latitudine continet ubique ab occidente versus orientem unam perticam et dimidiam et ab aquilone versus austrum unam perticam et duas pedes. Evid. l. 1° p. 5° charta 25ª.

(4) Shelde Hall, situata inter quandam domum olim nuncupatam Mayden Hall ex parte orientali et aulam vocatam Hert Hall ex parte occidentali; ibidem p. 7 ch. 34: vide ibidem p. 10 ch. 57ª.

(5) Mayden Hall, messuagium sive domus in parochia Sancti Petri in Oriente tent. de magistro et scholaribus collegii sive aulae vocat. Muchel Universite Hall, situat. inter aulam vocatam Shelde Hall ex parte occidentali et aulam vocatam Hamer Hall ex parte orientali; evidentiarum libro 1° pag. 8 charta 59.

(6) She⟨l⟩d Hall; priorissa de Stodeley et conventus divendunt unum messuagium vocatum Shelde Hall cum omnibus [3] curtilagiis in parochia Sti Petri in Oriente pro annuo redditu 20*s*; ibidem pag. 9 charta 16ª.

(7) Hert Hall [4]; Agnes at Halle, priorissa de Stodeley et conventus carta sua confirmant venerabili in Christo patri domino Willelmo de Wickham episcopo Winton unum messuagium vocatum Hert Hall cum omnibus [3] curtilagiis et pertinentiis in parochia Sancti Petri in Oriente, situatum inter aulam vocatam Sheld Hall ex parte occidentali et aulam vocatam Mayden Hall ex parte orientali et vicum quo itur a Smethgate versus orientem usque Collegium Beatae Mariae ex parte boreali et quoddam gardinum quod pertinet et cantariam Sancti Thomae in ecclesia parochiali Beatae Mariae ex parte australi, evid. lib. 1°. p. 10, ch. 13, 14.

(8 [5]) Mayden Hall. Magister aulae vocatae Muchel Universite Hall (in recompensationem unius messuagii vocati Mayden Hall et unius curtilagii cum pertinentiis in Oxon concessorum Willelmo de Wickham et custodi etc.) recipere debet annuatim unum annuum redditum 10 solidorum. Ibidem p. 11 ch. 19 etc., et ch. 37 ibidem.

(9) Mayden Hall, situatur inter aulam vocatam Sheld Hall ex parte occidentali et vicum quo itur a Smethegate versus Collegium in parte boreali, et aulam vocatam More Hammer Hall in parte occidentali ⟨orientali⟩ et quoddam gardinum quod pertinet ad collegium de Queen Hall in parte australi, evident. l. 1°, p. 11, ch. 37.

(10) Praepositus et scholares Aulae Reginae dimiserunt Thome Cooke hortum suum ex parte boreali ecclesiae Sti Petri in Oriente, ibidem p. 12 ch. 4ª: et

[1] ⟨i. e. 'the boundaries are the same.'⟩

[2] ⟨The dimensions of this seem to describe the old road under the city wall, from New College Tower to East Gate.⟩

[3] 'doibus' in MS.

[4] ⟨There seems to be some confusion in this document; we would expect Sheld Hall where Hert Hall is given and v. v.; see number 4.⟩

[5] Marginal note:—'10*s* pro Mayden Hall to University Coll.' Nos. 8 and 9 practically repeat no. 5 *supra*. It is probably this repetition which has led Wood in the text to make the mistake of supposing that there were *two* halls called Maiden Hall on the site of New College (*supra* pp. 106, 107).

ibidem ch. 10 iidem praepositus etc. concedunt Johanni de Buckingham et aliis omnes placeas suas vacuas in parochia Sti Petri in Oriente ubicunque jacentes in longitudine et latitudine inter tenementum vocatum Hammer Hall ex parte occidentali et murum villae Oxon ex parte orientali et inter dictum murum villae ex parte boreali et altam viam quae se extendit a loco nuper vocato St Nicholas Hall versus orientem usque ad ecclesiam Sti Petri ex parte australi et inter dictum murum villae ex parte orientali et coemiterii ecclesiae praedictae et aulam Sti Edmundi ex parte occidentali et muros gardinorum tenementorum magistri et fratrum Hospitalis Sti Johannis versus altam stratam[1] ⟨explicit fol. 121 a; incipit[2] fol. 122 b.⟩ ex parte australi, evid. l. 1° p. 12, ch. 10ª: et ibidem pag. 13 ch. 11 Thomas Cooke sursum reddit Johanni Buckingham et aliis hortum praedictum sibi dimissum a praeposito, etc., Aulae Reginae quia iidem praepositus etc. Aulae Reginae eundum hortum concesserunt praedicto Johanni Buckingham etc. sub nomine omnium placearum vacuarum (ut supra), ibidem ch. 11.

(11) Praepositus et scholares Aulae Reginae in perpetuum quietum clam. custodi et scholaribus Collegii Beatae etc. totum clamer. suum et jus in uno gardino ubi quondam situatum fuit quoddam tenementum vocatum Tempell Hall cum suis pertinentiis in parochia Sti Petri in Oriente situatum inter vicum sive venellam quo itur ab ecclesia Sti Petri ad Smethegate ex parte orientali et inter gardinum de Hert Hall ex parte occidentali et gardina aulae quondam vocatae Little Hammer Hall et Mayden Hall ex parte boreali et inter gardina cantariae Sancti Thomae in ecclesia Beatae Mariae Virginis et quoddam toftum sive gardinum ubi nuper situatum fuerat aula Sti Nicholai ex parte australi et in omnibus placeis terrae vacuis ubicumque jacentibus inter tenementum vocatum Hamer Hall etc. ut supra pag. 1ª ad finem ubi eaedem bundae habentur et recitantur quae hic deberent scribi. Evid. l. 1° p. 13. ch. 6ª vide idem ibidem p. 14 ch. 1ª et ch. 2ª.

(12) Praepositus, etc., Aulae Reginae seisinam dant de gardino quodam situato inter aulam Sancti Edmundi et ecclesiam Sancti Petri ex parte occidentali et murum villae et gardina dicti Collegii ex parte orientali et gardina vicarii Sti Petri in Oriente ex parte boreali et muros gardinorum tenementorum magistri et fratrum Hospitalis Sti Johannis versus altam stratam ex parte australi, ibidem p. 15. ch. 8ª.

(13) Mr. Th⟨omas⟩ Cranlegh[3], custos Collegii Beatae Mariae etc. et scholares ejusdem in recompensationem unius gardini ubi quondam situatum fuit quoddam tenementum vocatum Temple Hall cum pertinentiis in Oxon de praedictis praeposito etc. adquisiti concesserunt dictis praeposito et scholaribus aulae praedictae (Queen Hall) unum annuum redditum duorum solidorum cum claus⟨ula⟩ districtionis in omnibus terris et tenementis ipsorum custodis etc. in Oxon usque dum feoffati fuerint praepositus etc. de alio annuo redditu ejusdem valoris duorum solidorum ultra reprisas, evid. l. 1° p. 16ª ch. 3 et 5.

(14) Nichol⟨as⟩ de Redyng, vicarius ecclesiae Sti Petri in Oriente Oxon et procuratores ejusdem cum consensu parochianorum confirmant Johanni de Buckingham et aliis totam illam terram in parochia Sti Petri jacent. anacorite Sti Petri versus orientem et terram quondam abbatissae de Godstowe versus occidentem in coemiterio ecclesiae praedictae; ibidem p. 17 chart. 68.

(15[4]) Johannes de Bereford etc. divendunt Thomae de Bokeland vicario Sti Petri unum messuagium cum pertinentiis in Oxon in parochia Sti Petri in Oriente

[1] ⟨i. e. High Street.⟩

[2] The writing from fol. 121 a goes on to fol. 122 b, and then back to fol. 121 b.

[3] Marginal note :—'2*s* per annum pro Coll. Reginae pro Temple Hall.'

[4] Marginal note :—'Spaldyngs Court, Bole Hall.'

situatum inter tenementum quondam Willelmi de Spaldyngs quod vocatur Spaldynges Court ex parte occidentali et quandam placeam quae dum aedificata fuit vocabatur Bole Hall ex parte orientali; evid. l. 1°, p. 17, ch. 31ª. Thomas de Bokeland et Johannes de Bokeland consanguineus divendunt idem messuagium Nicholas de Redyngs vicario Sti Petri; ibidem ch. 52ª, et Nich. de Redyngs divendit praedictum Johanni de Buckingham etc.; ibidem p. 18, ch. 63. Quae venditio confirmatur a custode et scholaribus de Merton Hall in Oxon; ibidem p. 18, ch. 39.

(16) Abbas et prior de Oseney nomine suo et conventus sui recepisse se fatentur a Willelmo de Wickham Winton episcopo 20 libras sterlingorum pro quodam tenemento cum pertinentiis in Oxon in parochia Sti Petri in Oriente vocato Hamer Hall et pro quodam gardino eorundem abbatis, etc., jacent. juxta aulam de Oven Hall in parte occidentali ejusdem aulae cum pertinentiis in eadem parochia; evident. l. 1° p. 21 ch. 60ª.

(17) Magister et fratres Hospitalis Sti Johannis extra portam orientalem tradiderunt ad firmam Galfrido Wyke gardinum suum vocatum Hamer Hall cum omnibus parietibus, bundis, metis una cum nova parva domo infra praedictas metas posita, situat. inter tenementum abbatis de Oseney ex parte boreali et gardinum Aulae Reginae ex parte australi; ibidem, p. 22ª, ch. 66ª. Concesserunt episcopus W. de Wickham, custos, etc., magistro etc. Hospitalis Sti Johannis, in recompensationem dicti gardini, ubi quondam situata fuit aula vocata Litel Hammer Hall, unum annuum redditum trium solidorum et quattuor denariorum; ibidem p. 23, ch. 33. Ib. p. 24 ch. 32ª magister et fratres praedicti de licentia regis concedunt Will. de Wickham etc. unum gardinum cum domo super aedificata cum suis pertinentiis, in quo quidem gardino quondam erat aula jam a diu diruta quae vocabatur minor Hamer Hall, quod quidem gardinum situatur in Oxon in parochia Sti Petri in Oriente inter aulam vocatam More Hammer Hall ex parte boreali et quoddam gardinum collegii de Queen Hall ex parte australi et venellam qua itur a Collegio Beatae Mariae Winton in Oxon versus austrum in parte orientali et gardinum de Mayden Hall in parte occidentali, ibidem p. 24, ch. 32.

(18) Ricardus Vyse magister Hospitalis Sti Johannis et confratres dimittunt ad firmam venerabili viro magistro Willelmo Say novem tenementa sua cum gardiniis annexis[1] et tria ⟨fol. 121 b⟩ alia gardina sua una cum tribus solidis et quattuor denariis quos solebat percipere de Collegio Beatae Mariae etc. et praedicta tria gardina contigua jacent inter terram collegii praedicti ex partibus orientalibus et australibus et aulam Sti Edmundi et coemitarium Sti Petri partim ex parte occidentali et australi et partim ex parte aulae vocatae Whyte Hall ex parte australi et alia tria tenementa cum gardinis suis annexis ad invicem situantur in parochia Sti Petri inter tenementum Universitatis Oxon[2] vocatum Blachall ex parte orientali et tenementum Jo⟨hannis⟩ Milton in cornerio vici de Cat Street ex parte occidentali; evid. l. 1°, p. 27ª ante medium, chart. 70ª.

(19) Maior aldermanni ballivi etc. civitatis Oxon confirmarunt domino episcopo Winton custodi scholaribus successoribus etc. quandam venellam sive communem viam quae se extendit ab aula vocata Hart Hall (quae pertinet ad aulam vocatam Exceter Hall) versus orientem usque ad clausum dicti Collegii et ab inde usque

[1] The words follow, but scored out, 'quorum quidem novem tenementorum sex tenementa cum gardinis suis scituantur inter portam orientalem villae Oxon.'

[2] Marginal note:—'Black Hall tenementum Universitatis.'

ad angulum ejusdem collegii versus austrum prope clausum de Queen Hall et quod possint eandem venellam etc. obstruere et totaliter delere et eam cum aliis terris dictorum custodis et scholarium ad idem collegium includere et eam ut terram et solum suum proprie et separate tenere et habere in perpetuum. Pro qua quidem venella sic obstruenda et includenda dicti episcopus, custos etc. aliam venellam etc. adeo largam et sufficientem in solo suo proprio in loco competenti facient et assignabunt pro perpetuo duraturam pro majori honestate et quiete dicti Collegii ac paysiamento totius villae praedictae. In cujus quidem venellae sic de novo faciendae parte occidentali et australi et similiter in parte occidentali de Queen Hall dicti Episcopus custos, etc., clausum pro stabulis et gardinis facere proponunt ad usum ipsorum custodis etc.; evid. l. 2° p. 3ª ad finem et p. 4ª ad et post summum. Postea sic habetur, dicti custos et scholares et eorum successores pavimentum facient erga tenementa sua sic inclusa et includenda prout caeteri qui eadem tenementa habuerunt hactenus facere tenebantur; ibidem p. 5ª ante medium. Solvit dominus fundator pro his concessionibus majori etc. centum libras sterlingorum propriis (?) manibus; ibid. p. 6ª ad medium. ⟨Explicit fol. 121 b med.; incipit. fol 122 a.⟩

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(1) Hammer Hall or More Hammer Hall; it may seem to have been about the place where our Chappell and part of the College court, or where the nave of the chappell and Mr. Warden's lodging are. All the land eastward from the said chappell to the towne-wall eastward of that is said to have been wast ground. 'Octo placeae vacuae continentes duas acras inter Hammer Hall ex parte occidentali et murum villae Oxon ex parte orientali (vid. supr. p. 1ª numero 2°) et inter dictum murum villae ex parte boreali et muros Aulae Reginae Oxon ex parte australi (vide supra p. 1ª numero 2°).' Some part of the Chappell and part of the College inward court with all the outward court, as opposite to the walls of Queen's College on the south, doe seem to have been these eight wast places.

Though all along by the towne wall for the bredth of one pearch and an half the towne had before demised and made over before to the master and brethern of the Holy Trinity from Smith Gate unto about (?) East Gate (p. 1ª numero 3°).

(2) Sheld Hall, may seem to have stood about the west and south end of our cloysters and partly where now the highway and hay house are. Hert Hall was on the west part of it (supra p. 1 numero 4). This Sheld Hall was the possession of the Prioresse of Stodely and the yearely rent 20*s* (vide supra p. 1ª numero 6°).

(3) Mayden Hall, may seem to have stood about the middle of our cloysters and partly where now the highway to the College lyeth, because it lay on the east of Sheld Hall (ut supra p. 1ª numero 4°) which Sheld Hall lay next to Hert Hall (ut in Sheld Hall). This Mayden Hall belonged to University Hall (ut p. 1ª num. 5°), bounded on the west by Sheld Hall and on the east by Hammer Hall (ut ibidem numero 5) and on the south by part of Temple Hall (p. 4, numero 11°).

(4) Little Hammer Hall had More Hammer Hall on the north, the garden of Queen Hall (i.e. Temple Hall) on the south, the highway leading from the College gate southwards on the east part thereof, and Mayden Hall on the west. Soe that this Little Hammer Hall (or garden) may seem to have stood from about the middle of the cloysters and soe eastward to the College gate taking in the buildinges of the stables, the highway where now it is, and a little of the cloysters. This Little Hammer Hall belonged to the Hospitall of St John's and the founder conditioned to pay for it 3*s* 4*d* per annum (vide pag. 4. num. 17°).

(5) Oven Hall, this lay on the east side of a garden that belonged unto Great

Hammer Hall and on the east it may seeme of Hammer Hall itselfe, both which belonged to the Abbie of Oseney. This Oven Hall had on the west the aforesaid garden and Hammer Hall (vide p. 4. numero 16°), on the east what there were wee know not except they were the eight voyd and wast places, on the north the highway that then lead toward the East Gate and St Peters and lay, as I suppose, along by the towne wall, on the south by some part of the garden called Little Hammer Hall.

Bole Hall may seem to have been in some part of our lower orchard, between Spaldyngs Court on the west and the towne wall on the east (p. 4 numero 15°).

Whyte Hall was on the south of our lower orchard neere to St Edm. Hall (p. 2ª post summum) ⟨explicit fol. 122 a; incipit fol. 121 b med.⟩.

(6) More Hammer Hall. This More Hammer Hall togeather with a garden belonged to the Abbie of Oseney and cost our founder £20 (p. 4ª num. 16). They both lay on the north part of Little Hammer Hall (vide p. 4, num. 17) bounded on the east with Oven Hall (p. 4, num. 17); on the west by Mayden Hall (p. 1ª num. 5°); on the north by the high way as I suppose that of old did lye by the towne wall, and beyond Oven Hall returned to the southward (for on the east of Little Hammer Hall lay a way it is sayd that lead from the college southward, p. 4 num. 17); on the south by the garden called Little Hammer Hall (p. 4 num. 17°). This More Hammer Hall then did stand or tak up the ground of about the easterne halfe of the cloysters soe farr as to the Chappell or the College Gate. There lay a way of old by the towne wall side from Hammer Hall to the east corner of the towne wall and thence to Windesore's posterne (evid. l. 1°, p. 1ª ch. 18ª). Sed et a cornerio de Hammer Hall via regia se extendebat versus austrum ducens ad ecclesiam Sti Petri, ibidem.

(7) Temple Hall; This Temple Hall (afterwards a garden) belonged unto Queen Hall. It was bounded on the east by the high way that lead from St. Peters to Smith Gate, then by the College outward gate; on the west by the garden of Hert Hall; on the north by the gardens of Little Hammer Hall and Mayden Hall; on the south partly by the gardens of the chantry of S. Thomas (now All Soules gardens) and partly by the toft or garden where ancyently was the Hall of St Nicholas (and now Mr. Warden's orchard). For this in Mr. Warden Cranlegh's time the two societyes of New College and Queens agreed upon the annuall rent of 2*s* (p. 4 num. 13°).

(8) St Nicholas Hall. This St Nicholas Hall was afterwards a garden (p. 4 num. 11) 'et ab illo loco nuper vocato St. Nicholas Hall via alta se extendit orientem versus usque ad ecclesiam Sti Petri' (pag 1, num. 10°). 'Tis bounded on the east by Queen Coll. land; on the west by the gardens of the chantry of St Th⟨omas⟩, now All Soules; on the north by part of Temple Hall garden, now Mr. Warden's garden ⟨explicit fol. 121 b⟩.

From these notes it is possible to construct a ground-plan of the site of New College as follows.

(A) *As regards the streets.*

Taking our stand at the north-west corner of Hertford College, we have in front of us a lane (*now* New College Street) which leads up to the back of New College Cloisters.

(1) In 1300, this lane, Hammer Hall Lane, ran through the middle of the site of the cloister-square of New College, along the north edge of the site of New College Chapel, and so to the north-east corner of the city-wall and thence to the East Gate.

(2) From Hammer Hall Lane there ran two branches southwards (*a*) at a point near the division between New College Cloisters and front quadrangle, (*b*) at a point in a line with the street between Queen's College and S. Peter's Church. There was perhaps a postern in the north wall of the city opposite the end of each of these lanes.

(3) Parallel to Hammer Hall Lane, there ran a lane, which left Cat Street at the junction of Hertford College and All Souls' College, passed along the line of the lane between New College and Queen's College, and thence through New College Garden on the north side of S. Peter's Church to a postern in the east wall of the city.

As regards the enclosure of these lanes :—

Previous to the foundation of New College, (*a*) the brethern of the Trinity had enclosed Hammer Hall Lane from New College Tower east to the corner of the city wall and thence south to East Gate.

(*b*) the upper and lower portions of the parallel lane had also been enclosed, the eastern third in gardens now enclosed in gardens of All Souls' and Queen's College, the western third (from S. Peter's Church to the city wall) in gardens belonging to the Vicar of S. Peter's and others.

The middle portion was still used as a lane, see *supra* in number 10, p. 581.

At the foundation of New College the founder enclosed both the transverse lanes and also Hammer Hall Lane as far as the corner of Hart Hall. He opened up however the present crooked street which joins New College Street and New College Lane.

(B) *As regards the buildings.*

On these streets in 1370 were the following halls or their sites.

In Hammer Hall Lane on the south side (1) Black Hall about the north-west corner of Hertford College, (2) Hert Hall about the north-east corner of Hertford College, (3) Sheld Hall, (4) Maiden Hall, (5) Great Hammer Hall, (6) Oven Hall —following in succession eastwards to the lane which led between New College quadrangle and cloisters or thereabouts.

In the lane last mentioned (1) Oven Hall, (2) Little Hammer Hall, (3) Temple Hall, which last on the south side joined on to part of a lane which had been enclosed in the garden where once stood S. Nicholas Hall.

The whole ground between Hammer Hall Lane and the north wall and between the lane east of Oven and Temple Halls and the east wall seems to have been either waste or garden ground.

APPENDIX B.

PRINCIPALS OF OLD HALLS.

Wood MS. D. 7 (1)[1].

Aula Alba in vico cathenarum in parochia S. Michaelis. Vide in Hawk Hall. Haec et Alba parva et Pery sub uno principali in fine Henrici VII et initio Henrici VIII. Frequentata pro civilibus.

. . . . Lownd[2], 1436.

. . . . Wytham, 1438.

Mr. Hugo Gerard, 1444, resignabat.

Mr. William Lambton, 1444, resignabat.

Mr. John Stretton, 1444. ⟨See *infra*, p. 587.⟩

Mr. Thomas Bishop occurrit principalis Aulae Albae, 1448.

Mr. William Ballard, 1450, decret. Bac.

Mr. Thomas Greene, 1450.

Mr. William Ballard, 1450, commutat cum Godyeare pro principalitate Aulae Albae sub muro, 1450.

William Gudeyre, 1451.

Mr. John Greve pro Mro W. Gudyer, 1461[3].

Richard Wylsford, 1466.

D. John Cloos, 1468.

Robert Oseley, 1499, resignabat.

Mr. Thomas Nettleton, 1499, obiit 1501.

William Stynt, LL. Bac., 1501, *alibi* Thomas.

John Greseley, civilista, 1506.

Mr. Thomas Orton, 1507, sac. can. prof., resign.

Mr. John Copland, 1510, obiit 1514.

Robert Stynt, substitutus, 1511.

Mr. Anthony Dracott, 1514.

Mr. Otho Segar, 1525, jur. can. bac.

Robert Hootys vel Woods vel Otes, moderator principalis, 1527, Ll. Bac.

Mr. Thomas Cartwright, 1529.

Mr. Thomas Byrd., Dec. Bac., 1529, resig. 1534.

Alan Cherlton, 1534, substitutus pro Otys.

Mr. John Cotterell, 1537, resignavit ut puto, 1542.

John Rythe, resig., 1544.

Nicholas Harpisfeild, 1544, Ll. B.

Mr. John Pontisbury, Ll. B., 1546[4].

Mr. Aegidius Hilling, 1546.

[It[5] is said in sched. 18 p. 2 that Mr. Cottrell resign. and Mr. Ryth succeeded Ap. 2, 1532; sed falso.

John Cottrell, praeses Aulae Albae, 1538.

Alan Charleton, quondam principalis Aulae Albae, 1538.

Mr. Robert Otys, desires leave to be absent and constitutes Mr. Alan Cherlton in his place, 1529.

Mr. Cherlton and Mr. Otys resigning, Mr. Thomas Byrd in jur. can. bac. succed⟨ed⟩, 1529.

Mr. Thomas Byrd, Decr. Bac., 1529.]

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[1] fol. 1 of the modern paging; fol. 67 of the old. At the top of the page is written. 'The principalls of some of these halls vide in rentalls of Oseney and S. John's Hospital, etc.' See *infra*, p. 605.

[2] Marginal note :—'See principalls also in V. 587.'

[3] ⟨1461, here and *infra*, pp. 587, 588, is substituted for 1459.⟩

[4] ⟨See Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. i. 283.⟩

[5] The passage in square brackets is a series of notes interrupting the chronological order.

Mr. Giles Hilling, resign. Feb. 20, 1547 ⟨i. e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩.
Mr. John Man[1], Feb. 20, 1547 ⟨i. e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩.
Mr. John James[2], 1551 ⟨i. e. $\frac{1}{2}$⟩, 2 Mar.

John Cook, scholaris de Aula Alba, 1437.
William Coventry, Canonicus regularis de Aula Alba, 1506.

Aula Alba, super muros, juxta muros, moenia, sub muro (pertinent Osneyensibus, ut sched. 11. Haec et Alba magna et Pery sub uno principali in fine Henrici VII et initio Henrici VIII. Annexa Aulae Laurentii, 1529).

T. Brembhar, 1436.
... Bromhale, 1438.
Henry Myles, 1444.
John Stretton, 1445; non fuit principalis de Alba magna ⟨*supra*, p. 586⟩.
Mr. William Coke, 1446.
Thomas Watm⟨er⟩, 1450, A⟨rtium⟩ B⟨ac.⟩.
William Godeyere, 1450, commutat principalitatem cum Willelmo Ballard pro Aula Alba in vico cathenarum, 1450.
William Ballard, 1450.
Thomas Grene, 1452, Greue[3].
Mr. Walter Bate, 1457.
Mr. J. Greve pro W. Gudyer, 1461.
Mr. W. Gudeyre, 1462.
Richard Wyllsford, 1466.
Gilbert Hudson, 1468.
Mr. ... Coldale, 1469.
Robert Oseley, 1499.
William Stynt, Ll. Bac., 1501, nomine Mr. Thomae Warner.
Mr. Thomas Warner, Ll. Bac., 1504.
Mr. Thomas Orton, 1505.
Mr. John Grasely, 1507.
Mr. Thomas Orton, 1507.
Mr. ... Clifton, 1508.
Mr. John Copland, obiit 1514.
Mr. Anthony Dracott, 1514.
Mr. ... Wodes or Otys, 1529.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Alba parva juxta muros.*
Richard Dutton, 1446.

⟨*Aula Alba*⟩ *alias Hawke Hall.*
Mr. John Morw cum gardino Mr. Sterton, 1446.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Alba.*
Mr. Maurice Jones, 1457.

Aula Alba juxta portam orientalem. (Annexa Aulae Edmundi, 1469.)
Mr. Thomas Hill, 1444.
Mr. Thomas Leo, 1457.
Mr. John Mede, 1461.
Mr. Richard Broke, 1462 et iste Will. Broke docuit ibidem grammaticam, ut alibi.
Mr. ... Fisher.

⟨*Aula alba*⟩ *juxta aulam Edmundi.* W. p. 46.

⟨*Aula Alba*⟩ *annexa S. Edm.* Aaa. p. 44, 1.
Mr. R. Lythnew, 1445, 1451.
pro gardino annexo Aulae Edmundi de ten⟨emento⟩ S. Johannis Mr. N. Lethnew, 1446, Aaa, p. 51.
Mr. John Crime, 1457.
D. John Fisher, 1458.
Mr. John Mede, 1461, pro orto annexo Aulae Albae.
Ortum situatum juxta ecclesiam S. Petri Orientalis Mr. John Mede, 1462.

Aula Alba in parvo Balliolo.
Mr. ... Claydon, 1438.

Aula Adulstani in parochia S. Ebbae, Athelstan alias Wulstan juxta Beef ⟨Hall⟩, S. Wolstan, Rob. Wolstan alias Dunstan, vide in aula Minard. Hibernici illic studuerunt et in aliis aulis proximis, 1513.

Robert Darsy, 1444, alibi Richard Darsy, 1446.
Mr. John Pakenham, 1448, penult. Aug.
Mr. John Fox, 1449.
Dr. ... Hall, 1458, 1463, 1469.

Aula Andreae in parochia S. Johannis. More Principalls, see V. 588[4].

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[1] ⟨See Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. i. 283.⟩
[2] ⟨Clark's Reg. Univ. Oxon. II. i. 285.⟩
[3] i. e. the old difficulty of distinguishing 'n' and 'u' i. e. 'v.'
[4] These additional names of principals of this and other halls in V pp. 587, 588 will be found *infra*, p. 605.

... Bullingbroke, 1438.
Thomas Merch, A.B., 1442.
Mr. John Crosby, 1446.
Mr. Thomas Merch, 1446.
Mr. John Willey, 1450.
John Newland, 1451.
Mr. Robert Newbold, 1452, principalis aulae Andreae, Aulae Profundae annexae.
Mr. John Wylton, 1457.
D. Robert Mustyate, 1461, resignabat.
D. John Thorpe, 1461.
T⟨?⟩ Hutton, 1468.
Mr. John Haddon, 1469.

Aula Angularis in parochia S. Edwardi. (Angularis et Urbani sub uno principali, 1509.)

Mr. Thomas Bartlett, 1438.
Andrew Maukyswell, 1443, A.B.
Mr. William Romsey, 1457.
Mr. Henry Sutton, 1461.
Mr. John Arnold, 1468.
Mr. Thomas Kyng, 1501.
Mr. Walter Morwen, 1508; 1510 etiam ut in sched. B. 6.
William Goodriche, 1509.

⟨*Aulae Angulari*⟩ *Gardinum annexum.*

Thomas Gouewyn, 1445, vel Gunwyn.
William Romsey pro gardino annexo vocato Christopher Hall, 1458.
Mr. John Arnold, 1461.

Aula Aristotelis in parochia S. Johannis.

Henry White, 5 Henry VI, 1426; V. 211.
William Colayne, S.T.B., 1434.
Mr. ... Pope, 1436.
Mr. William Raffe, 1438.
Mr. Thomas Aleyn, 1445.
Mr. William Rafe, 1450.
Mr. Richard Andrew, 1457.
Mr. Philip Bergeyney, 1458.
Robert Lawley, 1461.

Robert Pursell, scholaris, 1437.
Henry Fowler, scholaris, 1438.
John Drumman, 1452.
Dionisius Burnel et Johannes Broune habuerunt licentiam petendi elemosinas, 1461.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Bostar* in parochia S. Petri in Oriente.

Mr. ... Hastyng, 1436.
Mr. Robert Norreys, 1444.
Clement Smith, A.B., 1445.
Robert Coper, 1446.
Mr. John Seymour, 1461, prius principalis Aulae Magd.
Mr. John Collys, 1461.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Berford* in parochia S. Mariae Virginis, alias Charleton's In.

William Bayley, 1434; vel William Laley resignabat Charleton's Yn alias Berford Hall, Oct. 30, 1436.
Mr. Leley iterum, 1436.

Burnell's Yn, vide in London College, Burnell's Yn *alias* London College, 1502.

Mr. Richard Luke, 1458.
Mr. William Laynton, 1461.
Mr. William Corle (?) nomine Mri ... Hampton, 1462.
Mr. William Lampton, 1468, fuit Magister Coll. Ball.
Mr. ... Segden, 1469.
Mr. ... Glynne, circa 1499.
Mr. Edmund Hoord, 1502.
Mr. Edward Hugens, 1502, (Hyggens) resign.
Mr. Thomas Greyuille, 1503, frater Edwardi Greuill de Drayton, vicecomitis Oxon. 1505.
Mr. Thomas Toppe, 1505.
Mr. John Morrys, 1509, e coll. Ball.
Mr. Thomas Floud, 1513 (Lloyd).

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Brasenose* in parochia S. Mariae Virginis, reparat. per Will. Sutton, 1468.

Will. Long, A.Bac., 1435.
Mr. R. Markham, 1436.
Roger Grey, 1438.
Mr. Robert Marcham, 1444, vel Markham.
Mr. William Curth vel Church, 14.., 1451, obiit 1461.
Mr. William Braggys, 1461.
Mr. William Wryxham, 1461.
Mr. William Braggys, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Mr. John Molineux, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Mr. William Sutton, 1469, occurrit 1483.

Mr. Edmund Croston, 1501, resign.
Mr. John Fornby, 1502.
Mr. Croston, 1503.
Mr. John Fornby, 1505, resign.
Matthew Smith, 1510, S. T. B.
Rowland Messinger, nomine Mri Smyth, 1511.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Biham, Beme, Boemi*, in parochia S. Johannis, *Trabinia.*

Mr. . . . Weston, 1436.
Mr. John Dygon, 1444.
D. Robert Geffry, 14 . . .
Mr. Stephen Tyler, 1457.
Mr. Richard Croke, 1464.
Stephen Tyler, resignabat, 1466.
Walter Knightly, 1466.
Mr. John Bulcomb, 1466, resignabat.
Mr. Walter Knightly, 11 Nov. 1466.
Mr. . . . Bulcombe, 1469.
Mr. John Gamme, circa 1499, resign.; fuit Medicinae Inceptor.
Mr. Hugh Poole, 1502.
D. Thomas Darcy, capellanus saecularis, 1505.
Hugh Poole, iterum, 1507.
Mr. Edward Trobrigge, 1507, e Coll. Oryel, resign.
Mr. John Gold, 1511, e Coll. Merton.
Mr. William Goodrich, nomine Johannis Gold, 1512.
Mr. John Blysse, e Coll. Mert., successit M. Gold, 1513.
Mri Johannis Triburch cautio pro Beme Hall, 1513.

⟨*Aulae Biham*⟩ placea annexa.

Mr. John Hobler, 1445.

Bekes Yn, vide infra, forte eadem cum Beckett Yn.

John Knyght, principalis, resignavit Martii 11, 1434 ⟨i. e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩.
Richard Bikebury, 1434 ⟨i. e. $\frac{4}{5}$⟩, Mar. 11, *alias* Bibbery *alias* Bigbury.
Mr. Michael Carbanell, 1444.
Mr. Galfr. Langbroke, 1446.
D. Walter Abbot, e dioc. Exon., 1447.
Mr. Stephen Kelyow, 1450, postea Aulae Coventre principalis.
Mr. John Attewille, 1458, resignabat.
Mr. Stephen Kelyow, iterum, 1458.
Mr. . . . Bulkley, 1462.
Mr. John Jones, 1463.
Mr. John Springlell, principalis de Beckett Yn, 1464.
Mr. John Jones, 1465.
Mr. Philip Bergavenny, 1468.
Mr. Henry Sutton, 1469.
Dr. Walter Tawnton, 1501.
Robert Fitzimonds nomine Walteri Tawnton, 1502.
Robert Fitzimond, principalis 1502.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Bedelli* in parochia S. Mariae Virginis, in parochia S. Johannis, Aula Bedellina annexa Aulae B. Mariae Mr. Lorgan nomine praepositi Coll. Oryall.

Mr. . . . Peytwyn, 1438.
William Strete, 1444.
Mr. Robert Wodenham, 1445.
Ro. Scarborow, 1446; quidem Ricardus Scarborow S. T. B. 1466.
Henry Popy, Art. Bac., 1450.
Richard Wiltshire, 1451.
Mr. Thomas Haukyns, 1453.
Mr. Henry Popy, 1458, obiit 1466, Sepultus in ecclesia S. Mariae Virginis in capella Beatae Mariae.
Thomas Sadler, 1468.
Mr. . . . Taylor, 1469.
Mr. John Taylor, 1499, principalis etiam eodem anno Aulae B. Mariae et parvae Mertonis.
Mr. Richard Dudley, 1502, principalis etiam Aulae B. Mariae cui haec tunc annexa fuit; vide Sched. 10.
Mr. John Baker, 1503.
Mr. Thomas Eritage, 1505.
Mr. . . . Myn, 1508.
Dr. Edmund Willysford, 1510.
Mr. Thomas Eritage, nomine Dris. Wylsford, 1514.
Mr. . . . Lorgan, nomine praepositi Coll. Oryall, 1529.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Bedelli parva* in Penyfarthing Street juxta Paul Hall, in parochia S. Aldati.

William Edwards, A. B., 1444.
Mr. Thomas Monmouth, 1446.
Robert Carpenter, 1451.
Mr. Paschasius Noell, 1453.
Dr. Thomas Chalke, 1462, Dec. Dr.
Mr. Philip Bergavenny, 1463.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Brodyates* in parochia Om-

nium Sanctorum; sanctuarium pro malefactoribus, Aaa p. 206, 2.
John Nicoll, 1436.
John Kerkew, 1438, vel Karekeke, resignavit Apr. 8, 1445.
Mr. John Payne, 1445.
Mr. Thomas Candel, 1445.
Mr. John Payne, 1445.
Mr. R. Layte, 1446.
Mr. William Sprygge, 1450, Ll. Bac.
Mr. John Scarborowe, 1451, 14 Dec.
Richard Topp, 1457, Toppe.
Mr. William Pyknam, 1461.
Mr. Ludovicus John, 1464.
Mr. . . . Goode, 1469.
Philip Agard, resignabat, 1498; fuit Sac. Can. professor.
Mr. Roger Sandyforth, 1498; *alibi* Summerford, 1503, Dec. Dr.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Bovina* in parochia S. Ebbae.

Jus canonicum et civile legitur hic, Aaa fol. 171, 1. Hibernici illic studuerunt. Forte diversi episcopi Hibernici nutriti fuerunt hic circa tempora Henrici VII.

Mr. . . . John Byby, 1434.
. . . Freston, 1436.
Robert Halle, 1444.
Nicholas Perresson, 1449.
Mr. Robert Hall, 1450.
Matthew Griffyn, 1450.
Rad. Brown, exposuit cautionem, 1450.
Robert Hall, 1452.
Mr. John Fisher, 1457.
John Greue, 1458, substitutus Mri Fisher.
[Laurence Cokkys[1], Oct. 24, 1438, successit Mrum Fisher.]
Mr. John Obyn, 1459, vel Hobyn.
Mr. Laurence Cokkys, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Mr. John Obyn, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Mr. John Habin, resignabat, 1462, per instantiam Laurentii Cokkys.
Mr. Thomas Raynold, 1462, prius de Aula Michael.
Mr. John Godfellow, resignabat, 1468.
Mr. J. Sylke, 1468, alibi Will. et iterum.
Mr. Edward Popely, 1499, resignabat.
Mr. Thomaskey, 1499, LL. B.
D. . . . Raye, 1501, forte Key.
Mr. Thomas Key, iterum occurrit, 1501.
Mr. Edward Almer, resign., 1505.
Mr. George Horne, 1505.
John Gardner, 1508.
Mr. Edward Hautre, 1508.
Mr. William Dewre, Hibernicus, 1514, obiit eodem anno et sepultus jacet in ecclesia Praedicatorum, vide sched. 14.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Bevana* annexa Bovinae, Jacobi annexa Bevanae.

Mr. . . . Whytyngton, 1451.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Colesull* in parochia S. Johannis.

Mr. . . . Lane, 1436, e Coll. Mert.
Mr. John Billesden, 1444, e Coll. Mert., vir doctus.
Mr. John Marshall, 1447, Maii 4, postea Episcopus Landav.
Mr. John Wymarke, 1457.
Mr. William Phillip, 1461.
Mr. George Hargyll, 1462.
D. Richard Dowdale, A. B., 1466.
Thomas Ellesmer, 1468.
Mr. . . . Gylys, 1469.
James Cantwell, resignabat, 1499.
Andrew Creagh, Civilista, 1499.
Mr. Walter Bokeland, de Aula Alba, 1502.

⟨*Aulae Colesull*⟩ *gardinum annexum* vel ortus minor.

John Curteys, 1445, e Coll. Mert.
Mr. John Corte, 1446.
John Chaundler[2], 1450, A. B.
William Palett, 1451.
John Wymarke, 1453.
Mr. George Hargyll, 1462.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Cuthberti* in parochia S. Mariae Virginis.

T. (?) Cowland, 1436.
. . . Gange, 1438.
Mr. Thomas Rawlyns, 1444.
Mr. Robert Walkfeild, 1445.
T. (?) Smith, 1446.
Mr. John Brigham, 1450.
Mr. John Moore, 1453.

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[1] The words in square brackets are scored out.

[2] Written at first 'Mr. John Marshall, 1450'; then 'Chaundler' substituted for 'Marshall,' and 'A. B.' added; but 'Mr.' still left in error.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Coventre alias Merston Hall.*
....., 1438.
Mr. Jacob⟨us⟩ Hedyan, 1444.
Mr. Stephen Kelyow, 1458.
Mr. Simon Taure, 1458.
Mr. William Ponter, 1466.

William Thunder, scholaris de Coventry hall, 1442.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Christopheri*, vide in Aula Angulari.

... Schutes, 1436.
Christopher Austen, 1444.
Mr. John Arnold, 1462.
Mr. Thomas Thrulby, 1468.
Mr. ... Lee, 1469.

Charlton's Yn, vide in Berford Hall.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Cervina in parochia S. Johannis*, vide in Nun Hall.

Chimere Hall.

Alexander Bell, 1469.

Catte ⟨*Hall*⟩ in vico murilegorum, Aula Murilegorum.

Mr. William Maye, 1444.
Mr. William Ketill, 1451, pro quodam orto vocato Catte Hall.
John Grafton, 1451, pro fundo Catt Hall, et pro orto annexo.
Mr. Robert Seburgh, 1457.
Mr. ... Grafton pro Cat Hall, 1458.
Mr. Robert Elyot, 1461.
Mr. John Ashby, 1462.
Mr. William Denys, 1468.
Mr. John Spekington, 1469, e Coll. Omnium Animarum.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Castrimargi*, vulgo Woodcocke Hall.

Galfr. Trevenant nomine Mri Johannis Howell, 1444.
Mr. John Gayle, 1445.
Mr. John Ber, 1446.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Drougda*, vel Dirda.

Mr. W. Sharpe, 1438.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Damiani* in parochia S. Edwardi vel S. Johannis.

Thomas Ashfeild, 1446, vide Sched. 3 in prima pagina, vide in Aula S. Laurentii.

Pro gardino jacente inter eandem aulam et gardinum S. Frideswidae.

William Griffith, 1446.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Edwardi*, juxta scolas canonici, in cimiterio S. Edwardi, juxta magnam scolam juris can. (Forte pertinebat ecclesiae S. Edwardi, propter Wallicos. Rowland Merick scol. hic, postea Episcopus Bangor. Forte diversi Episcopi Wallici nutriti fuerunt hic.)

... Bergaveney, 1436.
Mr. Philip Ros, 1445.
Stephen Kellaw, 1446.
Owyn Lloyde, 1451.
Mr. John Hulle, 1457.
Dr. Owyn Lloyd, iterum, 1458.
Mr. John Aphowell, 1459.
Mr. Ludovicus John, 1462.
Maurice Jones, 1468.
Mr. William Morgan, 1479; V. 588.
Mr. John Kidwelly, 1499, resign.
Mr. John Evan, 1504.
David Morgan, 1507, resign.
Lewys Griffith, 1507.
Mr. John Kynan vel Einon, 1510; Enon, 1512.
Dr. Henry Morgan, 1527, postea Episcopus Menevensis.
Gryffyn Lyson, 1528, Ll. Bac., resign., e Peckwater's Yn.
Morgan Jones, 1528 ⟨i. e. $\frac{2}{3}$⟩, Feb. 5, resign.
William Geffry, 1534.
Mr. William Larke, 1537.
Morgan Griffith, substitutus, 1537.
Mr. Edward Jones, Ll. B., substitutus, 1534, pro Mro Willelmo Geffry, 1534.

⟨*Aulae S. Edwardi*⟩ *ortus annexus* pertinens ecclesiae S. Frideswidae.

Owen Lloyd, 1452.

⟨*Aula S. Edwardi*⟩ in parochia S. Edwardi, in Schydiard, juxta Coll. Canterbury. Little Edward Hall, 1462; ex opposito Collegii Regii ⟨Oriel⟩, 1462, in eadem cautione.

Henry King, 1436.
... Leeche, 1438.
Mr. William Mason, 1444.
Mr. Philip Uske, 1444; item Mr. Matthew ap David.
Mr. J. Chamberlaine.

Mr. John Dauers, resignabat, 1449.
David Metheney, Oct. 2, 1449.
Mr. Matthew Griffyn, 1450.
Mr. John Hulle, 1458, 1457.
Mr. John Mowar, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Mr. . . . Hull, 1462, in eadem cautione.
⟨*Aula*⟩ *Edmundi in vico Scholarum*, minor annexa Aulae Brasnose, 1505, W. p. 48; vide more principalls, V. 587.
. . . Tewkysbury, 1436.
Mr. . . . Toft, 1438.
Henry Bastard, 1445.
Mr. John Hollwall, 1450.
D. William Hall, 1451.
Mr. Robert Cary, 1451.
Mr. Robert Mayne, 1452.
Mr. John Greene, 1458.
Mr. John Pykyng, 1461.
Mr. John Kirkby, 1468.
parva aula annexa Edmundi (i. e. parva Edmundi ut 1505).
Mr. . . . Adams, 1503; sced. 10, p. ult.
⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Frideswidae.*
D. Galfridus, resignavit, 1434.
John Kirkby, 1434.
Mr. . . . Dygon, 1438.
Richard Gelot, 1444, nomine Mri Johannis Kirkby.
David Williams, 1468.
⟨*Aula*⟩ *Fagani.*
Mr. Richard Ovenden, 1446.
Godstow Hall vel mansum juxta Aulam Vitream; Godstow Hall Aaa p. 51, Aula Bassa annexa.
principalis ibidem, viz. Mr. William Rede, qui fuit principalis Aulae Vitreae.
Mr. Clement Smith, 1444, postea de Bostar Hall, 1445, sed resignavit et fit principalis iterum hic.
William Hall, Art. Bac., principalis Aulae Bassae annexae Vitriae, 1450.
Mr. Thomas Merbury, 1451.
Mr. . . . Poplay, 1469.
Gryff Hall.
Mr. . . . Marshall, 1446.
⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Georgii in parochia S. Mariae Virginis*; more principalls in V. 587.
Mr. George Gale, 1436; V. 264.
Mr. John Pede, 1445.
Mr. Jacobus Goldwell, 1450, postea Episcopus, resignabat.
Mr. William Potman, 1452.
Dr. . . . Mylwyn, resignabat, 1457.
Mr. Ludowicus Owen, 1457.
Mr. John Lydford, 1469.
Mr. Robert Byrt, 1467; et per idem ⟨tempus⟩ Aulae Cobbow, 1468.
Mr. John Haynes, 1499.
Mr. Thomas Mores, 1501, resign.
John Spratt, Ll. Bac., 1503, resign.
. . . Cocks, Jur. Civ. Doctor, 1507.
Dr. . . . Roper, 1510.
⟨*Aula*⟩ *Graeca* vel Graecorum in parochia S. Edwardi.
William Coke, 1436.
Thomas Hoope, deprivatus, 1444.
William Cooke iterum, 1444, resignavit.
Mr. Henry Adhee, 1445.
Mr. . . . Sanes, 1446.
John Anstell, 1448; vide sched. A. p. 2.
Mr. Thomas Sawnders, 1450, rector ecclesiae S. Martini, Oxon.
Mr. John Vowell, 1462.
D. John David, 1467.
Dr. . . . Hoorde, 1499, resignabat.
Edmund Hoorde, Ll. Bac., 1499; fuit de Coll. London, postea principalis Coll. London, resign.
Mr. Robert Myll, 1502.
Mr. John Robinson, 1503, Ll. B.
Dr. Walter Pers, 1505.
Mr. . . . Dykar, 1508.
Oliver Poole, 1511.
Edward Carne, principalis Aulae Graecae (vide Sched. c. p. 9), 1521.

John Anstell, jur. civ. schol. de Aula Greca, 1437.
Grove ⟨*Hall*⟩ in parochia S. Ebbae, vel Grefe et forte Griffe, vide infra hic.
Hugh Thomas, 1436.
Mr. Thomas Nynehead, 1445, 7 Jun.
Robert Wedinem, 1451.
Mr. Thomas Nynehead, 1453.
Mr. Thomas Maten, 1461.
Mr. John Parys, 1462; V. 588.
Mr. John Joos, 1463.

Aula Griffe eadem cum Grove.
Mr. . . . Marshall, 1446.

Henxsey ⟨*Hall*⟩.
T. Taylor, 1436.
T. Nynehede, 1438.
Hugo Sugar, 1444; alibi Mr. R. Sugar; fuit Dr.
Mr. Thomas Ninehead, 1450.
Mr. Thomas Chippenham, 1452.
Dr. Robert Keynell, 1461, sac. canon. professor, resign.
Mr. Thomas Matyn, 1462, reparavit istam aulam, 1466; vide infra.
Dr. Robert Keynell, resignabat, 1464.
Mr. John Parys, 1464.
Mr. Thomas Martyn, 1467.
Mr. . . . Eggecomb, 1479; V. 588.
Mr. John Fortey, dec. Dr., resignabat, 1499.
John Parker, LL. Bac., 1499, resignabat.
Mr. Robert Coke, 1501.
John Bacher, LL. Bac., 1503 (Baker).
Dr. John Cockys, 1510, LL. Dr., resignabat.
John London, e Coll. Novo, 1513.
Robert Besse, LL. D., 1514.
Edward Baker occurrit 1527 pro Mro Roberto Blacmore resign.
Mr. Thomas Potkyn, LL. B., moderator, 1529.
Mr. William Cooke (LL. B. 1530) resign. 1534.
Mr. Robert Warmyngton, 1534, occurrit 1533 [postea [1] episcopus ni fallor S. Asaph., vide Cat. Soc. C. C. C. 151.]
William Dadicote, LL. B., 1534, resig.
Mr. Georg Lyggyns, 1536 (Lygon).

Hert Hall prope Aulam Albanam, vide in Nun Hall.
Mr. John Franchys, 1452, vide ad finem.

Hampton [2] ⟨*Hall*⟩.
William Laley, 1438; fuit prius principalis ⟨Aulae⟩ Berford.
Mr. Thomas Rouke, 1450, vel Runke.
Mr. . . . Braggys, 1452.
Mr. Thomas Bemmysly, 1452, obiit 1467.
Henry Strother, 1458.
Mr. Thomas Pawnton, 1461.
Mr. William Summaster, 1462.
Mr. John Collys, 1468.

⟨*Aulae Hampton*⟩ *mansum annexum* forte Sekill Hall, vide ibidem.
Mr. John Rowse [3], 1444; forte Row, vide V. 100.
D. William Sewy, 1445, de placea annexa.
Mr. . . . Pray, 1452.

Haberdasche ⟨*Hall*⟩; see more principalls in V. 587.
Mr. . . . Rudall, 1436.
Richard Folcarde, 1438.
Mr. Robert Cooper, 1444.
Mr. William Leuyche, 1446.
Mr. Peter Parys, 1450.
Mr. William Tybard, 1450.
Mr. Peter Parishe, 1452.
Mr. John Redyng, 1458.
Mr. Thomas Cornish, 1461, postea Episcopus Tinensis, alibi.
John Cornish, 1462.
Mr. Robert Lawles, 1468.

Gardinum annexum Haberdash Hall.
John Manyngham, A. B., 1443.

Hawke ⟨*Hall*⟩ prope Aulam Albam in vico Cathenarum.
. . . . . , 1436.
Thomas Rawlyns, 1451.
Mr. Richard Winton, 1452.
Mr. John Tristroppe, 1457.
Mr. John Mederey, 1462.
Richard Weremuth, 1468.
Mr. John More, 1469.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Hugonis* in parochia S. Petri Or.; annexa Aulae S. Ed-

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[1] The words in square brackets are scored through.

[2] Marginal note:—'Thomas Thornton pedagogus Aulae Hampton, 1459.'

[3] Foot note:—'Note that the said John Rowse seems to be the Warwick Antiquary for he studied at Oxon about that time, viz. when All Souls' College was founded.' This note is scored through.

mundi 1453, sic; dicitur 'nigra alias Hugonis' annexa Aulae S. Edmundi 1501, 1503.
Mr. Robert Careswell, 1450.
Thomas Leye, 1451.
Mr. Hugh Foster, 1457; vel Gra[a].
Mr. William Preston, 1461.
Mr. . . . Tukar, 1469.

Aula ibidem (*i.e.*) *annexa, seu hortus.*

⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Johannis* in vico S. Johannis; more principalls in V. 587.
Mr. . . . Tyryndon, 1436, e Coll. Mert.
Mr. Thomas Gauge, 1444, e Coll. Mert.
Mr. John Woode, 1451, soc. Coll. Mert.
Mr. Nicholas . . ., 1458.
Mr. Walter Stevyn, 1461.
Mr. Thomas Sterre, 1467.
Mr. . . . Gamme, 1501.
Mr. John Beverstone, 1503.

Introitus S. Johannis in Vico murilegorum.
. . . Halleby, 1438.

Aula S. Johannis in parochia S. Aldati.
Mr. Philip Pulton, rector, 1457, 1458, 1461; et vide in Tabella Rows pro Aula Polton.
D. . . . Butler, 1462.

Inge ⟨*Hall*⟩; pro grammaticis, sched. 3, p. 2.
. . . Lambarne, 1436.
Mr. John Sparkford, 1 44, alibi R. Sparkford.
Mr. John Russell, 1446.
Mr. Richard Lawgharne, 1458.

Iuy ⟨*Hall*⟩ *juxta Brasnose.*
. . . Eyburhale, 1438.
John Gregory, 1439.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Jacobi* in parochia S. Aldati, annexa Bevanae, 1451.
Thomas Woller, 1438, postea rector Ecclesiae S. Petri in Balliolo; occurrit etiam, 1448.
Mr. Clement Row, 1452, in eadem cautione.
Mr. Thomas Wollar, 1452, in eadem cautione.
Mr. Thomas Wollar, resignavit.
Mr. Robert Darsy, successit, 1452.
Mr. Hugh More, 1453.
Mr. William Pyknam, 1457.
Mr. Thomas Darsy, 1457; Darset alibi.
Mr. John Godfellow, 1469, in eadem cautione.
Mr. . . . Horne, 1469, in eadem cautione.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Laurentii*, super muros; vide in Plommer Hall.
John Delow, 1434.
. . . Idy, 1436.
. . . Tange, 1438.
Thomas Leyot, LL.Bac., 1440.
Mr. . . . Ashefeild, 1444.
Thomas Ludlaw *alias* Laghfeild resignavit, 1445.
Mr. Richard Frensh, e Coll. Exon., 1445.
Mr. William Wode, 1448, 27 Oct.
Mr. Thomas Reynold, 1449.
William Raffe, 1452.
Mr. William Thomas, 1452.
Mr. Richard Bulkley, 1458.
Mr. Thomas Gottisford, 1461.
Mr. William Brew, 1467.
Mr. Hugh Myllyng, e Coll. Linc., 1503.
Edward Trobrigge, e Coll. Oryall, 1505.
Richard Ducke, 1510, or Dooke.
Mr. Robert Maunds, 1527.
Mr. . . . Woodes vel Otys, 1529.
Mr. Robert Bird, 1532.
Mr. John Cotterell, 1537[1].

Principalis cujusdam mansi juxta Aulam S. Laurentii, 1438, Aaa p. 14 a; ortus vocatus Ysbury.
Thomas Raynold, A. Bac., 1446.
Mr. John Gody, 1446.
Mr. Thomas Stephens, 1450.
Thomas Reynold solvit pensionem annuam pro gardino annexo Aulae

[1] There is a marginal note here :—'Nicholas Harpesfeild, so in his(?) Hist. qu.' A dim pencil note follows, perhaps '. . . Frost, 1542.'

Laurentii Abbatissae de Godstow, 1450.
Thomas Stephens pro orto annexo, 1451.
William Bale, Med. Bac., 1452.
Mr. William Ashford, 1452.
William Bowne, 1457, vel Baron.
Mr. William Staynton, 1458.
Mr. Thomas Gottsford, 1462.

Lyon ⟨*Hall*⟩, Cob Hall alias Lyon Hall; pro grammaticis 1447 et antea, sched. 3 p. 2; Cobbow Hall 1468; more principalls in V. 587.

Mr. John Cobow, 1436.
Mr. William Perkyn, 1468.
Mr. John Mylet, 1469.
D. John Ward, 1499.
Mr. John Rych, 1503.

Collegium London; primo invenitur in Aaa, fol. 147, 1; 1456.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Leporis.*

Mr. Roger Bulkley, 1438, 1444; vide V. 238.
Mr. John Stone, 1445.
William Elys, 1446.
Mr. William Walsh, 1461.

Ledyn-porch ⟨*Hall*⟩, alias dictum Nun Hall juxta Nevills Yn, 1447.

J. Yong, 1445.
D. William Harward, 1446.
John Swan, 1447.
John Sperwell, 1447.
Mr. Paschasius Noell, 1452.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Minardi*, forte Maynardi, forte eadem cum Dunstani quia non inseritur 1501.

Mr. William Grey, 1499.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Mildrid.* in parochia S. Mild.; more principalls in V. 588.

Mr. R. Popyr, 1436; alias William Peper.
Mr. Thomas Hogges, 1444.
Thomas Baron, 1446.
Mr. John Chepman, 1450.
Mr. Richard Thryng, 1451, resignabat; obiit mense Oct. 1452, et sepelitur in ecclesia S. Mariae; fuit e Coll. Oryall.
D. John Thryng, A. B., 1452, Oct. 3.
Mr. William Ashford, 1457.
Mr. John Thring, 1458.
Mr. John Tabym, 1462.
Mr. Richard Josse, 1462.
Michael Clyffe, 1468.
Dr. . . . Broke, 1501.
John Wynman, 1503.
Mr. . . . Balborow, 1504.
Mr. Thomas Darcy, 1505, capellanus saecularis resign.

⟨*Aulae Mildrid.*⟩ *ortum annexum* ex parte boreali pertinentem Coenobio Abendon; vide in Pery Hall; ortum ex opposito Coll. Lync.

D. . . . Sharp, cautionem pro eodem exposuit, 1445.
Mr. . . . Cooke, 1446.
Mr. John Thryng, 1451.
Mr. Robert Rous, 1468.
Mr. Goodall, 1469.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Martini parva.*

Mr. William Symond, 1436.
Mr. Walter Lyhert, 1444.
Mr. Henry Sampson, 1446.
Mr. Fulk Bermyngham, 1457.
Mr. Henry Sampson, 1458, 1469.
Mr. Edward Trobrygge, 1503.

Aula B. Mariae Magdalenae in parochia B. Mariae Magdalenae; scholares ibidem, 1451; Thomas Phyppys A⟨rtium⟩ Mag⟨ister⟩ scolaris Aulae Magdalenae, 1452; Mr. John Seymor, c. pertin. ⟨?⟩

Introitus B. Mariae in vico scholarum, parvus introitus B. Mariae, etc., 1462.

Mr. Hugh More, 1457.
Mr. William Scrinner, vicarius ecclesiae S. Mariae, in eadem cautione, 1458.
Mr. John Molineux, in eadem cautione, 1458.
Henry Molineux nomine Mri Johannis Molineux, 1459.
Mr. William Scrinner, 1461.
Mr. John Lane, 1462.
Mr. . . . South, 1469.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Michaelis* annexa ⟨aulae S.⟩ Jacobi 1452; in parochia S. Ebbae; in parochia S. Aldati.

Mr. Edward Bland, 1444.
Hugh More, 1452, in eadem cautione.
Mr. John Worsely, 1452, in eadem cautione.

Mr. John Hewett, 1452.
Mr. Clement Row, 1453, in eadem cautione.
Mr. John Schyrburne, 1453, in eadem cautione.
Dr. . . . Mylwyn pro Magistro Hugone More, 1457.
Mr. Robert Rushton, 1457.
Mr. W. Pykeman, 1458.
Mr. Thomas Reynold, 1458.
Mr. John Obyn or Habyn, prius de Aula Bovina, 1462.

Nun Hall altera in parochia . . ., vide in Ledynporch.

Paschasius Noell, 1451.
Mr. Richard Bannam, 1458.
Mr. J. Jones, 1461.
Dr. . . . Lychfeild, 1461, vide Nevylls Yn.
Mr. . . . Jonys, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Reginald William, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Walter Knightly, 1468.
. . . Grenow, A. Bac., 1502.

Nightingale ⟨*Hall*⟩.

Mr. Edward Whiteford, 1444.
John Stokes, 1445.
Mr. Henry Carpenter, 1446.
J. (?) Thrope, 1461.

Nunne ⟨*Hall*⟩ *in parochia S. Johannis*; seems to ⟨be⟩ joyned with Alban Hall tempore Henrici VII for I find noe mention of it in Register 'D reversed' which begins 1498.

Mr. W. Clopton, 1445, 1446.
Mr. William Aylwerd, 1450.
Henricus Trewmse, 1451.
Mr. Robert Fermour, 1452.
Mr. John Vowell, 1461.

⟨*Nunne Hall*⟩ *gardinum annexum*, i.e. Hert Hall forte.

Mr. . . . Roke, 1444.
Roger Combe, 1445.
pro gardino Coleg. Mr. Roger Combe, 1446.
John Salwey, A.B., principalis Aulae Cervinae in parochia S. Johannis, 1450.
Mr. William Lemene pro orto annexo Aulae Albani, 1451.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Nigra in vico scholarum*, et parva Aula Nigra; Nigra, Stapulina, et Vitrea sub uno principali sub finem Henrici VII; more principalls, see V. 587.

Mr. R. Multon, 1436.
Mr. . . . Hargreve, 1438.
Mr. Richard Tenant, 1444.
Mr. Robert Abdy, 1452; fuit Magister Coll. Ball.
Mr. John Trope, 1452.
Mr. Robert Abdy, 1457; he seemeth in cautionibus aularum pro anno 1458 to be principal of the other Black Hall.
Mr. John Trope, 1461, vel Thorpe.
Mr. . . . Cleyflan, 1469.
Mr. Robert Cooke, 1477; V. 587.
Mr. Robert Lathys, 1501; S. T. P.
Mr. Thomas Drax, 1504; fuit Rector Coll. Lync.
Mr. William Fryth, 1508, resign.; quaere; vide in Staple Hall.
Mr. John Farlam.
Robert Clayton, nomine Thomae Wadloffe, 1510.
Rowland Messinger, 1511; nomine proprio.
Mr. Robert Clayton, 1511.

Ortum ibidem seu Alba, 1501, 1503, 1505; ortum ibidem sive A. Alba, 1508.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Nigra ex opposito Smith Gate*, et nigra magna, annexa Aulae Cervinae 1508; sched. 13; 1529.

Mr. . . . Westlake, 1436, postea principalis Aulae Cervinae.
Mr. John Carow, 1444.
Mr. Richard Takell, 1445.
Mr. John Eveling, rector Coll. Exon. nomine Willelmi Thomas, A.B., 1449.
Mr. Nicholas Gosse, 1450.
Mr. John Arundell, 1461.
Mr. Richard Bernard, vindicavit principalitatem, 1466.
Mr. John Arundell, 1468.
Mr. . . . Hawke, 1501.
Mr. . . . Tukere, 1503.
Mr. John Holwell, 1505.
sub principalitate Aulae Cervinae, 1508.
Mr. John Morcum, 1511.

Mr. Edmund Fletcher, 1529; et Aulae Cervinae eodem tempore.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Nisea* annexa Aulae Albae magnae, sic in 'D reversed' 1501; forte Hawke Hall.

Mr. John Moderey, 1459.

Mr. Gilbert Hallsworth, 1501.

Nisea annexae Albae parvae, 1505, vide ibidem, 1508.

Nevills Yn.

Mr. Symon Roo, 1436, resignabat.

John Udy, 1437 ⟨i. e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩, Feb. 2; fuit prius Principalis Aulae S. Laurentii ⟨see Idy, *supra* p. 594⟩.

Mr. John Arueys, resignavit 24 Feb. 1442 ⟨i. e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩, ⟨e⟩ Coll. Mert.

Mr. . . . Emeldon, de eodem Coll.

Mr. Perse Bargh, 1446.

Rad. Drewe, 1451.

Mr. Richard Langstone, 1451.

Mr. Rad. Drew, 1452.

Mr. John Werkworth, 1453.

Mr. Richard Lichfeild, 1457; fuit Dr.

Mr. Nicholas Wright, 1461.

Dr. . . . Lychfeild, 1461; vide scol. jur. civ. ⟨*infra* p. 602⟩.

Mr. Richard Scarborow, 1461.

Dr. . . . Lychfeild, 1462.

Mr. William Stevens, 1468.

Christopher Speke, 1499.

Mr. John Lloyde, 1501.

Mr. Christopher Speeke, 1502 (frater Domini Johannis Speke, eq. aur.) obiit 1503.

Mr. Thomas Grenow, 1503.

Mr. John Loyd, resignab., 1503.

Mr. Thomas Grenow, 1503, resign.

Mr. William Chichestree, 1504, resign.

Dr. Lewys Apprice, 1504.

Maurice Westburne, 1505; rector de Staunton sub Eggl.

William Stevens mentioned principal, 1506.

Thomas Bouchier, qui fuit cancellarius 1434, et postea Archiepiscopus Cant., fuit de hoc hospitio.

Olyphaunt ⟨*Hall*⟩.

Mr. . . . Kyllyngworth, 1438.

Peckwater Yn in parochia S. Edwardi; controversia inter Collegium Novum et Prioratum Ecclesiae S. Frideswidae de aedificatione fenestras ⟨*sic*⟩ in Peckwater's Yn; planctus prioris S. Frideswidae quia Mr. Hakehead non reparavit Peckwater's Yn, 1507; Vine Hall, 1527, vide Vine Hall; Peckwater's Yn *alias* Vine Hall, 1528, sched. 16, p. ult.; de novo aedificatum, 1527, et forte tunc unitum cum Aula Vineae, sched. c. p. 13.

Robert Hicokes, 1434.

. . . Sandwiche, 1436.

Luke Langcocke, 1446; obiit 1458.

Dr. . . . Moreton, postea Episcopus Cant.[1]

Mr. . . . Suthwell, 1455, jur. can. bac.

Mr. William Dayfcotte, 1458, Dayfote, resign.

Mr. John Coke, 1461.

Mr. William Shewood, 1467.

Mr. William Horsey, 1499, vel Horsely, Dec. Dr. resign.

Mr. Halnatheus Ascott, 1502, vel Alnothus Ascott, resign.

Mr. William Chichestree, 1504, resign.

John Hakhead, jur. civ. bac., 1507, resign.

Mr. Henry Forman, 1508.

Peter Ligham, 1509, expulsus 1511, readmissus, Dec. Dr., 1516.

Mr. J. Wadham, principalis de Vine Hall, 1527.

Mr. John Wadham, principalis de Peckwater's Yn, 1529, tunc resign.

Mr. William Petree, LL. Bac., e Coll. Omnium Animarum, 1529, principalis Aulae Vineae; resign., tunc LL. Dr., 1532.

Walter Wright, 1532, in loco Dris Peter.

Mr. William Larke, 1537, vide in Aula Edwardi.

Walter Wright, LL. B., 1537.

Mr. Edmund Weston, in utroque jure bac., substitutus Magistri Wryght, 1534.

Mr. John Mesurer substitutus, 1535, LL. B.

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[1] This statement is underlined and 'quaere' added in the margin.

Mr. ... Lybe nomine Magistri ... 1529.
Mr. ... Tregonwell, principal of Vine Hall *alias* Peckwater circa 1528.

Pencridge ⟨*Hall*⟩.

Mr. Stephen Keliow, 1436.
Mr. Clement Row, 1445.
Mr. John Clere, 1446.
D. William Colett, 1461.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Portionistarum.*

Mr. Richard Langstone, 1450.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Profunda* in parochia B. Mariae Virginis; more principalls see V. 587.

Mr. J. Barbur, 1436.
Robert Stillington, 1442, postea Dr. et Episcopus Bath.
Mr. John Snowdon, 1445, resignabat.
Mr. John Walter, 1449.
Mr. Thomas Overay, 1453.
Mr. John Fox, jur. civ. bac., 1455; Dr. Jur. 1458.
Mr. Thomas Proctor, 1461.
Mr. John Thorpe, resignabat 1461, postea S. Andreae.
Mr. John Seymore, 1461.
Mr. Thomas Proctor, 1462.
Mr. Humphrie, 1463; Humphrey Hawardyn, LL. B.
Dr.... Goodyer, 1469.
Dr. Walter Stone, 1500, LL. D.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Passerina* in parochia B. Mariae Magd., 1462.

Mr. William Corte, 1462.
Mr. William Appulby, 1468.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Pury vel Pery.*

Mr.... Rygge, 1438.
Mr. John Perthriffe, 1444.
... Bukiller, 1446.
Mr. William Rafe, 1450.
John Algod, 1452.
Mr. John Thryng, 1457.
W. Ashford, 1458.
Mr. John Thrynge, 1462.
Mr. John Tabyn, 1462; sequitur controversia inter Tabyn et Thrynge pro Pery Hall.
Richard Dokulby, 1468.
Mr. John Gresely, 1507, resign.; fuit principalis eodem tempore magnae Aulae Albae et parvae.
Mr. Thomas Orton, 1507, S. can. prof.
Mr. Thomas[1] Orton nomine Magistri Gresely, 1508.
Mr. John Copland successit Mr. Orton, 1510.
Mr.... Heywode, 1511.
Mr. John Coplande obiit, 1514.
Mr. Anthony Dracott, 1514.

⟨*Aulae Pery*⟩ *ortum annexum pertinentem* Coenobio Abendon, ex parte boreali, vide in Aula Mildridae.

John Portreffe, 1445.
Mr. R. Hert, 1445, mense Sept.
D. Thomas Hendy, 1458.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Petri* in parochia S. Michaelis borealis; annexa Collegio Exon., 1458.

Mr. John Eveling, 1444.
D. T. Haukyn.
Mr. John Eveling, rector Coll. Exon., nomine Willelmi Raffe, 1449.
Mr. Thomas Copleston, 1450; Mr. John Copleston, 1453, V. 588.
Nicholas Gosse, etc., 1453.
Mr. John Julyan, 1458.
Mr. Nicholas Stambury, 1461.
Mr. Thomas Gottisford, 1462.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Plommer* juxta Aulam Laurentii, vide in Aula Laurentii.

Thomas Rawlyns, 1447, juris civilis bac.
Mr. Nicholas Gosse, S. T. B., exposuit cautionem pro principalitate Plommerys Place jacentis inter Aulam Laurentii ex parte occidentali et gardinum Abbatissae de Godstow ex parte australi cum gardino annexo.
D. Thomas Raulyns, 1451.
Robert Passelow, 1457, 1458.
Mr. William Brew, 1461.
Will. Genyn, 1462.
Mr. Thomas Gottisford, 1462.
Mr.... Haxon, 1468.
Mr.... Wellys, 1469.
Mr. Roger Jokys, 1505.

[1] Apparently written 'Jo.' i. e. John and corrected to 'Tho.' i. e. Thomas.

⟨*Aulae Plommer*⟩ *ortum annexum.*

Mr. William Dymett, 1461.
Richard Payne, 1462.
. . . . . .[1], 1468.
Mr. . . . Luke, 1469.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Pauli*, vulgo Powle Hall in parochia S. Ebbae, ⟨Aula⟩ Paulina; pensio annualis 33*s.* soluta Oseniensibus pro hac aula per principalem, 1446; sched. 3 p. 2.

Mauritius Winter, 1434.
. . . Vaws, 1436.
Mr. John Snowdon, 1444, nomine Mri Stevyns, bis in eadem cautione.
Mr. Thomas Saundress, 1444, bis in eadem cautione.
Mr. Griffith Eberiow, 1445, vel Geffry Eberiow.
Mr. Nicholas Nutman, 1450.
Mr. Matthew Parke, 1453.
Mr. Nicholas Newnton, 1453, V. 588.
Mr. Matthew Francke, 1454, V. 588.

Plommer Hall in parochia S. Michaelis borealis[2].

William Bale, 1452, vide in manso annexo Aulae Laurentii.
Mr. William Bale, exposuit cautionem pro ⟨Aula⟩ Plummer in parochia S. Michaelis borealis, 1453.
Mr. . . . Feild, 1503.

Aula nuper vocata Scaccaria.

Mr. Nicholas Gosse, 1450.

Saresin's Head annexa Collegio B. Mariae Magdalenae.

Simon Godmanston nomine Magistri Willelmi Capell, 1450.
Aula quondam vocata ly Sarysyn's Head annexa collegio B. Mariae Magdalenae, Mr. Will. Capell, 1451.
Rob. Norrys, 1452.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Salesury in vico Scholarum.*

Mr. John Spekyndon, 1436, e Coll. Omnium Animarum.
Mr. J. Northfolk, 1438, e Coll. Oryall.
Mr. Thomas Lempster, 1444.
Mr. Thomas Lymster, 1445.
Mr. Walter Hopton, 1448.
Mr. Robert Benet, 1458.
Mr. William Dorset, 1481.
Mr. Richard Vaughan, 1499, e Coll. Oryall, obiit 1502.
John Roper, S. T. P., 1502.
Mr. John Gudrich, 1503.
Rowland Messinger nomine Magistri . . . Dauport, 1511.

Tenementum annexum eidem, dictum Aditus S. Thomae.

Mr. John Northfolk, 1444.
Thomas Lemster, cautionem exposuit pro quodam orto inter eandem aulam et S. Edmundi, 1451.
Hugh Dorpe, 1452, pro tenemento annexo Salesurry.
Walter Hopton, 1453, pro tenemento annexo, vide sched. 21 p. 4.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Stapulina* in vico Scholarum.

Mr. John Throp, 1436.
Mr. John Segden, resignabat, 1442.
William Lamerton, A. B., 1442.
William Bowden, 1444.
William Lambton, resignabat, 1449; postea Magister Collegii Ball.
Mr. Henry Daniell, 1449.
Mr. Thomas Jacson, 1453, resignabat.
Mr. Henry Gellys, 1457.
Mr. Thomas Jackson, 1457.
Mr. John Bryton, 1458.
Mr. Henry Gellys, 1461.
Thomas Taylour, 1463, A. B.
Mr. . . . Hudyson, 1469.
Mr. Thomas Cause, 1500, resign.
Mr. Thomas Drax, 1501.
Mr. William Frith, 1505, e Coll. Lync., resig.; vide Aulam Nigram; vide inter bac. Theol. 1515.
Mr. John Farlam, 1508.
Robert Clayton, 1510.
Mr. Thomas Wadeloffe, 1511.

Sekill ⟨*Hall*⟩, vide mansum annexum Aulae Hampton, vide ad finem hic.

D. J. Seymer, 1446.
Mr. Anthony Claydon, 1450.
Mr. John Heron, 1452; annexa Aulae Hampton.
Mr. Henry Strother, 1457.
Mr. Richard Marshall, 1458.
Mr. John Thrasher, 1462.
William Summaster, 1462.

[1] Name cut off in the binding. [2] Written 'australis' but corrected to 'borealis.'

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Soler* vel Salarii vel Seler.
W. Treburnyle, 1436.
John Crane, 1438.
Mr. Roger Poole, 1444, vel Boole.
Mr. William Darset, 1446.
Nicholas Bell, Mar. 15, 1446 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{7}$⟩.
Mr. Richard Fowey, 1450.
Mr. Robert Kayuell, 1458.
Mr. Robert Passelow, 1461, in eadem cautione.
Reginald Stone, 1461, in eadem cautione.
Mr. John Morgan, 1469.

⟨*Aulae Soler*⟩ *gardinum adjacens*, vel ortum inter Aulam Vineae et Solarii.

William Packet, 1446.
William Gyon, 1451.
Mr. . . . Walter, 1453.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Scuti.*

. . . Eborall, 1436.
Mr. John Elwyk, 1438.
John Lammer, principal of Sheild Hall garden, 1439.
Mr. Thomas Chapleine, 1444.

pro gardino Scheild Hall.

Mr. Thomas Chapleyne, 1446.
Nicholas Lete, A. B., 1450.
D. Robert Denette, 1451, vel Benet, 1452.
Mr. Robert Spye, 1458.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *S. Thomae* juxta Brasenose. annexa Aulae Aen., vide W. p. 48. in parochia S. Michaelis borealis, 1462, 1501. (parva Aula S. Thomae situata infra praecinctum Aulae Aeneae; annexa parvae Aulae Universitatis, 1501, 1503.)

Mr. Roger Betesyn, 1435, resignabat.
Mr. Thomas Cooper, Feb. 3, 1435 ⟨i.e. $\frac{5}{6}$⟩.
Mr. Henry Caldey, 1436.
Mr. John Marten, 1438.
Mr. Roger Betson, iterum, 1438.
D. John Forman, 1446.
William Braggys, A. B., 1450, 1451.
Mr. Robert Elyot, 1452.
Mr. Braggys, 1453; vide in Aula Universitatis.
Mr. Wolstan Browne, 1458.
Mr. John Lane, 1461.
Mr. Gilbert Sammesbury, 1462.
Mr. John Molineux, 1462.

⟨*Aulae S. Thomae*⟩ *ortum annexum.*

Mr. Bonifacius Blundel, 1461[1].

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Taurina.*

Mr. R. Madyril, 1436, vel Madyrway[2].
Mr. Paschasius Noell, 1444, vel Paschasius Trelleus.
Mr. Thomas Newe, 1452.
Mr. Thomas Warre, 1453.
Mr. Nicholas Nuton, 1461[1].
Henry Bryan, 1461.
Mr. Richard Newton, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Mr. John Paynter, 1462, in eadem cautione.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Trinitatis* primo memorata Anno 1501 in 'D reversed.'

Mr. Thomas Elys, 1502, 22 Oct.
Mr. John Slepindon, 1507, fideijussor minister provincialis de Madyn.
Mr. Richard Rodworth nomine Magistri Slepingdon, 1527.
Mr. John Amery de ordine S. Trinitatis, 1535.
Robert Parrot, fermarius Aulae Trinitatis requisivit aulam suam taxari de novo juxta privilegia etc.; sched. 18 p. 6; fuit Bac. Musices, etc.

Tackley's Yn in parochia S. Mariae Virginis, *alias* Bulkley Hall; pro grammaticis, 1447 et antea, sced. 3, p. 2.

Mr. . . . Wyche, 1436.
Mr. Roger Bulkley, 1438; unde Bulkley Hall alibi, V p. 238.
Mr. Richard Bulkly (O. 51), 1451.
Mr. Richard Bulkley, 1446[3].
Mr. Henry Molineux, 1458.
Mr. John Springlett, 1461.
Mr. Robert Shefeld[4], 1462.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Universitatis in Vico Scolarum*; parva Universitatis in vico

[1] '1459' as usual corr. to '1461.'
[2] 'Madyrdyrway' in Wood's MS.
[3] sic, but either out of order or a slip for 1456.
[4] Written 'Scheford' but corr. in the margin.

Scholarum, 1462; annexa Aulae Aeneae, 1501.
Mr. J. Gervis, 1436.
Mr. . . . Appulton, 1438.
Mr. William Dalton, 1444.
Mr. John Russell, 1445; vide an Episcopus Lync.
Wistan Browne, 1446 ⟨see *supra* p. 600⟩.
Thomas Hodreyns, A.B., 1450.
William Altophes, 1451.
Mr. Jacobus Herynton, 1452.
Mr. . . . Braggys, 1453.
Mr. Henry Berforth, 1461; obiit, 1465; sepultus in ecclesia S. Mariae mense Junii.
Dr. John Warner, 1462.
Mr. William Gregford, 1462.
Mr. . . . Baxter, 1469.
Mr. . . . Pynor vel Piltor, 1503.
Mr. John Davenport, 1505.
Mr. Rowland Messinger, 1508.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Universitatis in Alto Vico* in parochia S. Petri in Oriente; et parva aula Universitatis,
Mr. William Dowson, S. T. B., 1438.
Mr. John Willey, 1444.
Mr. Thomas Pray, 1450.
Mr. John Seymer, 1451, 1453.
Mr. Thomas Stephen, 1467, in eadem cautione.
Mr. Robert Byrt, 1467, in eadem cautione.
Mr. Robert Mydlam, 1468.
Mr. . . . Henmarsh, 1469.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Vineae.*
N. Carent, 1436.
Karenute[1], 1438.
Mr. Witteney, 1444.
William Darsett, 1445.
Mr. Thomas Schaw, 1446.
Mr. William Bowle, 1450.
William Coleman, 1451.
Dr. Robert Gyst, 1452.
Mr. John Ward, 1453.
David Wogan, 1468.
Lodowic Jonys, 1469.
Mr. John Wadham, 1527, sched. 15; vide in Peckwater's Yn.

Ortum inter Aulam Vineae et Solarii, vide in Aula Solar.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Urbani.*
Mr. . . . Wyger, 1436.
Richard Thryng, 1444; vel Roger Thring.
William Gyfford, A.B., 1450, alibi John Gifford.
D. Henry Bryan, 1457.
Mr. John Thrulby, 1458, Thrylby vel Thurlby.
Mr. Thomas Lee, 1468.
Mr. Richard Fitzjames, 1469.
Mr. Richard Adams, 1501.
Mr. . . . Greve, 1503.
Mr. John Johnson, 1505.
Mr. William Goodrich, 1509.
Mr. Richard Symons, 1511.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Vitrea* in vico Scholarum; annexa Aulae Stapulinae, 1501; more principalls see V 587.
Mr. W. Rede, 1436.
Mr. John Malteby, 1438.
Mr. John Tristrop, 1444, resignabat.
Richard Swan, A.B., 1448, e Coll. Oryall.
Mr. Wolstan Browne, 1451, 8 May.
Mr. John Ekys, 1452.
Mr. William Byby, 1452; alibi Lylly.
Mr. Thomas Joliff, 1453.
Mr. John Gregory, 1461.
Mr. . . . Laugton, 1469.
Mr. William Lancaster, 1501.
Mr. Robert Lynly, 1501.
Mr. Thomas Drax nomine Magistri Roberti Lynly, 1503.
Mr. William Frith, resign., 1508.
Mr. John Ferland, 1508.
Mr. Robert Clayton[2], 1511.
Mr. Matthew Smyth, 1511.
Mr. John Legh, 1512.

Wylebie ⟨*Hall*⟩.
William Hall in Kybald Street.
Mr. Thomas Wodhyll, 1457.
Mr. Thomas Monie, e Coll. Omnium Animarum, 1499.
Mr. . . . Mores, 1501.

Wodecock Hall.
Mr. William Poteman, of All Souls College, 1453; V. 587.

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[1] ⟨? Karennte, i.e. Carent.⟩

[2] Written 'John' but corr. in the margin.

Yron ⟨*Hall*⟩ (Aula Aquilina), Heren, Hyren; pertinebat Oseniensibus; juxta scolas juris canonici; juxta cimiterium S. Edwardi; aulam seu ortum dict. Yren Hall, 1501.
W. Thunder, 1436.
Mr. Thomas Sauham, 1444.
Mr. Jacob⟨us⟩ Hedyam, 1445; fuit prius principalis Aulae Coventry; obiit 1445 mense Apr. et sepultus jacet in ecclesia Minoritarum.
Mr. John Drane, 1445.
Mr. D. Stephen cautionem exposuit, 1445; i.e. Stephen Harbard, 1445.
Stephen Herbard, 1446.
Mr. Richard Berde, 1447.
Mr. Matthew Frankes, 1448.
Mr. John Aphowell, 1449.
Mr. Matthew Franke, 1449.
Matthew Gryffyn, 1451, LL. Bac.
Mr. John Fymer, 1452.
Mr. Thomas Tettisworth, 1453.
Mr. John Aleyn, 1458.
Mr. . . . Sterre, 1469.

John Kantwell, scholaris, 1438.
William Kahill, capellanus et scholaris, 1442.

⟨Principals of certain Schools.⟩

de scolis.

in cautione, 1453.
scola magna juris can., Dr. Chalke.
scola magna juris civ.
scola magna juris civ. in Judaismo.

Scholae juris canonici (schola magna juris canonici) juxta ecclesiam S. Edwardi; juxta Yron Hall; nuper in cemiterio S. Edwardi, 1451; juxta Aulam S. Edwardi.

Mr. David Nawnt, 1436; obiit, 1439.
Thomas Southam, decret. Dr., 1439; postea Archid.
Mr. John Stabol, Apr. 1440.
Dr. William Babyngton, 1444.
Dr. Richard Pede ⟨? Peele⟩, 1450, sched. 3 p. 7, resignabat.
Dr. Thomas Chalke, 1451, Aug. 11; decret. Dr.
Dr. Thomas Sawnders, 1457.
Dr. John Danvers, Dec. Dr., 1458.
Dr. John Russell, 1461; postea Episcopus Lync.
David Husband, sacr. can. Dr., 1462.
Dr. Laurence Cokkys, 1463, 1469.
Dr. . . . Norton resignabat, 1498.
Dr. . . . Church, July 18, 1498.
Dr. W. Broke, July 19, 1498, Dr. Jur. Can.; 1510 etiam.
Dr. Richard Gwent, 1525, e Coll. Omnium Animarum ni fallor.
Henry Wyght, Dec. Dr., 1528.
Dr. . . . Huyck[1], nomine Dris Whyte, 1529.
Henry Whyght, Dec. Dr., 1534.

Scola juris canonici in parvo Judaismo.

Mr. John Butler, 1450; sched. 3 p. 7.
Mr. Nicholas Bell, 1451; principalis scolae in parvo Judaismo.
Eadem cum schola in parvo Judaismo in proxima pagina ⟨i.e. *infra* p. 603⟩.

Scholae juris civilis in parochia S. Edwardi, vel scola magna juxta Aulam S. Edwardi; eadem cum scola infra, sed quaere in . . .

Mr. R. Madurway, 1436.
Mr. W. Hawtrine, 1438.
Dr. Walter Sandwyche, 1444, utriusque juris Dr.
Mr. Robert Wotton, 1446.
Mr. . . . Huske, 1450.
Robert Mason, LL. Dr., 1450, in eadem cautione.
Dr. . . . Huske, principalis scolae magnae juris civilis, in eadem cautione.
Dr. . . . Houske, 1452.
Dr. . . . Milwyn, 1457, principalis scolae magnae juris civilis.
Dr. . . . Lichfeild, 1458, 1461; vide Nevyll's Yn et Nun Hall.
Mr. John Stretton, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Dr. . . . Potman, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Dr. . . . Lichfeild, 1462, in eadem cautione.
Dr. . . . Goodyer, 1469.

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[1] Wood adds a note:—'I cannot find Dr. Huyck among the inceptors of Law.'

Dr. Walter Stone, LL.D., 1500; Coll. Om. An.

Dr. William Warham, LL. Dr., 1501; postea Episcopus Cant.

Dr. Henry Wilcoks nomine Dris Warome LL.Dr.[1] and Mr.[1] Rotulorum, 1501.

Dr. Henry Wilcocks, 1503.

Dr. ... Cocks, 1508, 1510; nomine Arch. Cant., 1512.

John Payne, see catalogue of principals of New Inn.

Robert Hunt, LL. D., 1528, rector de Halton.

Dr. . . . Huyck, 1529.

Mr. Robert Ryve, 1533.

John Hunt, LL. Dr., 1534, 1535.

Dr. . . . Morgan[2], 1537.

Inceptor . . . Coke, 1537.

Mr. William Cook, LL. D., 1537.

Scola juris situata in magno Judaismo 1452; et in Judaismo sine distinctione.

John Moreton, LL. Dr., 1452. He occurrs moderator anno proximo of the Great Civil Law Scoole.

Mr. John Moreton pro schola magna juris civilis in magno Judaismo in cautionibus aularum, 1452, wherin it appears to be different from scol. jur. civ. supra de qua Dr. Huske et schol. jur. can. de qua Dr. Chalke ⟨cautionem exposuit⟩.

Dr. Moreton, 1457; [postea[3] episcopus Cant.] vide Catalogum cancellariorum 1446, sed is qui fuit commissarius eodem anno fuit [S.[3] T. P.].

Scola in parvo Judaismo.

Mr. T. Methburn, 1444.

Mr. Nicholas Bell, 1451; vide in scola juris in parvo Judaismo ⟨i.e. *supra* p. 602⟩.

Scola Alta ex opposito Aulae Mariae.

Dr. . . . Netton, 1446.

Mr. John Kyng nomine Dris Goldwell pro scola ex opposito Aulae B. Mariae virginis.

Scola in vico Perm (?) . . .

John North, 1446.

⟨Members and Principals of certain places.⟩

Le Bell alias Oxenford Inne.

Mr. John Furthbin, scholaris hospitii vulgariter vocati 'le Belle' extra portam borealem Oxon, 1442.

Mr. John Kenington, hospes hospitii 'Campanae' in parochia S. Mariae Magdalenae, 1450.

Mr. Thomas Walter, socius aulae 'hospitii Campanae' et alii ibidem commorantes, 1452.

Thomas Luter, hospitii 'Campanae' extra portam borealem, 1457.

mansum annexum Aulae Albanae, i.e. Hert Hall.

Mr. . . . Roke e Coll. Ball., 1444.

Mr. William Bell, principalis orti juxta aulam Alb⟨anam⟩.

gardinum annexum Collegio Lyncoln., forte Sekyll Hall.

Mr. John Segfeild, 1451.

Mr. William Ketill, 1457.

Mr. John Thorpe, 1459.

ortum juxta Smith Gate.

Mr. Henry Gellys, 1462.

Principalls of Brodgates ⟨Hall⟩[4].

John Lychfield, principalis, vide 3[d]. sheet of Winchester College notes.

. . . . . .

Mr. William Wytham, 1437, reg⟨istrum⟩ Aaa 8, 2.

Mr. John Atkynson, 1443; ib. 29, 1.

Mr. Robert Hall, Decret. Bac., July 13, 1443; ib. 31, 2. He was afterwards principall of Beef[5] and Dunstan Hall.

William Selby, A. B., July 17, 1443; ib. 31, 2.

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[1] Should be 'Dris' and 'Mri.'

[2] postea Episcopus Menevensis.

[3] The words in square brackets are scored out.

[4] This is the '2 coppy' on Wood MS. D. 7. (1) fol. 22. The 'first coppy' is on fol. 21; the few points in which it contains anything not in the '2 coppy' are here added in the notes.

[5] The 'first coppy' gives the reference, ⟨ib.⟩ 'p. 51, 1.'

Mr. Robert Hall, Dec. Dr., againe, 1444; he was a benefactor to the University; ib. 39, 1.

Mr. Thomas Tange or Thonge, 1445; ib. 46, 1.

Mr. William Lawe, Jur. Can. Bac., 1447 Mar. 25; ib. 55, 1.

Mr. William Lyster, 1450; ib. 86, 2.

Mr. Robert Toppeclefe, 1452; ib. 115, 1.

Mr. Thomas Walton, 1458; ib. 169, 2.

Mr. Roger Sandeforde (Dr. of Decres) occurrs anno 1499 et 1503; reg. D reversed, 47, 1. [He[1] was principal of Broadgates in parochia Omnium Sanctorum.]

Mr. Brian Hygdon[2], 1505; he was afterwards through other preferments Deane of York; ib. p. 225, 1. He succeded John Hatton, episcopus Negropon. in the praebendship of U⟨l⟩skelfe, 1516.

Mr. John Noble[3], LL.B., admitted upon the resignation of Dr. B. Hygdon, 9 Mar. 1507 ⟨i.e. $\frac{7}{8}$⟩; reg. F reversed 50, 1.

Mr. Anthony Purefrey or Purefoy; he deceased about the latter end of the year 1526 as it partly appears; reg. B reversed 40, 2.

Mr. Richard Archer succeded Mr. A. Purefrey the same yeare of his decease[4].

Mr. William Dockett, LL.B., succeded R. Archer, Octob. 11, 1527; ib. 333, 1. He was sometimes manciple of this place, see Twyne XXIV 830. He resigned and

Mr. Thomas Johnson, LL.B., succeded, 11 July 1528; ib. 334, 2. He resigned and

Mr. William Yardley, LL.B., succeded, Nov. 10, 1530; ib. 340, 1. He died the next month following and

Mr. Robert Sacheverall, Decret. B., succeded Dec. 27; ibid. in eodem folio. He resigned and

Mr. George Wymmesley, LL.Bac., succeded July 26, 1532; ibid. 342, 2. He resigned and

Mr. William Both, Ar⟨tium⟩ M⟨agister⟩ and LL. Bac., admitted in his place on the feast of S. Osmond ⟨4 Dec.⟩ 1535; Reg. B reversed 326, 1. He resigned.

Mr. John Story, LL. Bac. and a scholler of Hinxsey Hall succeded, 29 July 1537; ibid. 337, 1 (but doubtfull see). He was afterwards moderator or principall[5] of ... Law Schoole.

William Geffrey, LL. D. and late principall of S. Edward's Hall, succeded upon the resignation of Dr. Story, 11 Oct. 1539; ib. 165, 2. He resigned and

John Williams, LL.Bac., succeded, July 24, 1541; ib. 403, 2.

Thomas Yong, LL. B., occurres next after Mr. John Williams who resigned the principality into his hands Octob. 4, 1542; ib. 404, 1. He was afterwards if I mistake not Bishop of St. Davids and Archbishop of York.

John Apharry, LL. D., admitted upon the resignation of Mr. Thomas Yong, last of May 1545; ib. 397, 2. [John Parry[6], quaere.]

Mr. Robert Weston succeded, anno 1546 as it partly appeareth; Robert Amys vel Heuys substitutus, 1548.

Mr. Thomas Randolph, LL.B., succeded 20 Nov. 1549; reg. GG. 38, 1. He was afterwards in the raigne of Queen Elizabeth a Knight and of great imployments as embassador to severall princes. ⟨Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. i. 284.⟩

Thomas Stempe, LL.Dr., succeded upon the resignation of Thomas Randolph

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[1] The words in square brackets are added by Wood in a later hand.

[2] The 'first coppy' adds—'fuit tunc Bac. Jur. Civ. ut in G. p. 1, 2, et postea Dr. in eadem facultate ut p. 24, 1.'

[3] The 'first coppy' adds 'See his epitaph in S. Aldate's parish Church. He died 1522.'

[4] The 'first coppy' adds 'ib. p. 333, 1.'

[5] The 'first coppy' says 'principal or Dr. of the chair in' . .

[6] The words in square brackets are added by Wood in a later hand.

Octob. 14, 1553; ib. 84, 1. ⟨Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. i. 285.⟩

Mr. James Jervas began anno 1555, towards the latter end of the year[1], being then proctor of the University; ⟨reg.⟩ I p. 158, 1.

Dr. Darbysh⟨ire⟩, quaere. Principales vide W p. 53.

Mr. Georg Greenfeild occurrs principall circa annum 1574, ut in libro matriculae p. 489. ⟨See Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. ii. 31.⟩

Mr. Georg Summester occurrs principal Apr. 29, 1579; KK. 277, 2. He died 1614[2].

Dr. John Budden admitted 1 Feb. 1618 ⟨i.e. $\frac{8}{9}$⟩, upon the death of Mr. Summaster. ⟨Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. i. 290.⟩

Dr. ⟨Thomas⟩ Clayton, adm. 14 June 1620. ⟨Clark's Reg. Oxon. II. i. 291.⟩

See for names of principalls of this and other halls in Collect. ex I., KK., L. ⟨i. e. the University registers so marked.⟩

Wood MS. D. 2 (quoted by Wood *supra* as V) pp. 587, 588.

⟨Principals of some Halls.⟩

ex libro rentalium Osney in pergamena incip. 1453.

White Hall. Principals.

Mr. William Godeyere ad festum S. Michaelis, 1453.
Mr. John Mederay succeded, 1464.
Mr. Richard Wylsford, 1467.
Mr. Peter Vasor, 1477.

Haberdashe Hall.

Mr. Peter Parys, 1455.
Mr. Thomas Cornish, 1459.
Mr. Robert Lawless, 1467.
Thomas Howle, stacioniar., 1477.

⟨*Aula*⟩ *Edmundi.*

Mr. Peter Parys[3], 1454, 1455.
Mr. Thomas Cornish, 1459.
Mr. Robert Lawlesse, 1467.
Dr. Lombery, 1477.

Glasyn Hall, continent. 1 et 2 tenementa Pylet.

Mr. William Lyly, 1453.
Mr. Thomas Jolyff, 1454.
Mr. John Bekelys, 1455.
Mr. Thomas Bekele et Mr. Thomas Jolyff, 1456.
Mr. Thomas Joliff, 1459.
Mr. Henry Gyllys, 1461.
Mr. James Stanly, 1462.
Mr. John Collys, 1464.
Mr. ... Netylton, 1477.

Black Hall.

Mr. John Trope, 1453.
Mr. John Trope, Dr., 1456.
Mr. Thomas Hodson, 1467.
Mr. Robert Cooke, 1477.

Depe Hall.

Mr. John Walter, 1453.
Mr. Thomas Auery, 1454.
Mr. John Fox, 1456.
Mr. Thomas Neuell, 1460.
Mr. Thomas Proctor, 1462.
Mr. Umfrid., 1464 (Humphrey Hawarden).
Mr. Robert Byrt, 1479.

Wodecock Hall.

Mr. William Potman, 1453.

Georg Hall.

Mr. William Potman, 1453.
Mr. Lodowick Appowen, 1456.
Mr. Gilbert Horsyll, 1462.
Thomas mancipall, 1467.
Mr. ... Trappe, 1479.

Aulae Leonum.

Mr. John Gobowe, 1453.
Mr. John Mower.

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[1] Marginal note:—'To supply the dates of principalls of this and other halls may be by their trienniall government, soe as it not exceede Canc⟨ellor⟩ Leiyc⟨ester's⟩ time. Most of these halls except Magdalen seem to be void and relinquished in King Edward VI and Queen Mary's dayes. See at the end of David's desire to goe to church.'

[2] This date is underlined for deletion because of the next entry.

[3] Marginal note:—'It seems then to have Haberdash Hall annext to it.'

Aula Sti Johannis.
Mr. Robert Feversham, 1453.
Mr. Nicholas Wryght, 1456.
Mr. Walter Stennis, 1462.
Mr. Laurence Nevill, 1467.
Mr. Edmund, 1479.

Aula Andreae.
Mr. Robert Newball, 1453; Newbald.
Mr. John Wilton, 1456.
Mr. John Goto^{n}, 1461.
Mr. John Trope, 1462.
Mr. ... Halse, 1479.

Aula S. Edwardi.
Mr. Owen, 1453.
Mr. John Appowell, 1459.
Mr. John Moresse, 1464.
Mr. William Morgan, 1479.

Aula Aquilae.
Mr. John Fyton, 1453.
Mr. John Aleyn, 1459.
Mr. ... Tadde, 1464.
Mr. ... Morgen, 1465.
Mr. ... Penall, 1467.

Glazen Hall modo gardinum.
Mr. John Fowey, 1453.
Mr. John Ward, 1460.
Mr. Raynold Stone, 1466.
Mr. David Hogan, 1467.
Mr. Lodovic John, 1479.

Tenementum Allicie Salley in parochia S. Edwardi.
Mr. Denet et Mr. John Ball, vicar. de Blockly, 1458, 1459, 1462.
Mr. John Moresse, 1464.
Mr. Lewis Travor, 1467.

Aula Pauli.
Mr. Nicholas Newnton, 1453.
Mr. Matthew Francke, 1454.

Grove Hall.
Mr. Thomas Ninehede, 1453.
Mr. John Parys, 1462.

Henxsey Hall.
Mr. Thomas Nynehed, 1453.
Mr. John Parys, 1462.
Mr. ... Eggecombe, 1479.

Peter Hall.
Mr. John Copulston, 1453.

Mildred Hall.
Mr. John Tryngg, 1453.
Mr. Robert Takell, 1454.
Mr. John Wyllys, 1456.
Mr. ... Ashford, 1458.
Mr. John Tryngg, 1459.
Mr. John Ball, 1466.
Mr. W. Herley, 1477.
Mr. ... Mylys, 1477.
Mr. Peter Vasor, 1479.

Wood MS. F. 28 fol. 124[1].

Principalls of Vine Hall recorded in the Bailiffs accounts of St. Mary Coll. of Winton in Oxon.

⟨1466–1473, Bennet Warde.⟩

Anno Edwardi 4^{ti} 8° ad 9^{m} sic habetur:—'super rectorem Warde de redditu pro Aula Vinea anno 5to dicti regis, 12*s* 6*d*.' Anno vero Edwardi 4^{ti} 10 ad 13^{m} appellatur Benedictus;—'super Benedictum Ward, etc.'

⟨1485, Dr. Morgan.⟩

Anno Ricardi 3^{tii} 2° ad annum Henrici 7^{mi} primum sic habetur:—'super Johannem Hosier et Nicholas Tapper securitates Dris Morgan pro Vine Hall cum 40*s* pro hoc anno 75*s*.'

⟨1487, Lewis John, succeeded by John Talley.⟩

Anno Henrici 7^{mi} 2° ad 3^{m} sic habetur:—'Super Mag^{rum} Ludovicum John nuper principalem de Vine Hall de arreragiis xx*s*.'

Item ibidem eodem anno:—'super Mag^{rum} Johannem Talley nunc principalem de Vine Hall 53*s* 4*d*.'

[1] The three sections following are communications to Wood by Dr. Woodward; see p. 579. They are referred to above (p. 603) as 'Winchester College notes.'

⟨1491, Hugh Lever.⟩

Anno Henrici 7mi 6° ad 7m sic habetur:—'40*s* de redditu Mri Hugonis Lever pro Aula Vinea.'

⟨1499, Dr. Rather, succeeded by Mr. Elis.⟩

Anno Henrici 7mi 14° ad 15m sic habetur:—'super doctorem Rather pro redditu Aulae Vineae 20*s* 3*d*.'

Eodem anno ibidem:—'super magistrum . . . Elis similiter pro redditu dictae aulae 12*s* 4*d*.'

⟨1501, Reginald Philipps, succeeded by Dr. Gale.⟩

Anno Henrici 7mi 16° ad 17m sic habetur:—'super magistrum Reginaldum Philipps pro redditu Aulae Vineae a retro 36*s* 8*d*.'

Eodem anno et ibidem:—'Super doctorem Gale pro redditu a retro pro Aula Vinea 73*s* 4*d*.'

⟨1503, Ellis Rythyn.⟩

Anno Henrici 7mi 18° ad 19m sic habetur:—'Super magistrum Elizeum Rythyn pro redditu Aulae Vineae a retro existente 12*s* 4*d*.'

⟨1509.⟩

Anno Henrici 7mi 24° ad annum Henrici 8vi 1m sic dicitur 'quod praedictus Dr. Rather, Dr. Gale, et Dr. Morgan mortui sint et nihil reliquerunt de quo arreragia levari possent.'

⟨1512, Thomas Aprice.⟩

Anno Henrici 8vi 3° ad 4m sic habetur:—'Allocantur 16*s* 8*d* pro redditu Aulae Vineae quam dimisit dominus Custos cuidam magistro Thomae Aprice et dictus Thomas recessit et nihil reliquit post se quod distringi posset.'

⟨1517.⟩

Anno Henrici 8vi 8° ad 9m 'condonantur Reginaldo Philipps et Elizeo Rythyn arreragia sua, quia nihil reliquerunt post se.'

⟨1533.⟩

Anno Henrici 8vi 24° ad 25m dicuntur 'liberari Bursariis per manum principalis Aulae Vineae vocatae Peckwater's Inne 7£ 13*s* 4*d*'; sed principalis ille quis fuerit ibidem non dicitur.

⟨1542.⟩

Anno Henrici 8vi 33° ad 34m sic habetur:—'in decasu redditus tenementi vocati Vine Hall alias Peckwaters Inne nuper arrentati ad 7£ 13*s* 4*d* et modo nisi ad 5£ per annum et sic in decasu 53*s* 4*d*.'

⟨1547–1550.⟩

Anno Edwardi 6ti 1° 2° 3° et 4° sic habetur:—'in defectu redditus de Vine Hall eo quod sit in manibus domini Regis, 7£ 16*s* 4*d*.'

⟨1555.⟩

Anno Philippi et Mariae 2° ad 3m sic habetur:—'in defectu redditus de Vine Hall modo infra collegium Ecclesiae Cathedralis Christi in Oxon, 7£ 13*s* 4*d*.'

Principalls of Broadegates mentiond in the Bailiffes accounts of St. Marie Coll. of Winton in Oxon.

⟨1544, Dr. Parre[1].⟩

Anno Henrici 8vi 35° ad 36m sic habetur:—'super doctorem Parre principalem de Broadegates pro redditu suo hoc anno 30*s*.'

⟨1545, Dr. Parre and Dr. Smith.⟩

Anno Henrici 8vi 36° ad 37m sic habetur:—super eundem doctorem Parre et doctorem Smith 20*s*.'

[1] The same as Apharry, *supra* p. 604.

⟨1544, Mr. Darbyshire.⟩

Anno Philippi et Mariae 1° et 2° sic habetur:—'super Magistrum Darbyshire principalem de Broadegates pro redditu ibidem hoc anno 20*s.*'

⟨1565, Mr. Green.⟩

Anno Elizabethae 7° terminante sic habetur:—'respectuat. pro redditu Broadgates a retro per magistrum Green principalem ibidem, 20*s.*'

⟨1568, Mr. Perry.⟩

Anno Elizabethae 10° terminante sic habetur:—'respectuat. pro redditu Broadegates a retro per Magistrum Perrie principalem ibidem hoc anno, 20*s.*'

Principalls of New Inne mentiond in the Bailiffs accounts of St. Mary Coll. of Winton in Oxon.

⟨1485, John Lichfield.⟩

Anno Ricardi 3^{tii} 2° ad annum Henrici 7^{mi} 1^{m} sic habetur:—'super Johannem Lichfield doctorem de parte redditus de Trilloke's Inne hoc anno 26*s* 8*d.*'

⟨1491, Richard Carpenter.⟩

Anno Henri 7^{mi} 6° ad 7^{m} sic habetur:—'46*s* 8*d* de redditu magistri Ricardi Carpynter principalis Aulae vocatae Trillock's Inne.'

⟨Broadgates; 1510, Dr. Brian succeeded by John Noble.⟩

Anno Henrici 8^{vi} 1° ad 2^{m} sic habetur:—'Allocat. pro redditu Mri Johannis Noble tenentis in manso nuper in tenura Doctoris Brian eo quod scholares abunde fuerint absentes per magnum tempus propter periculum infirmitatis[1].' Dr. Brian[2] is not named either in Vine Hall or Broadegates; therefore probably of New Inne.

⟨1542.⟩

Anno Henrici 8^{vi} 33° ad 34^{m} sic habetur:—'in decasu redditus domus vocatae "The New Inne" (In this yeare by our evidences it was first soe called) arrentatae ad 46*s* 8*d* per annum et modo nisi ad 30*s.*'

⟨1564, Dr. Lawgher succeeded by Thomas Griffin.⟩

Anno Elizabethae 6° ad 7^{m} sic habetur:—'respect. pro redditu de New Inne a retro per magistrum doctorem Lawgher 22*s* 6*d*' Laghar vel Laugher.

Ibidem eodem anno:—'respect. pro redditu a retro per magistrum Thomam Griffith vel Gryffyn in LL. doctorem principalem de New Inne 42*s* 6*d.*

⟨1567, Mr. Bray succeeded by Mr. Price.⟩

Anno Elizabethae 9° ad 10^{m} sic habetur:—'respect. pro redditu New Inne a retro per magistrum Bray principalem ibidem hoc anno 53*s* 4*d.*'

Ibidem eodem anno sic habetur 'respect. pro redditu a retro per magistrum Price, LL. Baccalaureum, pro New Inne quia dictus principalis non solvit nec sufficiens districtio inveniri potest, 5*£* 16*s* 8*d.*'

⟨1585, Dr. Bevan.⟩

Anno Elizabethae 27° ad 28^{m}, (sed ejus fit mentio anno Elizabethae 29°) sic habetur:—'super magistrum doctorem Byvan pro arreragiis redditus de New Inne ut in anno Elizabethae 28° nuper principalem de New Inne 53*s* 4*d.*'

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[1] One of the plague years.

[2] Wood corrects this in a marginal note 'forte Brian Hygden' and marks the passage 'Broadyates.' See *supra* p. 604.

⟨1587, Robert Crane.⟩

Anno Elizabethae 29° sic habetur:—'super magistrum Robertum Crane pro redditu de New Inne pro hoc anno 53*s* 4*d*.'

Annis Philippi et Mariae 2° et 3°, 3° et 4°, 4° et 5°, 5° et 6° in computo collect. etc. anno scilicet 4° et 5° sic habetur:—'respect. de redditu New Inne debit. pro anno jam preterito per doctorem Abbery principalem eo quod non potest levari xv*s*.'

APPENDIX C.

SOME FLOODS AT OXFORD.

BALLARD MS. XIV. 13. Draft[1] by Anthony Wood of a letter by him to Mr. Sprigg, describing the flood mentioned on p. 396 :—

Good Mr. Sprigg,

After soe long absent comunication with you, I now make bold to praesent my humble service to you. The last letter I wrote was as I remember last October and sent it to you by brother Christopher but he wanting opportunity to deliver it to you though he saw you severall times as he told me, it returned to my hands againe togeather with the money I sent by him to deliver to Mr. Sedgwick for the second year of prodigies which he was pleased to send to me by way of gift. I pray remember my service to hime with many thanks for his kind remembrance of me and tell him if I should accept of it without payment for it I should not now have bin a suter for the third year—which to tell you the truth is the cheif matter (excepting the saluting your deare self) of my present writing. I have sent 2*s* enclosed herin, 1*s* for the last and nother for the third yeare, which if he or you can procure and send it downe by the bearer herof . . .[2] or else herafter at your leisure I should account myself much indebted to you both.

The news here is very rare and nothing worthy our notice—only that prodigious flood that hapned the 7 day of this praesent month of May which comming rather like a tide then a small inconsidered stream from the north part of this county downe the river Charwell was within the space of 4 hours (viz. from 10 in the morning to 2 the afternoon) at such a height that the antients[3] person amongst us never saw nor heard of the like. It came up almost levell to the way leading from Magd. Coll. to Magd. Bridge. It drowned most part of the Phisick Garden and came up within 6 yards of Merton Coll. wall on the south side therof. Much harme it hath done in the country lying neare the said river of Charwell by taking away and destroying divers sorts of cattel, as also mills, weyrs, bridges and the like, which thousands of pounds cannot satisfy for. By Banbury and the part of Northamptonshire that lyeth neare the rain fell with such vehement[4] the day before, viz. 6 of May, that the people were not only afraid to step out of their doores but also to look upon it. A passenger also going over Ainoe bridge in Northamptonshire, one of the arches therof fell downe before him; which he at the first noise perceiving and returning back, another arch behind him also at the

[1] In this transcript the erasures and alternatives of the text are omitted.

[2] a blank is left for the insertion of the bearer's name.

[3] Wood's way of writing 'antientest.'

[4] The end of the word is blotted, perhaps 'vehemens.'

same time fell. Soe that all the dependance he had left for his life was only on the piller of the said bridge on which he abode that night and part of the next day following till releif came.

Divers relations goe of other passages concerning this prodigious raine and flood, but finding not sufficient relation of them, I now forbeare to repeat.

This is all at this time I have to trouble you with, only my humble service and love to Mr. Sedgwick. Wishing a happy comming of you both to this place, I rest, your affectionate friend.

A. W.

Oxon, May 18, 1663.

By way of comparison with which, I add here an account from the Oxford paper of the flood of 24 and 25 October, 1882.

Extract from the 'Oxford Chronicle' of Saturday, 28th October, 1882.

GREAT STORMS AND FLOODS.

The long-continued wet weather, relieved by occasional sunshine, culminated on Tuesday ⟨24 Oct.⟩ in a storm of snow, hail, and sleet, accompanied by a high wind. Rain fell in torrents during the day, but towards evening the wind subsided, the rainfall ceased, and a beautiful moonlight night succeeded. On Wednesday ⟨25 Oct.⟩ the water in the low lands bordering upon the Thames and Cherwell, which had been previously submerged, rose with great rapidity, and reached a greater height than has been known for several years. Locomotion in some parts was greatly impeded, and the interruption to the telegraphic communication with various parts of the country was even more serious than that caused by the great snow-storm of January, 1881.

The flood at Magdalen Bridge has created a good deal of interest. The work of putting in the foundations of the piers in the S.E. branch of the Cherwell has during the past ten days been attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the rise of the flood water. The dams have had to be repeatedly strengthened, and constant attention has been needed in order to cope with the strong springs in the river bed caused by the pressure of water outside the dams. These difficulties reached their height on Tuesday last, during which day the flood rose with constantly increasing rapidity, and the severe storms precluded any work being done until afternoon. It then became a question whether the remainder of the bearing piles could be driven, and the concrete foundations got in before the dam was flooded. It was, however, determined that an effort should be made, and accordingly preparations were made for keeping a strong gang of men on all night, or as long as should be necessary, the Engineer and Contractor also remaining to direct the work. The site was well lighted by powerful gas-lamps and portable naptha-lamps, and fortunately the night proved clear so that there was also bright moonlight. The scene was one of considerable excitement, for as the work was pushed on the water rose rapidly, the quantity making inside the dam continually increasing. It was not until 1 a.m. that the last skip of concrete was deposited, by which time the water outside stood only 1½ inch below the top of the dam. About 2.30 the overflow began, and in a few hours the dam was full, and a considerable stream passing over it. The Contractor may be congratulated on having by his energy thus averted what might have proved a serious loss, and it is now probable that little or no damage will be done to any part of the works. It is fortunate that there is a large quantity of masonry above flood level which can be proceeded with, so that in the end there will not have been much time lost.

The continued rise and increasing velocity of the water throughout the whole of Wednesday caused some apprehensions as to the safety of the temporary bridge over the north-west branch of the Cherwell, and it was therefore weighted by some of the largest of the building stones lying near. By 10 p.m. on Wednesday the water was flowing over this bridge, but both it and the centres supporting the unfinished arches withstood the rush of water against them without damage being done, and after the time named the water began slowly to subside.

At the Botanical Gardens the water reached the Professor's residence, which could only be reached on planks: while, passing through the turnstile near, it was at once seen that the beds devoted to the families of typical roses and grasses were under water, a stream of considerable force from the larger gardens rushing across through the circular alcove where the alpine and aqueous plants are usually located. About three-fourths of the beds devoted to herbaceous perennials, bulbous-rooted plants, and deciduous shrubs were more or less submerged, the paths near to the British and hardy ferns being unapproachable, the water reaching to the Professor's lodging and the Herbarium, though not seriously. From this point, by the aid of a few stepping-stones, access was gained to the north-eastern exotic fern-houses (the nearest to Magdalen Bridge) where the water after having rushed through the newly-built, though yet unfinished arches, beat with a torrent-like force against the line of rails connected with the works, threatening to wash away not only that structure but also the whole of the glass houses containing the Indian and Mexican plants. Happily, however, the large weeping willow near served to break the force of the waves which washed along the well kept paths, till, having spent themselves near the Succulent House, they fell again into the main stream. The damage done to the plants will depend on how far this heavy flood is succeeded by frost. It was noticed that the water sank 4 inches in three hours on Thursday morning.

In all the streets in St. Clement's leading down to the Cherwell, the residents at the lower end were more or less sufferers. In Penson's Gardens number 16 had the water in the ground-floors, while at 17 the floor of the wash-house was the only part affected. In Caroline Street six tenements were flooded, their wash-houses and closets situate across a wide court had each two feet of water in them, the people appearing to suffer great inconvenience. In Bath Street the newly erected block of buildings (Bath Square) erected on the site of the old baths, were more or less flooded on the ground-floors, the furniture, &c., of those inhabited having to be suddenly removed to a higher level, the water rising rapidly on Wednesday afternoon. The school-room on the opposite side of the street appeared to have escaped, and the children gained access on Thursday morning at the upper doorway. In George Street the basement of number 20 was under water, otherwise this street appeared more fortunate, if we except Dudley Gardens, a row of houses between George Street and Cherwell Street, where the people were almost washed out. At No. 6 the water rose with such power as to force up the flooring. In Cherwell Street four houses suffered severely. One cottage had some eighteen inches of water on the ground-floor. Across the road Mr. Simmonds had to carry his wife and daughter on his back to enable them to reach their place of daily employ. The flood in this locality was rendered all the more disastrous by the temporary dam thrown across the river Cherwell at the point where the works are being carried on at Magdalen Bridge, which made a difference of some two feet in the upper portion of the river. Several tradesmen thereby suffered great inconvenience and some loss. Mr. Dearlove (whose premises are of recent erection, all on one floor) was in danger of being washed away. In his green-house, now filled with a large stock of specimen chrysanthemums (plants and blooms), he had

about twelve inches of water, and could only get to his work and back by means of chairs and planks. Business in the workshops of Messrs. Eagleston has been suspended. Mr. Porter's slaughterhouse and piggeries were rendered temporarily useless, and some of the live-stock had a narrow escape from drowning. Work was also stopped at the extensive dye-works of Mr. Bough; in fact, in all workshops where business was carried on at the rear of the premises work was suspended for several days.

The New University Walk was some feet under water; Loggerhead, and the fields along the banks of the Cherwell, being similarly situated; ricks of valuable hay are partially submerged.

In the western part of the city much the same state of things was visible, but we have not heard of much loss of animal life. At the Castle Mills an accident occurred on Thursday morning. At two o'clock the water-wheel having become damaged the mill was shut down, and as a consequence the pent back-water burst into the mill in a strong current, passing out in every direction into the street. About sixty sacks and cotchels of flour and meal had to be lifted outside the mill, and the repair of the wheel was then proceeded with. The wheel is a large iron one, and has been in use some twenty years. By some unexplained cause a portion of the iron float got disarranged, and eleven starts (or wooden spokes on which the iron floats are screwed) were broken; but the damage was repaired by one o'clock in the day and work resumed. The stopping of the mill caused the water to rise in the Fisher Row where the inhabitants had to a certain extent kept back the inroad of the incoming flood by puddling up their doorways with boards and clay; still, after every care, several cottages are inundated, and the occupants had to take refuge in the bedrooms. At the Railway Stations no inconvenience was occasioned till Friday morning, when the subway or tunnel under the Great Western Station, leading to the down platform, became flooded with fully six inches of water, the line of rails on either side of Abingdon Road Bridge being also covered by three inches of water. The trains are being cautiously run over this part. Rewley Road, adjoining the London and North Western Station, is blocked with water, the approach to Hythe Bridge Street being made through the station yard. Under the railway bridge not a drop of water was to be seen, the flood of seven years ago, being the result of the bursting of the banks of the river Thames between.

At Osney the street connecting East, Bridge, and West Streets, suffered much from the overflow of flood-water. Mr. H. Basson, the lock-keeper, states that while he has seen the water as high below the lock, he has never before seen such a head of water above. Opposite Bridge Street, on the Botley Road, thence for 40 yards, the water from the Circus meadow found its way, flooding the road to a considerable depth. Just beyond, at the Red House, it was found necessary to cut a channel across the path to relieve the bulk of water which was coming down with great force from Tumbling Bay. From this point to past the village of Botley, the pathway was a complete waterway, the men usually employed on the road having, very thoughtfully, placed large stepping-stones at every field gate entrance, where the water rushed across the pathway with impetuous career, the roadway between each bridge was a perfect sea for some 200 yards. By midday Friday the water had risen three inches higher.

At New Botley the gardens in Earl Street sloping to the stream were nearly all under water, but in Duke Street the houses were flooded back and front on the ground-floor. At Botley Mill the water necessitated the removal of the household goods and the entire business utensils to an upper story, and it required but a few more inches to reach the mouth of the oven. The approach to the house was only available by a boat. From Botley Bridge (one milestone) to the turn for Cumnor

and Wytham the roadway was under water the entire distance, in some places 16 inches deep; a ferry boat was in waiting to convey foot passengers across.

In the Friars the streets abutting on the branches of the Isis were more or less affected; in New Street, St. Ebbe's, the water was about as high as in 1875, the approaches to Abbey Place and Union Street being by planks only. In Friar Street the water is higher than it has been for many years, reaching as far as the 'Friars' Inn,' whose back garden is submerged; some dozen or more of the tenements on the same side of the street being flooded on the ground floors. In Blackfriars' Road very little inconvenience has been felt, save in the cellars, which are all affected; but in Bridport Street, Mr. C. Hinton's laundry has a large body of water on the ground-floor. In Nelson Street, and the lower end of Sadler Street several cottages are flooded, the 'Barracks' of the Salvation Army being surrounded with water. In all these streets planks have been extemporised as means of ingress and egress.

At Cassington Mill the water has flooded both house and mill, while Wolvercote and Binsey can only be approached by boats and planks.

The Towing Path from Oxford to Iffley was entirely submerged, the iron girder Bridge (spanning the stream which passes under Mr. Alderman Randall's house at Grandpont) sharing a like fate, the arches on which the house rests scarcely passing the water in sufficient quantity.

Christ Church Meadow.—The walks skirting and abutting on the Isis and Cherwell were not discernable, the depth of water inside the iron fence near the boats being 21 in., causing an encroachment on the new 'Tower Walk' of about 40 yds. The large meadow was nearly covered, as was also the enclosure near St. Aldate's.

At Grandpont Estate, where the buildings are generally above the floor level, not much discomfort has been experienced; but at New Hincksey the watery element has made many serious inroads; the roadway at Cold Harbour being entirely covered and punts are busy in conveyance to and fro.

The Railway officials report a break down at a low level bridge between Ensham and Yarnton on the Witney line; the damage done to this wooden structure cannot yet be determined, but trains run as usual. They also report that the water was running over the line a few dozen yards of the Abingdon Road Bridge near Mr. Towle's mill; both places are being carefully watched.

Port Meadow presented the appearance of a vast inland lake on Thursday, there being from two to three feet of water on the lower end of the meadow, which was largely dotted from end to end with sailing boats and smaller craft. At Jericho very little inconvenience was felt in the streets or houses. The Local Board have been and are using their utmost endeavours to provide plank footways where necessary.

APPENDIX D.

NOTE ON S. MICHAEL'S AT SOUTH GATE.

FROM Wood MS. 'D. 2,' p. 560 (the MS. cited by Wood as V in the text *passim*.)—

'Isabell Mershfeild of Oxon, lately the wife of John Mershfeild of Oxon, bocher, doth grant to Robert Wright of Oxon, esquire, all her messuage without South Gate between the church of S. Michael's on the north parte and the lane which leadeth from the high strete to the Schulvingstole on the south, in which messuage Simon Wheeler was wont to inhabit and which also she bought of Thomas Withyppe of Oxon, alderman, and William Brugges of Hieworth, gent., 3 Edward IV' ⟨1463⟩.

This note, from a deed in Ch. Ch. treasury, seems to favour the contention that S. Michael's at South Gate lay outside the city wall; see note 5, p. 164.

APPENDIX E.

SOME NOTES ABOUT PORT MEADOW.

FROM Wood MS. D. 18 (2), fol. 40.

Oxon. Sessions. Out of certaine depositions[1] of witnesses betweene Georg Owen, Esq., and the Comminalty of Oxon, defend., taken 20 Sept., 1 Mariae, 1553.

Richard Valyns of Bladon com. Oxon, husbandman, aetatis 64, sayth :—

⟨1.⟩ That the inhabitans of Wolvercote, Godstow, Bynsey, and Medley had common of pasture for their cattle in the sayd pasture called Cripley 64 years past, and that it was open and common as Portmead is.

2. He knoweth not when the said Cripley was inclosed or by whose assent or whether there was any resistance or noe.

3. That the said townships of Wolvercote Godstow Binsey and Mydley had alwaies common of pasture in Portmeade.

4. That before the time of the inclosing the said pasture of Cripley the said townshipps had common as well as ⟨*sic* for 'in'⟩ Cripley as in Portmede.

5. He knoweth such a ford (i. e. between Cripley and Portmeed) but whether it be soe digged (and it was urged to him) he knoweth not certainly.

6. That the said burgesses never kept any heard nor did staff hold any manner of cattle in Portmeede untill now of late, and for the pasturing of sheepe.

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[1] Marginal notes:—'In the hands of Dr. Barlow in paper.' 'Vide Twyne IV 334, 335.' 'The exemplification of this is in magno libro rubro Civitatis Oxon, B. p. 150.'

7. That he hath knowne common drovers and other travelling men with beasts hath used to put in their cattle for the space of two or three dayes in Portmede without any let or contradiction of the said mayor or any other, and soe also did the scolars of Oxon without contradiction their hackneys and geldings.

8. That he hath knowne that 6*s* hath bin paid to the baillives of Oxon but wherfore it was paid by the said townships he knoweth not.

⟨9.⟩ That there is neither hedge bound or lymit betweene Portmede and Wolvercote and that Portmede doth not adjoyne to any the libertyes or suburbs of Oxon.

⟨10.⟩ That North Gate Hundred and the lordship of Walton lyeth betweene the said Portmede and the city of Oxon.

⟨11.⟩ That whosoever came first to the Abbess of Godstow or the bayliffs of Oxon did take the waifes and strayes there.

The depositions of Robert Marten of Garsingdon com. Oxon, husbandman, aetatis 60 :—

⟨1.⟩ That when he was of the age of 18 years, then being servant to one Gasing of Wolvercote, did drive and fetch all manner of horses beasts et⟨c.⟩ in and out of Cripley without any contradiction.

⟨2.⟩ That Cripley was inclosed about 18 years past by the Ma⟨yor⟩ and burgesses ⟨of⟩ Oxon without the assent of the lords of the townships of Woulvercote Binsey etc., and that the Abbess of Godstowe and tenants of Wolvercote did deny the same.

⟨3.⟩ That he knew of Brooke burgess of Oxon put in certaine sheep in Portmede and the Abbess of Godstow did pound them, and he after kept them away.

The deposition of Thomas Dale of Worton com. Oxon, aetatis 77 :—

That the Abbess of Godstow caused him to impound sheep of the burgesses of Oxon divers times.

The deposition of William Houy of Begbroke, aetatis 60 :—

That Wolvercote hath paid to the baylives of Oxon 6*s* because[1] they should not trouble their beasts on the driving day but gave them warning over night to take their cattle and not to drive them away.

The deposition of Robert Henes of Yernecoote (?) com. praedict., husbandman, aetatis 57 :—

⟨1.⟩ That Cripley was inclosed about 17 years past by the mayor and burgesses of Oxon, wherupon the inhabitants of Wolvercote and others that had common there finding themselves greived complayned to the justice of the shire and then part of the ditches were cast downe again by the commons there.

⟨2.⟩ That the maior and burgesses of Oxon about 1 year past digged the said ford (between Cripley and Wolvercote).

The deposition of Thomas Herne of Binsey :—

That the said ma⟨yor⟩ and burgesses of Oxon digged the said ford called Walton Ford one yeare past to the annoyance of the commoners there.

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[1] Marginal note :—'Others say that it was for their common.'

APPENDIX F.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

1. NOTE on Holy-Well.

From 'Some account of the Manor and Parish of Holywell' by Mr. G. Simms in Jackson's Oxford Journal (30 March, 1889).

The first part of this extract describes the present condition of Holy-Well proper (p. 388). The well mentioned in the second part of this extract must be, I think, that described in the note on p. 386 as discovered by Cowdrey on Holywell Green.

'For many years it was used as a bath; the water was particularly clear and cold, and the basin amply large enough for several persons to bathe at one time and swim around; dressing-rooms were at the east and west ends. The present Cardinal Newman, when he first came to College, was of slight build, and thought to be of exceedingly delicate constitution; he bathed here regularly during the whole of his residence. Capt. Wood, a genial jolly old gentleman, who lived at Littlegate House, in the Friars, also bathed here regularly. His great fear was that some one would bathe before him, and so take the chill off the water; he was generally there by five o'clock in the morning, and lived to be (I think) 80 years of age.'

'Another well existed in what was Jackson's Green (now the ⟨Holywell⟩ Cemetery), not far from Mr. Burgon's tomb, known as "Jenny Newton's Well." This was also supposed to possess great curative powers, particularly for affections of the eyes, and many a poor tailor and sempstress have I seen using it. This was destroyed, together with the Holy-well, when drainage operations were carried out to convert Jackson's Green into a Cemetery; the drainage was so deep and efficient that it affected all the wells in Holywell and a great part of Broad-street. Plenty of water is still there, but it flows now out of the south-eastern end of the Cemetery across the Tennis Ground into the Mill Stream; previously the surplus water went in a drain under the road, thence under the wash-house (or wash-us) of Mr. Robert Fowler's cottage.'

2. Note on Plato's Well ⟨see p. 365⟩.

In the volume in the Bodleian known as 'Wood 276 B' there is on fol. xvi, a seventeenth century MS. plan of the streams from where Worcester College now is to the Castle. This plan shows 'Plato's Well' on the north edge of the path which ran from the end of Thames ⟨now George⟩ Street to Hythe Bridge. The site of the well, therefore, is fixed as being just within the wall of Worcester College Garden a few yards west of Worcester House (the Rev. C. H. O. Daniel's).

In the plan a stream is shown flowing from the well into the river at Hythe Bridge. In June this year (1889) a deep ditch was dug in the road here, and the workmen told me that at one point in it opposite an iron plate in the wall they found water in quantity so plentiful as to suggest the proximity of a spring.

Walton Well has obtained its memorial-tablet (see p. 439); may we hope that

some kindred spirit to Alderman Ward will similarly mark the sites of the still more famous wells of Aristotle (see p. 354 note) and this of Plato?

It must further be noted that in the above-mentioned plan the name 'Quaking Bridge' (*supra*, p. 433) is attributed to 'Little Hythe Bridge' (*supra*, p. 436 note), probably in error.

3. Note on Burgess Mede ⟨see p. 454⟩ and Feny-eit ⟨see p. 455⟩.

The Rev. O. Ogle, in his collections for his forthcoming work on the Charters of the City of Oxford, has brought together evidence to shew that Burgess Mead is the name of the ground described as an 'indentation on the eastern frontier of Port Meadow' in the note on p. 354. The same authority suggests that 'Feny-eit' may be the name of the marshy strip which is bounded on the east by Cripley and on the west by the river from Medley. 'Fidler's Island' (p. 354 note) may be a corruption from Feny-eit.

4. Note on Battayl Hall ⟨see p. 112⟩.

Wood seems wrong in his statement about Battayl Hall. It was given to Exeter College at its foundation, but was not on the site which the College occupied. Exeter College evidences (communicated to me by Mr. Herbert Hurst) describe it as 'situatum extra portam borealem villae Oxon in parochia Sanctae Mariae Magdalenae' and as 'situatum . . . ex opposito ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae Magdalenae.' It was conveyed to Exeter College in 14 Edward II ⟨1320⟩. See Boase's Reg. Coll. Exon., p. 240.

5. Note on Bolle Hall and the (old) Blue Boar ⟨see p. 198⟩.

When the New Post Office was built in 1881, it displaced, among other houses, a house belonging to Magdalen College, which had a remarkable crypt. Plans of this crypt, taken by Mr. H. W. Wilkinson just before its destruction, are now in the possession of F. Madan, M.A. It has been assumed that this crypt belonged to Bolle Hall; it appears to me more probable that it was the cellar of the Blue Boar Inn of the Tudor age, which belonged to Magdalen College and stood next to Bull Hall, see p. 198 and note 2 there.

6. Note on the Great and Little Jewry ⟨see p. 151⟩.

The documentary evidence about these seems scanty and confused, and the statements of later writers (Wood, Hearne, and others) uncertain, and at times not only self-contradictory but in conflict with the documents they cite.

I venture to suggest, as a working hypothesis, the following sites. (i) The Little Jewry extended from a narrow lane which ran at the backs of the houses on the south of the High Street (and parallel to that street) southwards to the Lane which is now called Blue-Boar Lane, and which probably was Little Jewry Lane (p. 156). (ii) The Great Jewry extended from that lane southwards to the lane which led to S. Frideswyde's Church (p. 164). Through the middle of it ran Great Jewry Lane, afterwards called Civil School Lane (p. 159).

It seems to me that writers have sometimes misinterpreted the words 'in parvo Judaismo' and 'in magno Judaismo' and taken them as a street when they meant only a quarter. Hence, e. g., S. Edward's Lane (p. 148) has been wrongly identified with Little Jury Lane; houses in it would be 'in the Little Jewry' (Quarter) but not 'in the Little Jewry' (street).

A special difficulty is caused by what is said in 'the ordination of the market' on p. 478. Wood solves the difficulty by identifying Blue-Boar Lane with the Great Jewry (p. 478), although he had already identified that lane with the Little Jewry (note 2, p. 156). The right interpretation of this section seems to me to be as follows. Sellers of meal, seed, and herbs stood from Carfax to Blue Boar (i. e. Little Jewry) Lane, on the east side of Fish Street. On the opposite side of the street, the sellers of scullery-ware, and the fishmongers had their stations from

Carfax to the lane (now New Inn Yard) which continued Blue-Boar Lane westwards (and which Wood calls Kepeharme Lane). Sellers of wood had their station from a point opposite the end of Pembroke Street (whence Pennyfarthing, now Pembroke Street, led west and Great Jury Lane east), i. e. from the Great Jury to the south end of the fishmongers' and green-grocers' tables. It will be observed that in High Street the sellers of straw (p. 476) and in North Gate Street the sellers of corn (p. 478) similarly extend beyond the rest of the Market.

7. Note on Hospital Mill ⟨see p. 401.⟩

Wood MS. D. 18, p. 124 has this note. 'The mill of S. John's Hospital behind Magdalen College stables by the great oke.—Soe Dr. Pelham.' For this tree see Oxoniana, vol. ii. 155.

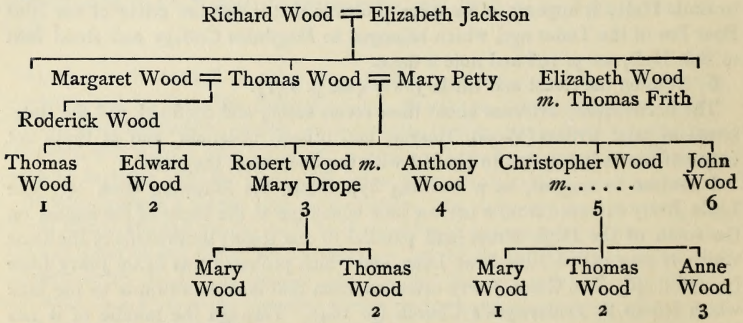
APPENDIX G.

NOTES ON WOOD'S FAMILY.

'WOOD MS. C. 12' is a Latin breviary, with a Calendar prefixed. At the beginning of the book Wood has put a table of his family connections, and in the Calendar he has inserted some dates of marriages, births, and deaths. The history of the MS. is given by Wood in a note at the end. 'Liber Antonii Woode, Coll. Mert., quem a Josepho Godwin, in vico muriligorum ⟨i. e. Cat Street⟩ Oxon, bibliopola, (et ille ab executoribus Caroli Tucker, LL.Dris, Abendonensis, nuper defuncti) emit Maii 4, A.D. 1661.'

The table is as follows :—

'The names of them whose nativities and deaths are mentioned in this Calendar, togeather with marriages.



The dates given in the Calendar are as follows :—

'8 March, obitus Johannis Wood, filii sexti Thomae Wood 16$\frac{38}{40}$; et nativitas Mariae Drope, uxoris Roberti Wood, 163$\frac{7}{8}$.

9 April, nativitas Johannis Wood, filii sexti Thomae Wood, 1638.

13 April, connubium Christopheri Wood cum Elizabetha Seymour, 1658.

3 May, obitus Elizabethae quae fuit uxor Henrici Steward.

22 May, obitus Edwardi Wood, filii Thomae Wood, 1655.

24 May, natus erat Thomas Wood, filius Thomae Wood, Oxon, A.D. 1624.

7 June, nativitas Mariae, filiae Christopheri Wood de Oxon, A. D. 1659.

13 June, nativitas Roberti Wood, filii Thomae Wood de Oxon, A.D. 1630.

2 July, nativitas Christopheri Wood, filii quinti Thomae Wood, 1635.

4 July, nativitas Mariae Wood, filiae Roberti Wood, 1660; Elizabetha Wood, uxor Thomae Frith canonici de Windsore, obiit 1627.

14 July, obitus Margaretae Wood, uxoris primae Thomae Wood, 1621.
3 Sept., nativitas Edwardi Wood, 1627, vide in mense Maii.
5 Sept., nativitas Thomae, filii Christopheri Wood, 1660.
20 Sept., nativitas Thomae, filii Roberti Wood de Oxon, 1661.
29 Sept., connubium Roberti Wood cum Maria Drope, 1659.
10 Oct., connubium Thomae Wood cum Maria Petty, 1622.
17 Dec., natus A. Wood, filius Thomae Wood, de parochia S. Johannis Oxon, 163–.
27 Dec., nativitas Annae Wood, filiae Christopheri Wood, 1661.'

It is necessary therefore to correct the text in one or two places; Thomas Wood's first wife was not childless (as is said on p. 3), but had one son, Roderic, who died in infancy.

APPENDIX H.

Additions by Sir John Peshall, in his 'Antient and Present State of the City of Oxford,' 1773.

In the text (*supra*, pp. 392–394) some additional matter relating to the Infirmary and Observatory has been given, and a few notes in other places. In this appendix I give whatever other matter Peshall has added to Wood's text, in the portion presented in this volume, excluding (where I have been able to check them) passages borrowed from Wood's Autobiography and History of the University and from the current histories of Peshall's own day.

1. *Introduction.* (Description of Oxford in 1771.)

'Oxford, the capital of the county which bears its name, is 58 miles north-west of London, 73 north-east of Bath, and 80 south-west of Cambridge; longitude 1° 15′ west, latitude 51° 45′ north. The see of a Bishop, the most renowned University, and a City. Including the suburbs, it is near three miles from east to west, about a mile from north to south. In its irregular figure, many void spaces are comprehended within its limits, besides the numerous courts and gardens belonging to the respective Colleges.

The whole is formed into fourteen parishes. The City, properly so called, formerly surrounded with a wall, of an oblong form and little more than two miles in circumference, is seated at the conflux of the rivers Isis and Charwell, on a small and almost imperceptible eminence; encompassed with meadows which extend about a mile over; beyond which are green hills of a moderate height bounding the prospect of the city. Toward the east is a continual ascent of two miles to the top of Shotover Hill; from whence is an extensive prospect of the City, Blenheim House, and the adjacent country; as there is also from the hills on the west. And being so walled in with hills, they keep out, on one side, the pestilential south wind; on the other, the tempestuous west; and admit only the purifying east, and the north that disperses all unwholesome vapours.

The High Street, 2038 feet long and 85 broad, is very neatly paved; and its sides adorned with the magnificent Colleges of Queen's, University, and All Souls; the grand churches of St. Mary and All Saints; with the embattled, decent tower of Carfax at the extremity or end: and is not to be exceeded for

length, beauty and grandeur anywhere, especially if we extend our view to the white stone bridge, of an elegant new[1] construction, over the river Charwell, and on the lofty tower and superb College of Magdalene. This street owes much of its beauty to its curve direction[2], affording by this means a gradual and unexpected display of its parts, and successively surprizes and pleases at every turn with a new object.

In the north entrance into this city, through St. Giles's (a "rus in urbe," having all the advantages of town and country) is a well-built street, 2055 feet long and 246 broad, planted with rows of elms[3] on each side and having parterres of green before the respective houses. In this street stand the venerable Colleges of Balliol and St. John; and at each end of it, fronting each other, are the comely stone churches, with embattled towers, of St. Giles and Magdalen. The entrance to the city this way is greatly ornamented by the handsome white stone buildings, the Observatory, Infirmary, and House of Industry[4].

The west entrance, for above a mile, over seven raised modern elegant bridges[5] of white stone, is very beautiful.

But Oxford is better seen than described. The magnificent Colleges, and other most noble edifices, standing in and giving an air of grandeur to the streets; the many delightful walks, elegant gardens, rich chapels, grand libraries; the beauty of the meadows and rivers that on every side delight the eye; the sweetness of the air; the learning and frequent public display of it, and the politeness of the place; the harmony and order of discipline; not to mention the great number of strangers that continually visit us and express their satisfaction, conspire to render it the delight and ornament of the kingdom, not to say of the world.

The ancients had ever a mighty veneration for and bestowed the greatest encomiums upon it; in particular distinguishing it by the name of "Bellositum," "quasi a belle situm," or "Beaumond," for its sweet situation[6].

* * * * * * * *

The City sends two[7] members to Parliament. It gave the title of Earl to the family of Veres for near 600 years, till the death of Aubrey de Vere, the 20th and last earl of that family without issue male, A.D. 1703. After which it lay dormant, till it was conferred by Queen Anne upon Robert Harley, Speaker of the House of Commons and afterwards Lord High Treasurer of England, A.D. 1711, whose successor, Edward Harley, now ⟨i. e. 1771⟩ enjoys that title[8].

Here are five schools[9]; of which three are supported by voluntary or private

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[1] ⟨See note 4, page 412.⟩

[2] ⟨So Wordsworth's often-quoted Sonnet on Oxford, 1820, speaks of 'The stream-like windings of that glorious street.'⟩

[3] Peshall, Additions, p. 27, adds after 'elms,' 'but these on the new plan of improvement are mostly cut down; and will totally, it is said, when the laying out or paving of this street (perhaps the broadest in England) is agreed upon.'

It is only within the last few years that the traces of this Vandalism have been effaced by the replanting of the west side of St. Giles' Street.

[4] ⟨See p. 393.⟩

[5] ⟨See note 8, page 436.⟩

[6] ⟨Here are quoted the lines given on pp. 44, 51; also Warton's Ode, A.D. 1751.⟩

[7] ⟨Since 1885, one member.⟩

[8] ⟨The title became extinct in the Harley family in January 1853, on the death of Alfred, the sixth earl of that family.⟩

[9] ⟨W. Rowbottom's 'Oxford Blue Book' for 1889 gives a list of 21 (public) Elementary Schools in Oxford, with an average attendance of over 4000 pupils. There are also many private Elementary Schools. No statistics seem accessible

charities. The first, of 54 boys, by the University; the second, of 30 boys, by the City. Another for girls, called "the Ladies Subscription ⟨School⟩," consists at present of 36 girls.

Its market days are Wednesdays and Saturdays, weekly[1].

No fairs; of its wakes, see hereafter[2]. ⟨See p. 631.⟩

The Assizes for the County are always held here.' [Peshall, pp. 1–3.]

2. Notes about the Wards. ⟨See *supra*, p. 59.⟩

This city was divided after the London fashion, by wards; as London had received this their form from the Romans—so Fitz-Stephen. 'This city, even as Rome, is divided into wards' (Stow, Survey, 114). Romulus divided his city into three tribes, each whereof was subdivided into ten curiae—these much the same as our parishes as the tribes were like our wards (Echard's Roman History, chap. 1). And the word porta or port, called so first by the Romans from carrying or lifting a plow over the ground of their city (Godwin's History of Rome, lib. 1 § 1) may give rise to the Port-mote (from the British or Celtic 'mota'=a court, senate, etc.: dict. a Bullet, Vol. 3. Additions, ad fin.), Port-greve (from the German 'grawen'='gravis,' grave or grayheaded, a name comporting in its signification with eoldorman; Brady's Hist. Engl. p. 80, Tindal's Rapin Hist. p. 150, V. 1), Port-mede, etc.—terms familiar with us.

The wards assigned to this city are four in number, as much as it could then bear, and more than Rome at its primary foundation received. [Peshall, pp. 15, 16.]

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Alderman ⟨see *supra*, p. 60⟩ (Saxon, 'ealdorman'), that is, elderly man or senior, one who for his age and wisdom were respectable, and importing (among other significations) the chief magistrate of a city or any part of it. The original word implies a magistrate in a city or borough, subordinate, who should administer justice in the King's name and were dependent on the King or officer under him (compare Tindal in Rapin History of England, Brady 801). [Peshall, p. 16.]

⟨A note on Peshall p. 16, referring to North Gate and East Gate, says:—⟩ 'These gates being lately removed. See Map.' ⟨The reference is to the map in Peshall's edition ('Longmate sculpsit 1773') in which these gates are not marked, having been removed under the act of 1771.⟩

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The jurisdiction itself ⟨of Aldermen⟩ was called Port-soka. And that these aldermen held these wards during life is not improbable, in that they continue to this day, each in his own ward, to act as justices for their own wards and to choose their officers or constables. [Peshall, p. 17.]

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of the attendance at secondary schools, whether private, or public like Magdalen College School and the Oxford High School for Boys and the Oxford High School for Girls.⟩

[1] ⟨The Cattle market is now (1889) held bi-weekly, Wedn. and Sat., but until about three years ago was held only on Wedn.⟩

[2] ⟨Here follow (Peshall, pp. 3–10) a number of extracts from various writers, Leland, Twyne, Wood, and others; giving legendary dates for the antiquity of Oxford. Thereafter (Peshall, pp. 10–14) come some chronological notes (A.D. 449–1086) about events in Oxford.⟩

3. Note on Carfax Conduit ⟨see *supra*, p. 446⟩.

[Peshall, Additions, p. 27] 'See a map of this in Gentleman's Magazine, Dec. 1761, p. 633.'

4. Note on the Halls.

[Peshall, p. 29] It may be proper to premise something concerning the name, nature, and constitution of halls.

Before the foundation and endowment of colleges, the students in Oxford used to lodge in the citizens' houses, as is the present custom in foreign Universities: after this, several tenements were set aside for their use, that they might live together in societies, which being distinguished from the private houses of the citizens, were called either inns from the Saxon, or hostels from the French. Of these there was at one time no less than 300, viz. in the reign of Edward I. The proprietors of these inns or hostels, were not allowed to apply them to any other purpose than the reception of students, nor demise them without this exception, 'in case the University had no occasion of the same.' That they might not become ruinous through want of repairs, it was agreed between the parties, that the principal of each such building should give notice to his landlord of what was necessary to be done, who should upon such notice, apply the rents thereof to the reparation of it; but upon neglect of such admonition, the cost and charge fell wholly upon the principal, without any abatement of the rent. Neither were the townsmen at liberty to raise and increase the rents at pleasure, the king having established, by his charter, an office, to be discharged by two Masters on the one side, and two citizens on the other, who were upon oath to make a just taxation of houses; which persons being chosen, the first Congregation after Michaelmas, were obliged by statute to deliver in, at the end of every Term, an account of what houses, or schools, belonged to the scholars, in what parishes they were, and how taxed; which ccount was always registered by the chancellor and proctors; of which office the name still continues, taskers or taxers, in the University of Cambridge, though its nature is now somewhat altered, and corresponds to our clerks of the market. In these hospitia did the students live, at first by the contribution of the nobility and great men in Church and State, and afterwards at their own expence, till the pious and munificent patrons of learning thought fit to settle for ever upon them certain and plentiful revenues, and to enlarge and beautify their habitations. At this time, though the muses became the favourites of the great, they did not change their situation. Most of the colleges were built upon the scite of one or more of the ancient halls; and several of them contained little more than these, with some small additional buildings, retaining also their former name for a long time, as University Hall, Stapledon Hall, Queen's Hall, etc.

As to their title in general, the word Aula, says Goropius Becanus, is derived from the German, All or Hall, which signifies to keep or cover, it being a place where merchandizes were kept.

The particular denomination by which they were distinguished, arose either from the person who was the proprietor of them, as Oxenforde Hall from John de Oxenforde, etc. or from some more trivial circumstance, as from the colour of the house, as Blackhall, its being tiled or leaded, Tile Hall and Lead Hall, and the like.

Of the great number of these, said before to have been standing here, five only who bear their ancient title remain at present, viz. Magdalen, Edmund, Alban, New Inn, and St. Mary's, the last of which never belonged to any citizen or religious house.

The charges they underwent in former times are very considerable. Sometimes the proprietor of them bestowed them (I suppose when the number of scholars was

so small as not to require the use of them) upon the religious houses in or near Oxford; which, after some time, granted them again to the citizens, as in Middleton Hall, St. Giles's parish.

At this day, except those which were taken in by the buildings of colleges, all of them are returned to their ancient masters, the citizens, that is with respect to the inhabitants of them, for several belong to college estates, and were purchased and bestowed upon them by their founders. Some have preserved their former names by vulgar tradition, though converted into shops, public houses, etc. and many have been carefully registered by the industry of our Oxford antiquarians, yet even of these several escape the most curious enquiry. What we can discover concerning their names, situation, or conveyance from one proprietor to another, will be faithfully remarked in the following sheets; and if the account should not prove wholly satisfactory, the reader must impute it to those manifest alterations which every city, and especially populous ones, in process of time, must undergo.

4*. Note on Somnore Lane ⟨see p. 64⟩.

[Peshall, p. 29 note] 'The present name of it is Ship Lane, from the sign of the Ship alehouse ⟨see note 7, p. 66⟩ at the west end of the Street.'

5. Note on Cheyney Lane ⟨see *supra*, p. 71⟩.

[Peshall, p. 33 note] 'now called Jesus Lane, from the south side of this college occupying it in a great measure.'

⟨In Wood's time, however, Jesus Lane was applied to Ship Street, see note 7, p. 66.⟩

6. Note on Grope Lane ⟨see *supra*, p. 138⟩.

[Peshall, p. 105] 'now Magpie Lane, from the sign of the Magpie hanging on the west side of it.'

7. Note on the Gild Hall ⟨see *supra*, p. 154⟩.

[Peshall, p. 112 note] 'This, with the upper Guild Hall of stone covered with slates, and a tower on its south part (a draught of which I have seen) becoming ruinated and ready to fall, was taken down, and chiefly raised again by the munificence of their worthy representative T. Rowney, Esq. The foundation was began Oct. 10, 1751, and the building finished July 11, 1752. It is formed of stone, measuring 40 feet and half in front; the face of it a rustic base with a pediment, and of a proportionable height. Of its inward structure, it is too much crowded, and impeded with heavy pillars. A room adjoining to this, on the east side, preserved from destruction, and serving for the meetings of the Corporate Societies of the city, of the Commissioners of the Paving Act, and of the Guardians of the Poor respectively, is 12 yards 17 inches long, by 7 yards 17 inches broad, very lofty, and adorned with the capital pictures of Queen Anne, Montague Earl of Abington, Sir J. Walters, Bart., Sir Daniel Webb, Sir T. White, knights, Thomas Rowneys, Father and Son, and Philip Herbert, esquires, Dr. Wall, Zacharias Bogen (he left the city 500*l.*), the Aldermen Hawkins, Harris, and Nixon, with his wife Joan, Benefactors.

Beneath this is the audit room of the mayor, etc. and where is the armoury of the city, and adjoining to it the Town Clerk's Office.'

8. Note on Nixon's School ⟨see *supra*, p. 155⟩.

[Peshall, p. 113] 'bestowed 600*£* for which was purchased, in Blechinden and Garsington in this county, 30*£* per annum (reduced within these two years ⟨i. e. about 1770⟩ to 18*£* per annum) for the maintenance of a master to teach forty freemen's sons reading, writing, and arithmetic, and settling the same with good government by orders and statutes made May 30, 1658. The school was completed April 1659, and the 29th of the same month the boys entered upon the school.

His wife Joan, at her death, left 20*£* secured by lands in Blechinden for apprenticing two of these yearly.

9. Note on S. Frideswyde's parish ⟨see *supra*, p. 167⟩.

[Peshall, p. 123 note] 'Two houses only, lately in this parish, are now incorporated into S. Peter's parish in the East'—a statement which must be false, since S. Peter's in the East is separated from S. Frideswyde's by S. Mary's and S. John's parishes.

10. Note on S. John Baptist Street ⟨see *supra*, p. 174⟩.

[Peshall, p. 128 note] 'now called St. John Street.'

11. Note on Portionists' Hall ⟨see *supra*, p. 183⟩.

[Peshall, p. 133] 'a little stone house opposite the great gate of Merton College, now ⟨i. e. in 1771⟩ in the occupation of Mr. Stockford.'

12. Note on Christ Church Almsmen ⟨see *supra*, p. 194⟩.

[Peshall, p. 144 note] 'given generally to old soldiers, and their money paid to them by the Treasurer of Christ Church out of the revenues of that College.'

13. Note on Bullock's Lane ⟨see *supra*, p. 215⟩.

[Peshall, p. 167 note] 'These ⟨cottages⟩ belonged to the city and formed a street; but being chiefly poor copyholds, and decaying, one house only at present remains of this street.'

14. Notes on Bocardo ⟨see *supra*, p. 256⟩.

[Peshall, p. 198] 'But what renders this place the more memorable is the having the Archbishop Cranmer and the Bishops Latimer and Ridley their prisoners, previous to their cruel sufferings by fire before Baliol College, the Archbishop March 21, 1556, the two latter Oct. 16, 1551.'

[Peshall, p. 198 note] 'This gate, from its British derivation, must reasonably be supposed to be the effect or result of the British times. And the antiquity of the city seems to imply as much.—'buc' Celt. or Brit. an elevation, 'ar' near, or at, 'don' or 'do,' junction, (i. e.) a lofty and superb gate in the wall, opening a passage to, or adjoining the suburbs and country.—Bullet's Celt. Dict. in Verb.

It was sold by the city, the proprietors of it, to the Commissioners of the Paving Act, in 1771, for 306*l*. In pulling it down a silver medal, lumpy, having the 'adoranda rubigo,' and green with age, was found in a recess of an upper room herein, having on one side the figure of an owl; on the other, the Greek letters, A. Θ. E. the initials of Athenae, evidently the Grecian arms.—It is now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Horn, of Wansted in Essex.—The foundation stone of this building (as yet preserved in St. Michael's Church) appears plainly impressed with a lion passant curved tail, with a variety of insculped decorations attending it. —As late as 1643, on the east and north gates were seen escutcheons of a lion passant tail queue as before. No. 964, in Harl. MSS. 8vo. by R. Simons. Vide before in West Gate.

The Greeks on their antient structures commonly had thereon, a lion passant tail queue. So in Alexandria, Athenaios, Molossos, Bion, etc., etc. Tessoro Brit. Passim.

J. Stanville, Nicholas Upton, and other our antient heralds, speaking of Aeneas's arms affirm, he bore, 'or, a lion passant gules.' Stow Chron. p. 8.—The great Ashmole, in MSS. Ashmol in Mus. Oxon. No. 805, uses these words on Brutus, the descendant of Aeneas, or the Trojans.

Brutus & Locrinus illius primogenitus haec arma portaverunt, & omnes reges ab illis descendentes, usque ad Belinum—Sol Leo pass. Gua. Mars. (i. e.) Or, a lion passant gardant gules—Dedit Brutus Albanacto 2do filio suo Regnum Scotiae, & haec arma sequentia quae adhuc portant Reges Scotiae, modica additione, & alteratione, Sol. Leo Ramp. Mars.

Dedit Brutus 3° filio suo Cambro Regnum Walliae, et ista arma sequentia quae quidem arma Reges & Principes Walliae per longa tempora gesserunt, Luna, 2 Leones pass. Guar. Mars.

Sir Winston Churchill, Knt. in his Hist. Edit. 1544, confirms this of Brutus, that in 2855 ⟨anno⟩ M⟨undi⟩ he bore the Lion pass. as before.

To return to Ashmole.—Gul. Conquestor arma portavit haec sequentia, nam in illo alia predicta filii ejus duo W. Rufus, & H. I ea quae pater ferebant usque ad Stephanum—Mars duos Leones pass. Gua. Sol.

H. II. ita portavit arma Mars 3 Leones pass. Gua. Sol.—Whence his present Majesty bears Gul. 2 Lions pass. Gard. Or., impaling the arms of Albanact as before, Or. a Lion Rampt. Gul. Reg. Brit. Insignia MSS. in Mus. Oxon.—At St. John D'Acre, the ancient Ptolemais, are yet to be seen the ruins of a palace, which acknowledges King Richard I of England for its founder, and his arms the Lion pass. as before is yet visible on some of the stones.—Gordon's Geog. Gram. Edit. 1749.

An Owl also visibly appeared impressed on part of this ground stone, after its first public appearance, till being too roughly scoured in order to wash it clean, it lost the Owl and part of itself, which gave way or mouldered for very antiquity.

Some discern the figure of a Spread-Eagle (now almost defaced or worn off). This was much in use with the Greeks, and engraved on the public buildings in their cities, capitals of temples, etc. Often was a Lion pass. with an Eagle conjoined on the same stone.—Vid. Tessoro, as before.—Lib. Pemb. Numm. etc.'

[Peshall, p. 199 note] 'The house adjoining, and south of this gate, late J. Terry's, sold to the Commissioners of the Paving Act, anno 1771, was the University Library in the British and Saxon times.—Herein was a large room fit for such a purpose, being 42 feet long, 20 broad, and 12 high.—This has lately been, and for many years served for, an auction-room.—In pulling it down many detached pieces of the beams and wood had old Saxon and other characters inscribed on them. On one was legibly read, Repared MCLXXXiii.'

It is a natural guess to suppose that the letter D following M has been overlooked in this date. In Wood's time the room was a dancing-school.

15. Note on Smith Gate ⟨see *supra*, p. 260⟩.

[Peshall, p. 200] 'And thus it continued till the corporation sold it to the University, on the scite of which were erected stones with a pole and lock for private uses; but by Act of Parliament, anno 1771, these are removed to make way for a public high-road.'

16. Note on the chapel at Smith Gate ⟨see *supra*, note 2, p. 260⟩.

[Peshall, p. 201] 'The figure of the said virgin, cut in stone, with two or three obscure figures, are yet extant. The chapel is now converted into a private house.'

17. Note on the Moat south of Merton College. ⟨See *supra*, note 1, p. 264⟩ 'The trench under Merton College walls was included in St. Frideswyde's grove, *now a pleasant terras walk*.' ⟨Peshall refers, I suppose, to the gravel-path, immediately under the wall of Merton College Garden, well-known to invalids as receiving the kindly sunshine in winter-afternoons.⟩

18. Notes on the Jews' Mounts ⟨see *supra*, p. 268⟩.

[Peshall, p. 204 note] 'This not so properly called from the Jews, which has been commonly said, from several converted Jews, burnt for relapsing, of which no account appears in the University or city registers.—Credibly it is a corruption of Juis-Hill, so named from Juis, derived from the Gallic 'juise'=judgment (whence 'Jour de Juise,' Judgment Day, in Latin called Judicium Dei, etc.), or from a pit which lay at the foot of it, serving formerly for that kind of trial called water ordeal. The remains of such a pit are still visible, and as the neighbourhood of

the castle was always the public place of execution, it is probable the Juises were thereabouts, especially as the place lies so convenient for water.—Mr. Maddox, Hist. Excheq. p. 256, proves that such pits were anciently called Juises from the following authorities, Pro Polis Parandis ad Juisium Latronum. V. 1.—Et Presbyteris pro benedicendo Eisd. Polis. xx*s*. Mag. Rot. 12 H. II. r. 5, 6.—Pro fossa Juisii facienda per Alanum de Nevill, iii *s*. Mag. Rot. 14 H. II. r. 13. [a]—Et pro fossa Juisiae paranda, 11 *s*. 1 *d*.——[a] Toovey. Angl. Iud. p. 247.'

19. Note on the Castle Hill ⟨see *supra*, p. 266 note⟩.

[Peshall, p. 207] 'From it is a beautiful prospect of the city, adjacent country, and rivers.'

20. Notes on the Castle ⟨see *supra*, p. 276⟩.

[Peshall, p. 207 notes] 'In Agas' map, published 1578, it was surrounded with an embattled wall, fortresses, and a ditch, extending on the east to the river, west to Castle Street, north to near the West Gate of the city, and south to the bottom of what is now George Lane.

This with its Mill, the Manors of Medley, the King's Mead, Fully Mills, and Rushy, given by Edward VI to the See of Oxford was taken away from it by Queen Elizabeth, Willis Cathedr. 426, 7, but has been long since the property of Christ Church, which they have demised or lett to the county for a prison; and now that the city prison Bucardo is no more, the county admit the city to the same privilege with themselves.

Of the Governors in the Civil War was, 1st, Sir Jacob Astley, Knt. who having had several military commands in the service of foreign princes, wherein he had acquitted himself with great honour, was, in the beginning of King Charles the First's troubles, constituted by him Governor of Oxford, Reading, Kineton, Brentford, Newbury, etc. and was advanced for his signal services to the degree of a Baron, by the title of Lord Astley of Reading.

Sir W. Peniman, Colonel of a regiment, raised at the king's setting up his standard at Nottingham, when they had their colours given them, was the next Governor. His death, which happened before 1644, made room for Sir Walter Aston, Knt. at the instance of the Queen, he being a Roman Catholic.

In 1645 Col. W. Leg was Governor, who gave way to the king's appointment of Sir Thomas Glenham, Knt. who 24th of Jan. 1646, surrendered it to Fairfax the Parliament General.

After whom was Col. Ingoldsby, one of the Regicides, in 1646, but who in 1660 was made Knight of the Bath at the king's coronation, for services done him.'

[Peshall, p. 208] ''Tis still a custom for the country gentlemen to meet here at the election of parliament men, and thence adjourn to the Town Hall near Carfax.

Two views of the ruins of this castle, as they were in Mr. Hearn's time, and before, see in his Preface to W. Newbury, Text. Roff. p. 88, 311.—One of the castle entire, in Agas's plan; the other by King, during the Civil War.'

21. Notes on the City Gallows ⟨see *supra*, p. 345⟩.

[Peshall, p. 211] 'where the city gallows stood but now are occasionally placed'—i. e. in Wood's time the gallows were a permanent erection; in Peshall's time they were erected only on occasion of an execution. For the modern site where the last penalty of the law is inflicted see Andrew Lang's 'Oxford—Brief Historical and Descriptive Notes' (London, 1885), p. 5.

22. Notes on the Legendary University in Beaumont ⟨see *supra*, p. 355⟩.

[Peshall, p. 212 note] 'A general opinion prevails here to this day that the University was seated north-west of St. Giles' Church, in and about Walton Street, of old.'

[Peshall, p. 214 and note] 'Upon the spot where this building ⟨S. Giles' Church⟩ stands was a church or temple both in the British and Saxon times. This is maintained by several of our best antiquaries; and expressly asserted by Thomas Radborn in his Chron. of Hyde Abbey. It was destroyed in the bloody wars and revolutions that had frequently happened in the Roman and Saxon times, and was not in being when King Alfred restored the Halls. The University, in the early times, being situated near St. Giles's Church, 'twas fit that either that Church, or some other as near, should be made use of by the University, and that they should not be put to the inconvenience of going far upon such public occasions. Leland Itin. vol. 2. p. 142.'

23. Note on Walton ⟨see *supra*, p. 352⟩.

[Peshall, p. 214 note] 'St. John's College hold their court for Walton Osney and Walton Godstow.'

24. Note on North Gate Hundred ⟨see note 4, p. 26⟩.

[Peshall, p. 221] 'Some years ago was found in St. Giles's field a thin piece of gold, having the same figure of a head on both sides, with these letters, C O.— and under the chin, X. Ω.—Dr. Plot mistakes, who thinks it to have been one of the pieces King Edward the Confessor gave to such as he touched for cure of the Struma, or Scrofula, or King's Evil.—He says, over the hinder part of the head were the letters E. C. O. which he interprets to be the initial letters of Edward the Confessor's name; but these letters appear to none else.—Sir Andrew Fountain declared his dissent from him, but has not informed us of his sentiments upon it.—Mr. Thwaite, of Queen's College, takes the letters to be C. A. Z. Ω. (i. e.) Xtus, Alpha, & Omega; but neither is he said to mend the matter.—Another guesses as much out of the way (Leland Itin. vol. 2. p. 143).'

25. Note on North Gate Hundred ⟨see p. 339⟩.

[Peshall, p. 222 note] 'The mayor holds his court to the north end of St. John's College, on the east side of this street; and crossing the way to Mrs. Roper's, it extends on the west side of the said street to near St. Giles's Church, terminated by an erect stone, inscribed, Here endeth North Gate Hundred.—St. John's College hold their court for the other part of this street.'

26. Note on Black Hall ⟨see p. 357⟩.

[Peshall, p. 222 note] 'It was given by Joan Gille to Rewly monastery, 1486; now belongs to St. John's College, and retains its name and messuages.'

27. Note on Middleton Hall ⟨see p. 357⟩.

[Peshall, p. 223 note] 'This is now . . . Howell's house.'

28. Note on Magdalen Street ⟨see p. 358⟩.

[Peshall, p. 230] 'This church, which stands in the middle of the south end of this street, on the king's highway, was, till the present year 1772, attended with several old tenements on its north and south sides, intruded into the antient church yard; but by the late Act for Paving, etc. they are, to the general satisfaction, under orders, to be removed and pulled down.'

29. Note on George Street ⟨see p. 362⟩.

[Peshall, p. 232 note] 'In Agas' Map, made 1578, nothing appears of this street, nor even the name of it.'

30. Note on Broken Heys ⟨see p. 363⟩.

[Peshall, p. 233 note] 'It is in St. Peter the East Parish, on the south side of which is formed a line of houses; on the north side are the backs of the tenements of George Street.' ⟨This note is crammed with errors. (i) 'St. Peter in the East' is given when 'St. Peter le Bailey' is meant; (ii) even with that correction, the statement is false, because the ground is wholly in S. Mary Magdalen parish; (iii) the backs of the houses in George Street are on the south of the ground;

(iv) the 'line of houses' spoken of seems from Peshall's map to be on the west of the ground, facing Worcester Street.⟩

31. Notes on Horsmonger Street ⟨see p. 371⟩.

[Peshall, p. 239 note] 'This street in 1578 was bounded by the wall and no houses built on the wall, or standing on the south side. Vide Agas' Map.'

[Peshall, p. 242 note] 'In this street opposite Baliol College, the right rev. the Bishops suffered burning, the stone to which they were chained yet remains, and this street lately relieved from Baliol College wall and trees ⟨an enclosure in front of Balliol in Broad Street similar to that in front of S. John's in S. Giles' Street⟩ which abutted far into it, has thence a noble effect.'

32. Note on Holywell Street ⟨see p. 383⟩.

[Peshall, p. 247 note] 'At Mr. Agas's making his map in 1578 it had not more than a dozen houses situated therein, and those totally on the north side. The city wall on the south was wholly unmolested or barthened with a house.'

33. Note on Holy Well ⟨see p. 388⟩.

[Peshall, p. 253 note] 'I find many persons yearly relieved by these wholesome waters to this day.'

34. Note on the Park, etc.

[Peshall, p. 253] 'Dr. Plot mentions the Roman road having passed the river at Holiwell Church, in a direct line to the old University or Bellosite. At that time there are said to have been two bridges over the Charwell, one of which led travellers into the University, the other into the city; for I have said, the University and city were in the British times separate from each other. When these came to be joined in one, about the time of King Alfred, the first bridge was destroyed, and the way leading to it was disused. (Leland, vol. 2. p. 143.)

Before I take my leave of this manor, I should speak of a neat terras walk made round part of a large field, called 'the Park,' adjoining to the north-east end of the city, extending about a mile, which serves for a pleasant and wholesome walk; whilst it opens to the country, adorned with hills, noble seats, spires of churches, etc., on looking back on the city are viewed the rich domes, turrets, spires, towers, etc. of the colleges, churches, etc. peeping over the groves.'

35. Note on Lumbard's Lane ⟨see p. 307⟩.

[Peshall, p. 256 note] 'Afterwards by forfeiture of the Jews it came into the King's hand, who conveyed it to several persons: a mediety of it is freehold, a part belongs to the Colleges. It was afterwards called Slaying Lane, from a terrible slaughter of the gown-men, and after Pudding Lane. Vide Hist. Univ.' ⟨This note is obviously intended for Lumbard's Lane, but it is attached to what Wood has written about Lumbard's Land; see p. 306.⟩

36. Note on Tower Ham, etc. ⟨see p. 427⟩.

[Peshall, p. 259] 'being little closes each surrounded by the river.'

37. Note on S. Clement's Church (?) ⟨the old one, see p. 286⟩.

[Peshall, p. 273 note] 'At present in the centre between the two London turnpike roads ⟨by Headington and Cowley⟩; and having perhaps ⟨from the tower⟩ one of the best prospects of Oxford and, over it, the hills in Berks.' Although occurring in the account of S. Bartholomew's Hospital, this note seems to refer to S. Clement's Church, which is casually mentioned there.

38. Note on Brugset Manor ⟨see p. 285⟩.

[Peshall, p. 283 note] 'Since the dissolution of the above monastery, it has ever been esteemed a part of Hedington manor, in possession of the Whorwood's of Holton in this county; of whom the present lord and proprietor is H. Whorwood, esquire, of Holton, for which he holds his courts twice in a year.'

39. Note on the cross at Headington, etc. ⟨see p. 286⟩.

[Peshall, p. 286] 'This will appear from the sequel extracted from the Journal Book of Expences of building of Christ Church, called the Cardinal's (Wolsey's) College, and paid to W. Freer, of Oxford (then surveyor of the said works) 'for the new makinge, mendinge, and repairinge of the highwaye, leading between Boll-Shipton and the Cross standing upon Heddinton Hills, for the more speedy conveyance of stone, tymber, and lyme, to be carried from sundrie places to the said worke, over and above xv*l*.'—MSS. Twyne, p. 8. in Arch. Univ. p. 351.

In the way to Hedington is a handsome terras or gravel walk for foot passengers, up to the top of this hill, where is an extensive prospect, repaired and made thus handsome as it is, by a general subscription of the University, anno 1740.

On this hill are evident tracts of a branch of one of the main ways of the Romans, who are said often to have passed hither in their journeys to other places, which they had made garrisons. 'Twas here divided into two parts, one whereof was the deep holloway, and the other was the way which lies by the elm tree about the top of the hill, passing through the grounds betwixt that and Marston Lane, where it is very visible, and some of these stones are now remaining.—Dr. Plot thinks it to have passed the river about Haliwell Church, and to have proceeded directly to the old Bellositum.—That there were then two bridges over the river Charwell, one of which led to the University, the other into the old city, (i. e.) the west part of the present city. When the University and city came to be joined, about King Alfred's time, the first bridge of Haliwell was destroyed, the way leading to it having been disused.—It will not be thought absurd that the holloway up this hill should be wrought by the Romans, when it is considered what wonderful pains the soldiers took in breaking through mountains and other rough places. It was a task commonly imposed upon them by the Generals.—Many examples of this may be seen in Bergierus de sublicis et militaribus Romanorum viis.—Leland, vol. 2, p. 142, ed. 1769.'

40. Note on the Botanic Garden ⟨see p. 292⟩.

[Peshall, p. 288 note] 'The fee simple is yet retained in the college.'

41. Notes on Magdalen Bridge ⟨see p. 412⟩.

[Peshall, p. 293 note] 'But this had often been repaired since Mr. Wood's time. In 1770 an Act of Parliament passed for the rebuilding it; but Feb. 12, 1772, part of a great arch, 13 feet in length, next to the lodgings of the Physick Garden, fell in: whence its avenues were shut up, and the temporary road and bridges at Milham immediately opened for the reception of travellers, and a most elegant stone bridge, designed by the ingenious architect Mr. Gwynn, is adopted, and hastening for execution. It will be upwards of 500 feet long and 28 wide.'

[Peshall, Additions, p. 31] 'This bridge contracted for by J. Randall at 6979*£* to be finished by St. Thomas' Day ⟨21 Dec.⟩ 1775; which, with its avenues, will not be exceeded in beauty by any in the kingdom.'

42. Note on East Gate Street ⟨see p. 291⟩.

[Peshall, p. 293] 'The north side of this street was erected for the domesticks or servants of Magdalen College, soon after the erection of the college; for the society full, made the other give way, and provide for themselves habitations: whence houses were erected, which now form the side of this street; but abutting, or pushing on too forward, sadly stand in the way, and hide the ancient original grand portico and entrance into the college.

The East Gate and houses adjoining it, demolished by an Act of Parliament anno 1771, a beautiful and grand opening is now presented to the eye; and the High Street and this hereby make one street.—A row of trees, standing before the north side, is by the same power condemned to succision.'

43. Notes on Binsey ⟨see p. 321⟩.

[Peshall, p. 318 note] adds to the statement that Binsey is in the liberties of Oxford the note 'so allowed in an Act of Parliament, 1771, for Oxon paving, etc.'

[Peshall, p. 320] 'The parish is about a mile and three quarters in length, and three quarters of a mile in breadth; lies very low, almost even with the Thames and its branches, that at every flood this parish is almost totally under water.—The ground is wholly meadow, pretty good.—The parish consists but of twelve houses.—The lands and tenements all copyhold.'

44. Note on Pembroke College ⟨see p. 567⟩.

[Peshall, Additions, p. 29] 'In digging the vault of Pembroke College great numbers of human skeletons were interred ⟨? disinterred⟩ some 16 feet deep, many with their feet inverted to the south.'

45. Notes on Medley ⟨see p. 332⟩.

[Peshall, p. 323 note] 'Henry VIII . . . in his new endowment of the see of Oxford, settled the manor of Medley on Robert King, his first Bishop of Osney and his successors, valued then at 5£ per annum; from whence it was transferred to Christ Church College.

An elegant seat was a few years ago built, designed for Benjamin Sweet, esquire, which serves now for a publick-house of refreshment.' ⟨See an elevation and ground plan of . . . Swete, esquire's, house at Medley in Benjamin Cole's 1720 map of Port-Meadow.⟩

[Peshall, Additions, p. 31] '29 June, 1772, was this stone-built mansion sold by auction, and pulled down and removed by the purchaser at L⟨ady⟩ D⟨ay⟩ ⟨25 March⟩ 1773.'

46. Note on Oriel Street ⟨see p. 476⟩.

Peshall, p. 332, calls this 'Oriel College Lane.'

47. Notes on the Market ⟨see p. 497⟩.

[Peshall, pp. 333, 334] 'But all the above Markets will soon be absolved ⟨? an error for 'absorbed'⟩ in a general one, by vertue of an Act of Parliament (made 1771), for improving the city—a plan of a building for which, by the ingenious Mr. Gwyn, is adopted for execution. ⟨See note 1, p. 80.⟩ Here all venders are to meet, and proper rules and orders prescribed by the University for its good government will, at its erection, be ready to set out with it.

For the quality of the Market, which occurs Wednesdays and Saturdays, it abounds with the best of meats, fresh fish, as jacks perhaps the finest in the world, carp, eels, and salmon from the Severn; the best flavoured butter, cheese, fowls, etc.

Antiently, for the better care and government of the Market, among other officers, were two stiled Clerks of the Market, Masters of Arts, Batchelors of Divinity, Law, or Physick; the one chosen by the Chancellor, the other by the Vice-Chancellor.—Their business was to take care of the assize of bread, beer, wine, weights and measures; the prices and qualities of victuals, and other provisions; to weigh the bread; yearly gauge all brewers vessels, and to break or burn the same if wanting of the statutable measure. Besides an arbitrary mulct to be imposed on them by the Vice-Chancellor. Also they took cognizance of hay, horse provender, faggots, and coals; amerced forestallers and regrators. And if these clerks should be wanting in their duty, on a complaint of them to the Vice-Chancellor, they are subject to the penalty of a mulct by him, in the sum of 10*l.* for their neglect on the score of beer vessels; and 10*s.* toties quoties, in respect of other things relative to their office.—At their entrance upon this office they take an oath to the University faithfully to discharge their duty of clerks, according to the laws of the realm, and the statutes of the University, without favour or affection[1].

[1] Ayloff. Hist. Oxon.

But this their authority must be understood to be subordinate, or subject to the Vice-Chancellor, who, by the royal grants to the University and statutes, is invested with the prime power to superintend and govern the Markets, to inspect weights and measures, punish forestallers, regrators, etc. Accordingly the present very worthy and active magistrate the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Wetherall, did, in his own name, this year, anno 1772, advertise the beginning of the market, and to enforce the act against forestallers, etc.—If success did not follow his good intentions, the greater is the pity.'

[Peshall, Additions, p. 31] '1766, The House of Commons ordered that the Clerks of the Market do forthwith transmit to the Clerk of the House—Rot. Parl. eodem anno, p. 516.'

[Peshall, Additions, p. 32] 'Combinations to inhance the price of things not able to be hindered, Dec. 1772, was a collection made for the relief of the industrious and indigent poor of this city, when the inhabitants gave 246*l.* 6*s.* the Colleges above 200*l.*, his Grace of Marlborough 50*l.*, the Bishop of Oxford ten guineas, besides many private donations; by this means a sixpenny loaf will be sold for three months or more to each one of a family for three-pence. As it was raised with the utmost chearfulness, it is accepted with all thankfulness.'

48. Note on S. Frideswyde's Fair ⟨see p. 503⟩.

[Peshall, p. 337 note] 'Rex concedit Maiori et burgensibus civitatis Oxon feriam et nundinas vocatas St. Frideswyde's Fayre infra civitatem praedictam ⟨cum⟩ . . . et aliis commoditatibus eisdem feriae et nundinis spectantibus, habendas eisdem et successoribus suis'; Patentes 3 Edwardi VI ⟨1549⟩ Julii 22. Ashmole MSS. in Bibl. ⟨Bodl.⟩ Oxon. 886, p. 309.

49. Note on the Fair in Broken Hays ⟨see p. 504⟩.

[Peshall, p. 338] 'A Fair was attempted some years ago for beasts of all sorts, to be held on Gloucester Green.—Some faint efforts were made for its restoration, but soon vanished and disappeared, as heretofore.

At present we have no Fair, a Wake is at St. Giles's, called St. Giles's Wake, yearly, the Monday after St. Giles's Day.

The other on Gloucester Green the 3rd of May.'

APPENDIX I.

OXFORD, OLD AND NEW, 1773.

THE Act of Parliament of 1771, which deprived Oxford of so many interesting buildings, was not carried into effect without adverse comment. At the installation of Frederick, Lord North, as Chancellor on 8 July, 1773, a poem was recited in the Sheldonian in which, dialogue-wise, 'socius Collegii commorans'—a resident-Fellow, as representative of the dominant local Philistinism, defended the late 'improvements' against 'parochialis,' an old member from the country, who lamented the deformation of the city.

It seems right to print the chief parts of this poem here, partly because it recounts the final extinction of several of the buildings described by Wood, and partly because it takes the opposite view of these changes from Peshall (see e. g. pp. 620, 628, 629).

The notes, except when enclosed in angular brackets, accompany the text of

the poem in the successive editions of 'Selecta Poemata Anglorum Latina' edited by Edward Popham, 1774–1779.

Resident (asks Visitor what has brought him up).

* * * *

Anne nova Oxonii facies, plateasque[1] forumque[2]
Mire instaurantis? cui vultus, et alter et idem,
Indigenis affert consueti oblivia vici,
Deceptis veterum jucundo errore locorum.

* * * *

Visitor (replies).

* * * *

Nec Camerae Communis[3] amor, quâ rarus ad alta
Nunc tubus emittit gratos laquearia fumos;
Sed novus Oxonii vestitus, sed nova rerum
Quae surgit facies paulatim et nascitur ordo.
Ergo novis rebus (ceu nôsti) inimicus, ad Almam
Confugio, officii veteris memor usque, Parentem;
Ut, dum pauca manent veteris vestigia formae,
Postremum his oculis videam, jubeamque valere.

* * * *

Haec nova nec laudare queo, nec pendere flocci.

* * * *

Multa mihi stomachum irritant ingrata, volentem
Multa movent bilem; quid censes, optime? num jam
Antiqui muri venerabilis umbra Bocardo[4]
Visitur Oxonii? Salve, haud ignobile nomen!
Te cives quondam, te quondam Academia nôrat,
Militiae sacrum, logicae nec inutile pugnae,
Sed neque juridicae: quoties, te vindice, telum
Haud imbelle manu triplici Dialectica torsit,
Versutumque hostem ferventi stravit arena!
Occidis infausto nunc alite: fallor? an artes
Te stante, hunc steterunt; te jam pereunte, peribunt?

Resident (consoles him by suggesting that 'Friar ⟨Roger⟩ Bacon's Study' is left to gratify sentiment and incommode the street).

* * * *

Dic age, num veteris restant vestigia portae
Nulla tibi? quid sacra ergo penetralia censes,
Quo spectando modo, quâ nunc sublimis ad austrum
Stat summo de ponte domus veneranda Baconi[5],
Relligione loci seros intacta per annos?
Hoc tibi Palladium nunquam de sede movendum
Sacratâ, nisi quod via sat vicina molesta est,
Heu genti nimium, velut Appia, dura togatae.

---

[1] ⟨See pp. 627–629.⟩

[2] ⟨See p. 630.⟩

[3] ⟨The smoking of pipes in Common Rooms is here said to be dying out in 1773.⟩

[4] Castellum portae boreali impositum, nuper dirutum: tum re, tum nomine, variis olim usibus accommodatum ⟨i. e. Bocardo = the fortification, the mood in Logic, the jail.⟩

[5] ⟨See p. 425.⟩

At tu ne timeas, Rogeri nobile vivet
Musaeum, dum jura sibi concessa senatu [1]
Jactat Abingdonia, et portae vectigal iniquae
Ad lapidem primum decreto Parliamenti;
Praecipitem et cogit pubem tardare caballi
Incessum, haud timidam capitis properare periclo.
Ergo coquas bilem.

Visitor (refuses to be comforted).

Non; cum de pluribus unam
Avellas spinam. Nam quid Janumve bifrontem [2],
Quadrivii [3] nuper medium? Pontemve vetustum [4]
Discerptum invito mille in fragmenta ligone?
Aut Orientalem Portam [5], qua plurimus olim
Intravit Praetor [6] villoso splendidus ostro,
Electique recens Praefecti [7], et turba Clientum?
Dum Bos [8], antiqui cristatum insigne popelli,
Desuper imminuit torvus, certissimus index
Gaudia quae maneant dignos, quae ferc'la parentur,
Fumantesque dapes, fessis pompaeque viaeque.
Quorsum haec commemorem, nullis revocanda querelis.

Resident (asks 'have you done yet?').

Ne doleas: remanent sociis sua *Gaudia* [9]. Verum
Haeccine sola tibi sunt argumenta querendi?
Nunquam heu! non ploranda!

Visitor (replies that there is much more).

Quid Aula [10], Glocestria nomen
Cui dedit antiquum? quicquid venerabile nuper,
Ecce solo aequatur! Quid mons [11], ubi Doilius olim
Castellum aggeribus, Normanno rege, locavit?
Quâ nunc foeda jacent, vulgo calcata profano,
Relligione loci frustra sacrata, vetustae
Heu! disjecta situ munimina funditus arcis.
Ipse Nicholsoni, ni mendax fama, labore
Artifice ornatus, trepidat de fonte Canalis [12],
Nec sedem ulterius servabit regius Otho.
Quam metui, nuper tua cum, Rosamunda, trahebat

---

[1] Oxoniensium detrimento, beneficio Abingdoniensium, prospexit nescio quis ut nulla sit spes viam angustam et periculosam dilatandi.

[2] Anglicè 'two-faced pump.' ⟨See p. 477.⟩

[3] ⟨i. e. of Carfax.⟩

[4] Vulgariter dictum 'pontem Magdalenensem,' nonnullorum judicio prematurè renovatum.

[5] ⟨See pp. 244, 629.⟩

[6] Oxoniensis, cum Aldermannis, diebus solennibus.

[7] Collegiorum ⟨but this is in error. It is the 'new Bailiffs of the City'; see Turner's City Records, pp. xiii, xiv.⟩

[8] In fornice exsculptus et miniatus.

[9] Festis praesertim diebus. ⟨The meaning seems to be, 'although the Citizens have lost their feast; the Fellows of Colleges retain their Gaudies (which often fall on Saint's Days).'⟩

[10] Nunc Collegium Vigorniense. ⟨New buildings there, 1760.⟩

[11] Anglicè, 'Castle Hill.'

[12] Anglicè 'Carfax Conduit,' ab Othone Nicholson propria expensa exstructus ⟨see p. 446⟩.

Magna parte sui turris[1] divulsa ruinam,
Quam metui augurium! . . . Tam diram perditus edit
Nescio quis stragem. Nebulo tamen improbus unum
Hoc bene molitur, quod si procerior arbos
Oxonii patulos diffundat in aethera ramos,
Protinus 'exscindas' conclamat 'inutile lignum.'
Scilicet[2] arboribus (nec mirum conscius iste)
Immortale odium intentat.

Resident (again boasts of improvements).

Quo te malus error
Abstulit orantem et culpandi dira libido?
Nullane compensant jacturam commoda? Mox qui
Diruit, aedificat; mutans informia pulchris.
Nil via[3] te, Osneiam juxta congesta, movebit?
Nil, aegris concessa, almaeque dicata Saluti,
Radcliviana[4] Domus? nil, quae jam surgit, eodem
Raclivio fundante, recens ad sidera[5] turris?
Nil te pauperibus devota[6] palatia? quorsum
Commemorem egregio decoratos Baliolenses
Hospitio? Satis hoc . . . VERBUM NON AMPLIUS[7].

Visitor (still regrets the old).

O nugas hominum! O quantum est in rebus inane!
Sic nova collaudas, ut nec te pristina tangant
Sacrilegâ subversa manu? sic splendida dona
Te tibi surripiunt? Ignoscant Baliolenses
Si verum fatear: Quanquam nitidissima surgat
Fisheri moles, mihi sit cum Caesare[8] semper
Pompeiove[8] locus; veteri gratoque recessu

---

[1] Prope Godstoviam sita: intra paucos hos annos magno piorum Antiquariorum dolore, fere tota dilapsa.

[2] Ita de bursario quodam vastatore Epigrammatista Anglicus,

His fate the knave foresees
And bears a just antipathy to trees.

⟨The reference in the text is to the shameful felling of the elms in Broad Street and S. Giles; see *supra*, pp. 620, 628. The quotation in the note belongs to an earlier date, appearing in various Collections of Epigrams from as early as 1727.

'Indulgent Nature to each kind bestows
A secret instinct to discern its foes.
The goose, a silly bird, yet shuns the fox;
Lambs fly from wolves; and sailors steer from rocks.
This rogue the gallows for his fate foresees
And bears a like antipathy to trees.'⟩

[3] New Botley Road ⟨see *supra*, p. 620⟩.

[4] Radcliffe Infirmary ⟨*supra*, p. 392⟩.

[5] ⟨Radcliffe⟩ Observatory ⟨*supra*, p. 394⟩.

[6] House of Industry ⟨*supra*, p. 393⟩.

[7] Inscriptio in Aedes Fisherianas, apud Baliolenses.

[8] Aedificia apud Baliolenses, quorundam judicio nullius pretii. ⟨Caesar's Lodgings, see *supra*, p. 360 note.

The building called 'Cesar's Lodgings,' or (more shortly) 'Cesar,' was a tumble-down house opposite the place where the Martyr's Memorial now stands. The current modern tradition ascribes the origin of its name to its having been the residence of Sir Julius Caesar (Master of the Rolls in the time of James I); Wood, however (Gutch's Wood's Colleges and Halls, p. 88), says it was so called from the residence there of Henry Caesar, afterwards Dean of

Et studiis apto. Sed, nî malus anguror, ipse
Cum Pompeio unà Caesar mox concidet; unam
Haec aetas utrique feret malesana ruinam.
* * * *

APPENDIX K.

CATALOGUES OF OLD HALLS.

1. Catalogus Aularum Standishianus.

A MS. in the Library of Corpus Christi College (CCLXXX in Coxe's Catalogue) contains on fol. 83 (82) (fol. 504 of some former paging when it seems to have been part of another volume) the list cited above, pp. 94, 303, etc. Another copy of the same document is found on fol. 60 (59), from which I add some notes. A third copy is found on fol. 50 (49).

AULAE 41 PRAETER AULAS JAM EXISTENTES.

extra portam orientalem ex parte australi.
— Aula Trinitatis.
— Aula Pille.
intra portam orientalem ex parte boreali.
— Aula Georgii.
intra portam orientalem ex parte australi.
— Aula Kepeharme.
contra muros villae et versus Kebald Strete.
— Aula Vineae.
juxta[1] *ecclesiam Sti Petri in Oriente.*
— Aula Mariolis.
in vico Sti Johannis juxta collegium Merton.
— Aula Crucis.
— Aula Hortehowd[2].
in parochia Stae Mariae Virginis ex parte boreali.
— Aula Droughter e regione Collegii Universitatis[3].
— Aula Tinswike[4].
— Aula vocata Phisick Haulle.

Ely, Sir Julius' brother. This building was not taken down till some years after 1840.

Having got the name 'Cesar,' an opposite stack of buildings to the south of this was naturally called Pompey. 'Pompey' was pulled down shortly after 1830. The two buildings therefore had outlived the term of life foretold for them in the above lines.

I owe the substance of this note to the Master of Balliol, who has in his possession a view of 'Pompey' from Balliol College Garden.)

[1] 'circa' on fol. 60 (59).

[2] 'Hortt-howode' on fol. 60 (59).

[3] On fol. 60 (59) this note follows, 'cujus nomen non occurrit sed facile invenire possum' underlined, perhaps for deletion.

[4] On fol. 60 (59) this note is added, 'quam absorpsit claustrum Collegii Animarum.'

in parochia Sti Johannis.
— Aula Grimmestede.
— Aula Aristotelis.
in parochia Sti Michaelis ad portam australem.
— Aula Margaretae.
in parochia Stae Mariae Magdalenae.
— Aula Regis [vide[1] Twyne xxi p. 732].
in parochia Stae Ebbae.
— Aula Bovina.
— Aula Dunstani.
in parochia Sti Michaelis ad portam borealem.
— Aula vocata Willoughbie Haulle in tenura Collegii Exon.
in parochia Beatae Mariae Virginis vel Sti Johannis. Novi locum[2].
— Aula Willelmi in Kibald Strete.
in Collegio Balliol versus parochiam Stae Mariae Magdalenae.
— Aula Passerina.
in parochia Sti Aldathi.
— Min[3] Haulle nunc in tenura principalis de Brodegates.
— Aula vocata Hinxsey Haulle.

Sunt aliae novemdecim Aulae sed in quibus parochiis situantur non facile reperio[4].

— Aula Catherina, quae (ut opinor) vocatur Cate Haulle vel Cat Haulle.
— Aula cum camino.
— Aula Nitingalle.
— Aula Nigra includitur in Hart Haulle.
— Aula Nigra e regione Collegii Brasinnose in parochia Beatae Mariae Virginis.
— Aula Leporis.
— Aula Marcell.
— Aula Militis.
— Aula Dosier.
— Aula Ingge.
— Aula Burwaldescott [vide[5] librum S. Frideswydae, p. 106; et vide in White Hall, Twyne XXII p. 262.]
— Aula Minote.
— Aula Boydin proxima Aulae Periculosae.
— Aula Periculosa.
— Aula alia vocata Boyden.
— Aula Brackley.
— Aula Profunda super Candiche.
— Aula Mildrede.
— Aula vocata Peckwaters Inne.

Numerus[6] *aularum praeter aulas jam superstites . . .* 41.

Schola Civilis non omittenda est quae constructa fuit super australem partem templi Sti Aldathi. Schola Canonica non silentio praetereunda est.

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[1] This note is added by Twyne.
[2] Apparently 'I know the place, though I cannot say which parish it is in.'
[3] 'Myn Hall' on fol. 60 (59).
[4] 'tam subito meminisse non possum' on fol. 60 (59).
[5] This note is added by Twyne.
[6] fol. 60 (59) and fol. 50 (49) have '38 (corrected to "39") Aulae praeter

This list is endorsed by the writer of it:—'Olde Haules of the Universitie.' At the beginning of it Twyne has written this note:—'This Catalogue of Halls was collected by one [Thomas[1]] Standish sometime Regester of the University of Oxon, as Mr. Summers of Magdalen College told me, who gave to me another copy[2] of these old halls agreinge verbatim with this catalogue. [This[3] Summers was steward of Magdalen College lands].' At the end Twyne has added this note:—'Symbolum Standish qui hunc Aularum numerum fideliter collegit tam ex monumentis Universitatis quam Hospitalis S. Johannis extra portam orientalem Oxon. Ita habet exemplar quod mihi dedit Mr. Summers. Br: Twyne.' On the back a slip is pasted in Twyne's hand-writing:—'Ex libro Senioris Procuratoris fol. 132 manu recentiore.

Old Halls: Powle Hall, Vyne Hall, St Nicholas Hall in Cat Stret, Tackleys Inne, Glasen Hall in the Schoolestrets, Knight Hall, Beffe Hall, Wlstan Hall, Staple Hall, Hampton Hall, Hinkeseye Hall, Salisurry in Vico Scholarum, Greeke Hall, Bradyates in parochia S. Mariae, Aula Universitatis in Vico Scholarum, Brodgates in Alto Vico in parochia Omnium Sanctorum, Magna Aula Universitatis, Droghter Hall, Quene's Hall, Blake Hall neere Newe College, St William's Hall, Aula Bedelli, Solar Hall, Coventrie Hall, Brasennose, Blacke Hall by Brasennose College.'

2. Perrott's (or Parrett's) Catalogue of Halls.

In MS. Coll. Corp. Christi CCLXXX fol. 60 (59) b, is found this Catalogue. A copy of it is found on fol. 50 (49).

1. Aula vocata Barwaldescote.
2. Aula vocata Ing Halle.
3. Aula vocata Borstal Halle.
4. Aula vocata Hare Hall.
5. Aula vocata Shemyni Halle cum magno gardino [vel[4] Chyminey Hall].
6. Aula vocata Nightingale Halle.
7. Aula vocata Aristotle Halle.
8. Aula vocata Knight Halle.
9. Aula vocata Minote Halle.
10. Aula vocata Depe Halle super Candich.
11. Aula Willelmi quae est gardinum juxta Aulam Scacarii in parochia S. Johannis.
12. Aula vocata Brakley Halle cum aliis duabus aulis super Candych.
13. Magna Scola in Catte Stret.
14. Introitus S. Johannis.
15. Aula vocata Hert Halle in Vico S. Johannis.
16. Aula vocata Hamer Halle.

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aulas jam existentes. Standishe hunc numerum collegit tam ex monumentis Universitatis quam Hospitalis Sti Johannis. Hynxey Hall et Aula Periculosa de qua antea fit mentio.'

[1] 'Thomas' was added later between the lines. It is in error for 'William.' See note 12, p. 94.

[2] That found on fol. 60 (59) or the copy of it on fol. 50 (49)—see introductory note on p. 635.

[3] This passage is added in a later hand, but perhaps by Twyne himself.

[4] This note is added by a later hand, probably Wood's, since in the corresponding place in the copy on fol. 50 (49) a note 'i.e. Chymney Hall' is clearly by Wood.

17. Aula Regina
18. Introitus S. Nicholai } infra portam orientalem ex parte boreali.
19. Aula Katarinae
20. Aula retro ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in angulo.
21. Schola S. Johannis in parochia S. Mariae Virginis in Catte Strete.
22. Fratres Carmelitae in parochia S. Martini[1].
23. Aula Gaylier } in parochia S. Johannis.
24. Aula Trimstede[2] }
25. Aula Maryol in parochia S. Michaelis australis.
26. Schola in Judaismo in parochia S. Aldati.
27. Curia Lincoln in parochia S. Ebbae.
28. Aula Blankenye in parochia S. Michaelis borealis.
29. Curia Maynard super Candishe cum una acra terrae in Bellomonte situata inter terram aulae Merton in parochia S. Crucis.

All theis I do finde in an olde rentall bering date anno Ricardi secundi XIII°, 1390. Simon Parret[3].

3. John Rowse's Catalogue of Colleges and Halls.

MS. Coll. Corp. Christi CCLXXX fol. 51 (50) b has the following 'ex tabella Johannis Rowse[4].'

⟨Colleges.⟩

1. Universite Coll.—Theologi.
2. Coll. Ballioli—Arcistae.
3. Col. Regale de Oryel—Th. et Arc.
4. Col. Reginae—Th. et Arc.
5. Col. Mertonis—Th., Arc., et Legulei duo.
6. Coll. Excestriae—Th. et Arc.
7. Col. Lincoln—Th. et Arc.
8. Col. Wyntoniense *alias* Novum Col.—Th. et Legul.
9. Col. Animarum—Th., Arc., et Leg.
10. Col. Magdalenae—Th. et Arc.

⟨Religious Houses.⟩

Col. Cantuar., Nigri Monachi.
Col. Dunelmiae, Nigri Monachi.
Col. Glocestriae, Nigri Monachi.
Col. S. Bernardi, Albi Monachi.
Col. S. Mariae, Canonici Regulares.
Col. Londoni[5], Nigri Monachi tempore meo.
Domus Ordinis Trinitatis.
Quatuor Ordines Fratrum.

⟨Halls.⟩

In Vico Scholasticorum.

1. Aula de Brasenos—Arc.
2. A. Universitatis minor—Arc.

[1] Surely an error for 'S. Mariae Magdalenae.'

[2] An error for 'Grimsted.'

[3] Boase's Reg. Univ. Oxon. Vol. I. 170.

[4] The Warwick antiquary, whose death is said to have been in 1491.

[5] Marginal note in the same handwriting as the list itself. 'Col. Londin, Burnel Yn, idem Warwic Yn.'

3. A. Salutis Desiderii, idem Salisburi—Arc.
4. A. S. Edmundi—Arc.
5. A. Vitrea—Ar.
6. A. Stapuli⟨n⟩a—Ar.
7. A. Castriae—Ar.

In Alto Vico.

8. Tackly Yn—Grammatici.
9. Haberdagh Haul—Ar.

Broadegates (in[1] parochia Omnium Sanctorum)—Legul.
A. George—Leg.
A. Woodcock—Leg.
A. Deepe—Leg.
A. Osney—Leg.
A. Ing—Gram.
A. Wilby—. . .
A. parva Universitatis—Ar.
A. Bostaris—Th.
A. Whyght—Gram.

Juxta Merton Colledg.

A. Urbani—Leg.
A. S. Johannis—Ar.
A. Boeme—Ar.
A. Postmister—Ar.
A. Colsel—Ar.
A. Aristotele—Leg. Hyberni.
A. Alban—Ar.
A. Chymney—Leg.
Tenchwic Yn—. . .
A. Leon—Gram.
A. Andreae—Leg.

Juxta Oryel Col.

A. S. Mariae—Ar.
A. Bedel—Ar.
A. Cuthbert—Gram.
A. Heron—Leg. Hiberni.
A. Angularis—Ar.
A. Nunne—Leg. et Ar.
Nevils Yn—Leg.
Bekes Yn—Legistae.

Juxta S. Frideswidam.

A. Graeca—Leg.
Peckwater Yn—Leg. prius Grammatici sub Leylando[2].

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[1] In the MS. the words 'in parochia Omnium Sanctorum' are written as a heading corresponding to 'in Alto Vico' but this must be in error. The words are intended to make clear which Broadgates is meant. Compare *infra* White Hall.

[2] Hearne's note is:—'Intellige de Joanne Lelando seniore; vide Hist. et Antiq. Univ. Oxon. Vol. II. p. 3.'

A. S. Edwardi—Wallici, Leg.
A. Vine—Leg. Hyberni.
A. Saler [1]—Leg.

Juxta Ecclesiam S. Aldati.

A. Latiportensis—Leg.
A. Polton—Leg.
A. James—Leg.
A. Michel—Leg.
A. Beof—Leg.
A. Dunstan—Leg.

Penferthing Streete.

A. Bul—Leg.
A. Egle—Leg.
A. Paulina—Leg.

Fish Streete.

A. Hinksey—Leg.

Bayly [2].

Trillok Yn, quod nunc dicitur Novum Hospitium quia noviter aedificatum—Leg.

Juxta Coll. Lincoln.

A. Mildrede—Ar.
A. Hampton—Ar.
A. Whyte (in [3] Cheyny Lane)—Leg.
A. Lawrenc—Leg.
A. Hawke—Leg.
A. Elm—Leg.

In parochia S. Petri ad Orientem.

A. Edmundi—. . .
A. Black—Ar.
A. Hart—Ar.

In Northgate Streete.

A. Coventry—Leg. Hyberni.

Apud Vicariam S. Mariae [4].

A. Magdalene—T. Morale.

Scholastici elymosinarii [5] in Castro.

---

[1] An 'e' seems written above the 'a'.

[2] i.e. in the street which Wood (*supra*, pp. 218, 230) calls 'the North Bayly.'

[3] The words 'in Cheyny Lane' appear in the MS. as a cross-heading parallel to 'Juxta Coll. Lincoln'; but this must be in error, since some of the halls which follow are not in Cheyny Lane. Probably the words merely specify which 'White Hall' is here spoken of. Compare *supra*, p. 639, note 1. These mistakes may have arisen from the transcriber treating an interlinear note as though it were a cross-heading.

[4] Does this mean 'in the vicarage house of S. Mary Magdalene (i. e. Magdalen Hall) ⟨see *supra* p. 358⟩ studied Theologians and Moral Philosophers?'

[5] The Hearne transcript adds 'Osneienses.'

Aulae ante tempora mea destructae.

Burnel Yn in London Colledge.
Droughte Hawle—Ar.
Wilby Hawle—Ar.
Cat Hawle in Cat Streete.
Mayden Hawle.
Penbrich Hawle.

Aulae destructae tempore meo in Cat Street, pro Collegio Animarum.

Berford Hawle—Arcistae.
S. Thomas Hawle—Ar.
Salamon's Hawle—Ar.
Leon Hawle—Gram.
S. John's Entre—. . .
Hart Hawle—Ar.

Ricardus primus natus fuit Oxonii in Palatio Regis ubi nunc est Coenobium Carmelitarum.

This list was printed by Hearne in an Appendix to Vol. IV of Leland's Itinerary (Oxford, 1769) 'out of a thin folio MS. in Bibl. Bodl. 379.' This MS. is now 'MS. Bodl. 353' and professes to be 'taken out of a manuscript copy of Leyland's own hand writing in the hands of Henry St. George, Clarenceaux King at Arms, procured by Robert Plot, LL.D., Univ. Coll. Oxon., A°. D^{i}. 1682.' The list is found on fol. 30 b, 31 a. It seems to be a later and less correct copy than the C. C. C. MS.

This 'Tabella' or 'Tabula' of John Ross or Rouse, seems to have been an account of the Oxford of his day. It is not clear whether it was a long treatise or merely a few pages; these transcripts merely describing themselves as '*ex Tabella Rouse.*' It would be a real service to Oxford topography and the history of the University could the original document be recovered.

There are several doubtful points in the list. (i) Tenchwic Yn (p. 639) is possibly Tingwick (p. 94) or Tinswike (p. 635) Hall; and, if so, is out of place and belongs to the Halls destroyed to make room for All Souls (p. 641). (ii) Leon Hawle (p. 641) is probably Little Lion Hall (p. 136); and, if so, is out of place, and ought to appear in the list of 'halls destroyed before my time', having been absorbed in Great Lion Hall.

INDEXES.

THE following indexes merely give the *principal* places and subjects mentioned in the present volume. They lay no claim to completeness, the final indexes being reserved for the concluding volume.

A word of explanation must be added about the list of halls. It is merely a hand-list, giving a reference for each hall mentioned so far in the treatise. Most of the names are known to be duplicates, the same hall bearing different names at different times. Many again are of very doubtful character, in some cases possibly mere errors of some writer, in other cases possibly other names for known halls. As regards many others it is by no means certain that they were ever 'halls' in the sense of being inhabited by students. I mention this because of the unproved opinion that there were in old times a *very large* number of '*halls*' co-existent in the University. (Peshall, Additions, p. 35, 'Many other halls, to the number of 300 or more, were here, but their names and places have been long since lost.') The question of the number of halls in the University is a most important one, and I hope to recur to it in the course of this edition.

Among the halls ('aulae') have been entered a few other places, e. g. inns ('hospitia'), courts ('curiae'), houses ('domus'), entries ('introitus'), lodgings, where it seemed that they were probably inhabited by students.

Halls of the same name have been distinguished by the addition of their locality.

The list of streets is similarly swollen by alternative names, ancient and modern.

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[1] There is a notice of this in Anstey, Mun. Acad., p. 665, where the editor strangely substitutes 'Lincoln' for 'London'

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[1] The pump must be placed more to the east than in this reference.

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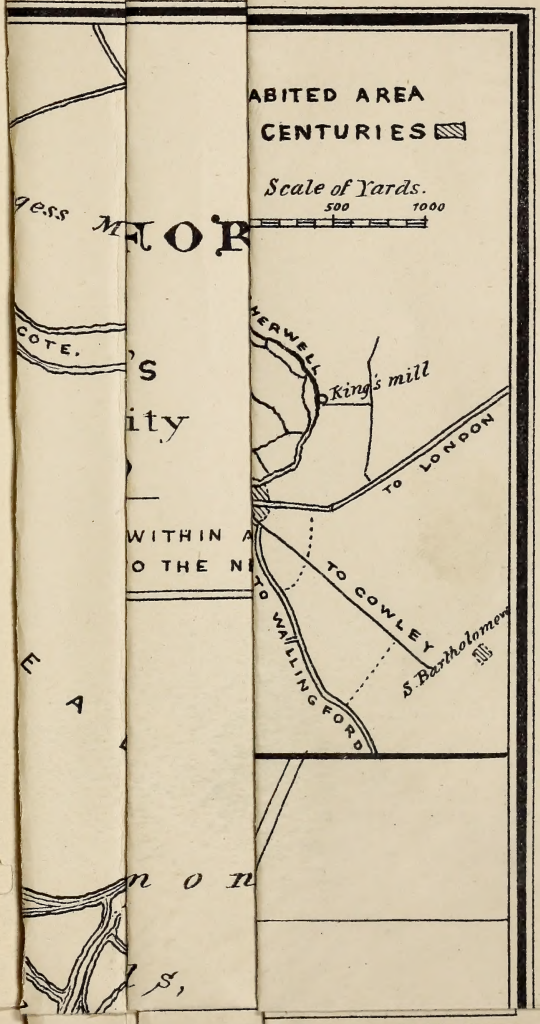
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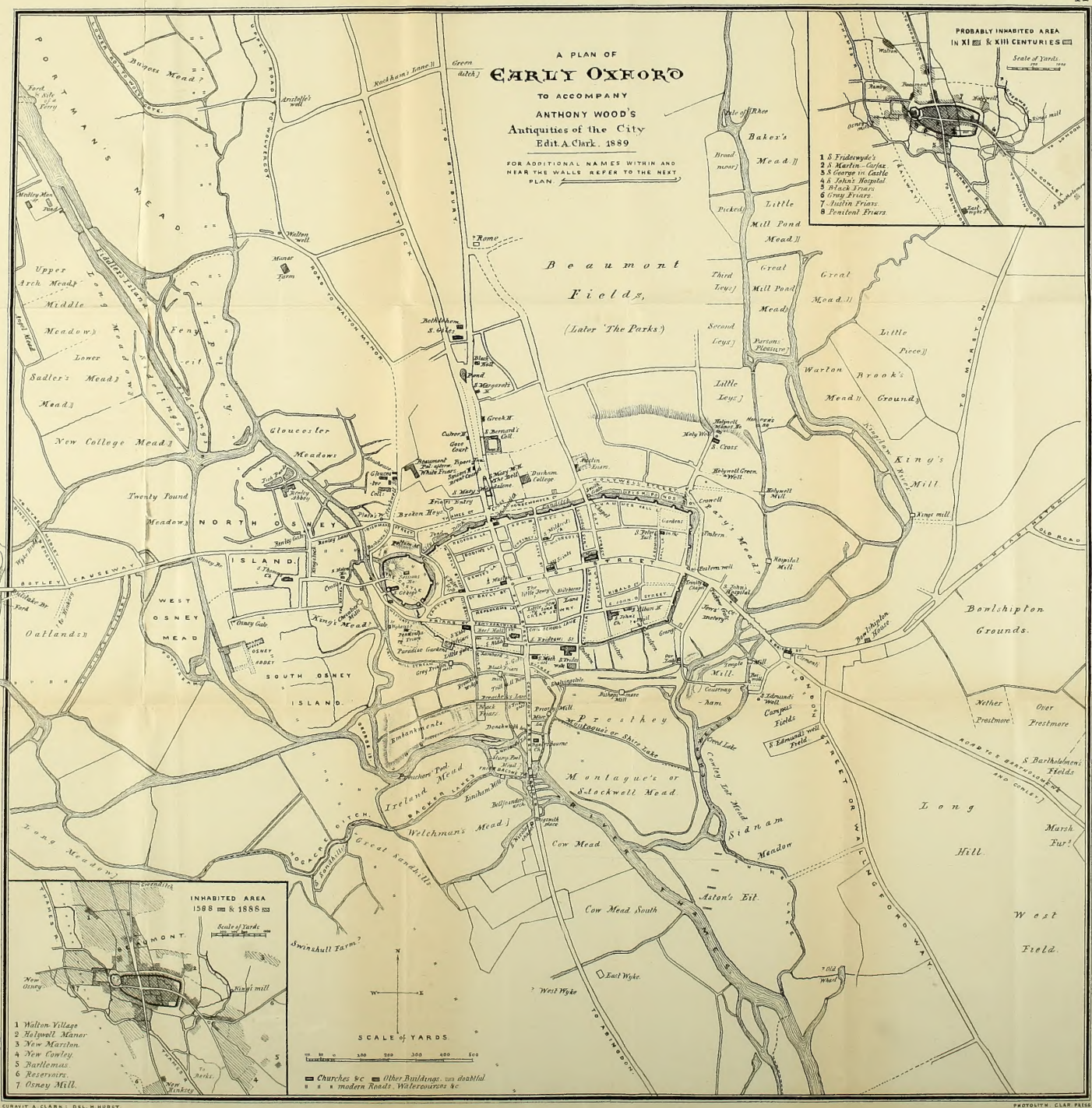
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THE END.

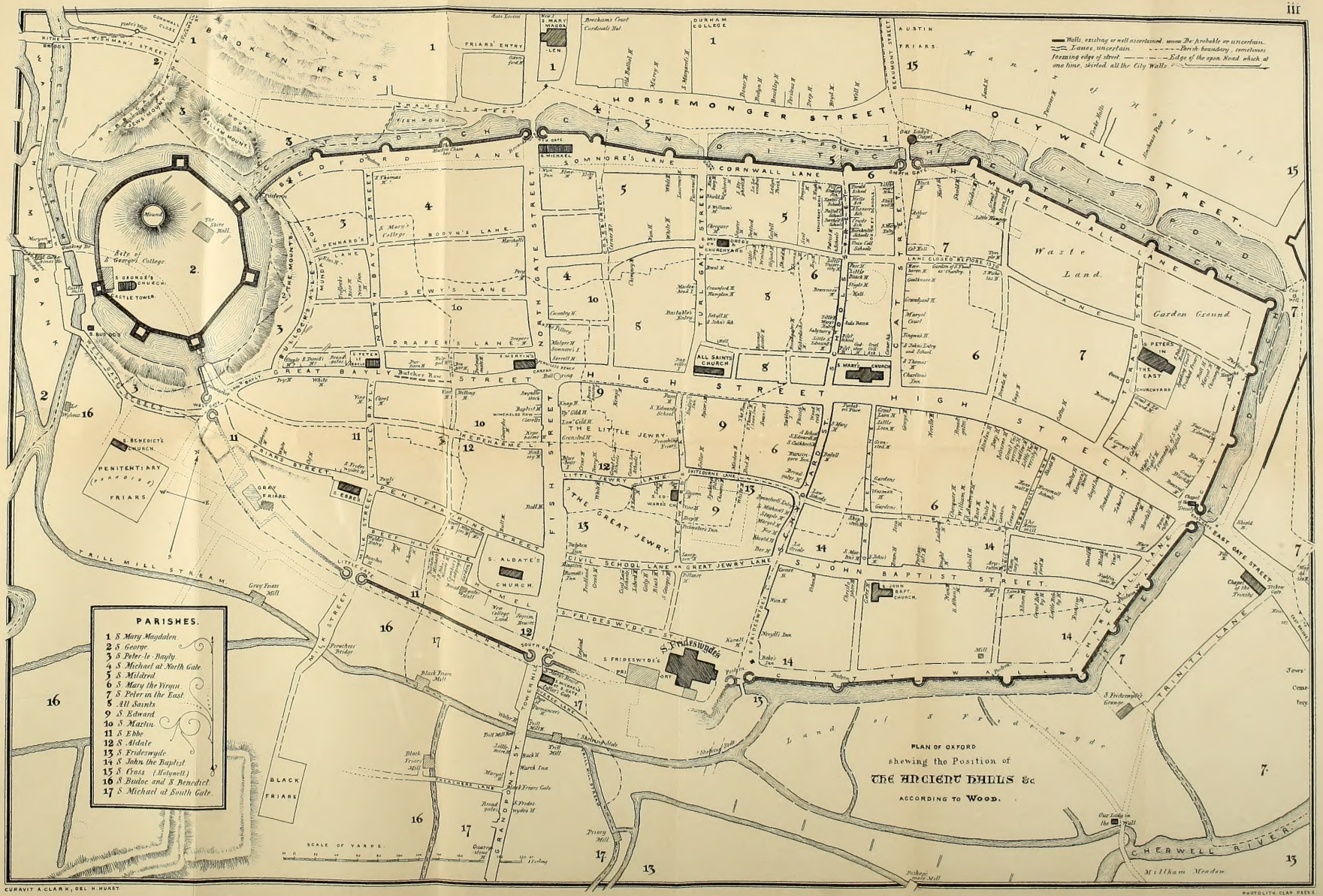


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Walls, existing or well ascertained, where Dr. probable or uncertain.
Lanes, uncertain. Parish boundary, sometimes forming edge of street. Edge of the open Road which at one time, skirted all the City Walls.
PARISHES.
1 S. Mary Magdalen
2 S. George
3 S. Peter-le-Bayly
4 S. Michael at North Gate
5 S. Mildred
6 S. Mary the Virgin
7 S. Peter in the East
8 All Saints
9 S. Edward
10 S. Martin
11 S. Ebbe
12 S. Aldate
13 S. Frideswyde
14 S. John the Baptist
15 S. Cross (Holywell)
16 S. Budoc and S. Benedict
17 S. Michael at South Gate
PLAN OF OXFORD
shewing the Position of
THE ANCIENT HALLS &c
ACCORDING TO WOOD.
BROKEN HEYS
HORSEMONGER STREET
HOLYWELL STREET
CORNWALL LANE
SOMMORE'S LANE
BEDFORD STREET
SOUTH GATE STREET
BOOTH'S LANE
SEWY'S LANE
DRAPER'S LANE
GREAT BAYLY
HIGH STREET
THE LITTLE JEWRY
THE GREAT JEWRY
CIVIL SCHOOL LANE
GREAT JEWRY LANE
S JOHN BAPTIST STREET
FRIARS' ENTRY
FRIARS STREET
PENYFARE
PENITENTIARY
FRIARS
GRAY FRIARS
BLACK FRIARS
TAILL MILL STREAM
MILL STREET
PREACHERS LANE
S. FRIDESWYDE'S PRIORY
S. Frideswyde
Waste Land.
Garden Ground
Land of S. Frideswyde
CHERWELL RIVER
Millham Meadow
SCALE OF YARDS.
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